

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR



NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES

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793 Broadway. 133 W. 42d St.
863 Broadway. 1042 Sixth Ave.
1145 Broadway. 28 E. 59th St.
1629 Broadway. 164 W. 125th St.
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1806 No. Charles St.

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NOTE: See full page advertisement on opposite page

A Full Page of Association of Army and Navy Stores

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 MARK CROSS CO., Leather Goods, Gloves, Trunks, Traveling Bags, etc., 404 Fifth Ave., 253 Broadway.
 L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel, 552 Fifth Ave.
 THE AEOLIAN CO., Musical Instruments, 29 W. 42d St.; 867 E. 149th St. (Bronx) (Columbia Products Excluded).
 GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE CO., FURNITURE, 34 West 32d St.
 J. & J. G. WALLACH, LAUNDRY, 425 Fourth Ave.; 2423 Broadway; see telephone book for other branches.
 WALPOLE BROTHERS, HOUSEHOLD LINENS, founded 1766, 373 Fifth Ave.
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 870 Broadway 992 Madison Avenue
 18 John Street 1046 Madison Avenue
 589 Madison Avenue 334 Canal Street
 388 Columbus Avenue 391 Amsterdam Avenue
 710 Madison Avenue 1 W. Thirty-fourth St.
 7 West Forty-second St. 111 Eighth Avenue
 848 Sixth Avenue 2255 E'way 2937 E'way
 2320 Eighth Avenue 2465 E'way 3609 E'way
 2 West 125th Street 2709 E'way 3781 E'way

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 ARLINGTON HOTEL, 25th St. and Broadway. American and European plan.
 IRVING HOTEL, Gramercy Park. American plan.
 VAN RENSSSELAER HOTEL, 11th St. and 5th Ave. American plan.
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 L. P. HOLLANDER & CO., Women's and Misses' Wearing Apparel, 202-216 Boylston St.
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 DALLAS, TEXAS, 1518 Main St.
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 ROCHESTER, N.Y., 40 Clinton Ave., No.
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 MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, 4 Oxford St.
 1 Lower Mosley St.
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 PARIS, FRANCE, 25-27 Rue Tronchet.
 SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, 204 Clarence St.
 TORONTO, CANADA, 207 Yonge St.

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Write us for a pocket booklet giving our complete list of stores. Those stores mentioned on this page are but a few of the stores represented in our booklet.

CUT OUT THIS APPLICATION

Fill It Out and Mail It

ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Inc., 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Enclosed herewith my check for \$5.00 for Life Membership in the Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc. Please send me list of stores where I can purchase at a Membership Saving, also Certificate of Membership.

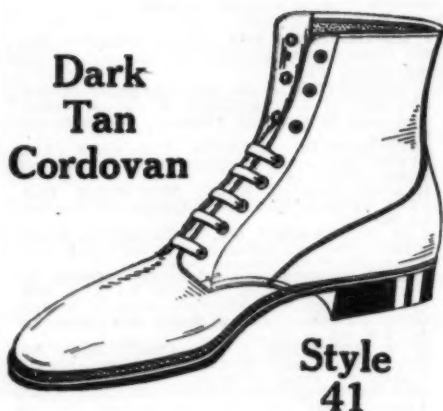
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 Rank Branch of Service
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ASSOCIATION OF ARMY AND NAVY STORES, Inc.
 505 Fifth Avenue, near 42d Street, New York City



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SPECIFICATIONS:

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ALTHOUGH Style 41 is in reality an Army Officer's off-duty dress shoe, its substantial construction makes it perfectly usable for the lighter forms of field service.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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Entered as second class matter June 25, 1879, at the post office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

"With the Help of God and a Few Marines," by Brig. Gen. A. W. Catlin, U.S.M.C. (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). No book about the war that has so far come from the press will be read with greater interest and profit than the work of this gallant officer of the U.S. Marine Corps, who gained added fame at Belleau Wood and elsewhere on the French front. Indeed, it is a book that should be read by every American, and it is doubtful if any can read it without sustaining a thrill and a corresponding sense of enthusiasm. It contains many illustrations. In the concluding chapter General Catlin says, in part: "Those American boys who have enlisted in the Marine Corps since the war broke out have learned something, I believe, of the fundamental relationship of man to man, and have caught some inkling, at least, of the truth that respect for properly constituted authority and personal democracy are not incompatible. I hope, when they come back it will be with the deep-seated conviction that a man's money and his social and business prominence do not necessarily make him superior in political judgment or entitle him to special power or privilege. The spirit of Bolshevism is abroad in the world to-day, and if we would avoid its excesses we must beware of a post-bellum reactionary movement tending toward special privilege, the strengthening of class distinctions and the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. Let us never lose sight of the ideals that have been crystallized in the heart of this war—the ideals of justice and fair dealing among all groups and nations and groups of mankind. One thing I am sure of, and that is that our modern American military discipline is going to benefit every man who has entered the Service."

Col. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C., has published through J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, a "Recruit Manual" that is not only of great value to men who have enlisted, but to civilians who intend to enlist. This manual, which was prepared by direction of the commander of the 2d Provisional Brigade, U.S. M.C., and is authorized for publication by the Secretary of the Navy, is filled with essential information which, if followed, will ensure a successful career in the U.S. M.C. As Colonel Thorpe says in his preface, "The elements of the recruit's training come from several branches of military art: Infantry drill, description of rifle and its ballistics, signalling, marksmanship, 'first aid' for the distressed, military law and regulations, laws of war, customs of the Service, field engineering, etc. Few recruits have textbooks covering any of these branches. With his pack of sixty or seventy pounds to carry the recruit is not looking for a military library. This manual is a compilation of selections pertinent to recruit training." The first twenty sections are founded upon experience and custom. Technical subjects include an easy method of learning signals, codification of saluting requirements, extracts from Infantry Drill Regulations and marksmanship instructions and the essentials of "first aid."

Naval Power in the War, by Comdr. C. C. Gill, U.S. N. (George H. Doran Co.: New York). In this work Commander Gill has produced a book that is really worth while. It had its origin, as he explains, in lectures delivered by him at the Naval Academy in the winter of 1915-16 to midshipmen who have since been graduated and are now in active service. It is published with the sanction of the Navy Department, and is to be used this year by the Department of English at the Academy in the teaching of naval history. It contains chapters on naval power in the war, opening activities, the naval action in Heligoland Bight, Dardanelles operations, North Sea battles, submarine warfare, anti-submarine tactics, the United States in the war, naval lessons of the war and has an appendix. There are numerous excellent maps and diagrams and a number of illustrations. One of Commander Gill's deductions from the war afloat is that the United States needs submarines both to help defend her coasts and to operate as a tactical subdivision of the fleet. The evolution of the submarine, he thinks, is toward the submersible battleship, but he adds that the consensus of naval opinion at present seems to be that a super-submersible, capable of navigating under the water and also strong enough to fight battleships on the surface, involves an almost prohibitive cost, which would be out of proportion to the advantages gained. In estimating the value of the submarine in wars to come it would appear safe, Commander Gill believes, to assume that in future struggles for control of the seas the rôle of the submarine will always be secondary to that of surface ships. The tendency to increase the tonnage of battleships, he thinks, will continue for some time, but the future increase in the size of warships, it may be assumed, he says, will be gradual, with a probably decreasing acceleration.

Koehler's West Point Manual of Disciplinary Training, by Lieut. Col. H. J. Koehler, U.S.A. (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). Colonel Koehler's work is one which must commend itself to every officer of the Army, be he West Pointer or from civil life, who has the interests of the Service at heart, and who wishes to see the men under his command become better soldiers physically. As the author says in his introduction, "This manual is based upon the experience gathered in this work at the United States Military Academy during a period extending over more than a generation, and upon the direct personal application of the results of this experience to approximately 200,000 men of our new Army, 37,000 of whom were aspirants for commissions." As director of military gymnastics and master of the sword at the Military Academy, as well as instructor at United States training camps and cantonnements during 1917 and 1918, and instructor at business men's and Militia camps in 1915 and 1916, probably no man is better fitted to direct the physical training of men than is Colonel Koehler. The work contains thirteen chapters which explain and exemplify the general

(Continued on page 1046.)

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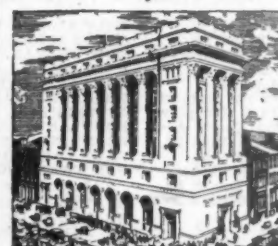
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Rosenwasser Case Thrown Out of Court

A more complete vindication could not be given

From the very beginning of the unfortunate experience from which we have emerged—*exonerated*—we have maintained that neither ourselves nor our co-defendants had done other than was our duty—to help win the war. We put all our energies into the task of meeting a great crisis. Our manufacturing skill and organization was equal to the emergency. Yet, *malicious, not patriotic*, motives placed us for a time in a bad light. Today the facts in the case have proven beyond the shadow of a doubt our innocence of the false charges we were caused to face.

But Why Should We Tell the Story? The Press Has Spoken for Us

"The Scandal of a Prosecution."

Judge Garvin took the only course possible when he halted the trial of the nineteen defendants in the so-called Rosenwasser case and directed the jury to bring in a verdict of acquittal. The jury took the only course possible when, after acquitting the accused, it adopted resolutions condemning the Department of Justice for instituting the prosecution. Heavy expense has been incurred, three weeks of valuable court time has been wasted, palpably innocent men have been subjected to hurtful suspicion, financial loss and mental suffering on a charge which, in all human probability, would never have resulted in an indictment if the prosecuting authorities had properly presented the case to the Grand Jury.

The majority of the defendants in this case represented a manufacturing company under contract to the Government for the production of uniforms. They were accused of conspiracy to defraud in skimping the amount of material put into their goods. Indicted along with them were two Army officers and several civilian inspectors in the employ of the Government. The evidence to which the Department of Justice could have had easy access before seeking an indictment clearly showed, first, that the alleged skimping, trivial and insignificant as it was, was done on cloth owned by the Government, which alone profited by the saving; and, secondly, that the passing of uniforms not exactly conforming to specifications was in direct obedience to orders received from Washington. In all of its aspects

the case was weaker than the hopelessly flimsy one which the Department of Justice endeavored to build up against the Kenyon Raincoat Company, and which ended in the acquittal of men who suffered unjustly from charges that had no substantial foundation.

In view of Judge Garvin's action and the condemnatory resolution of the jury there ought to be an investigation to fix responsibility for a prosecution so manifestly unwarranted. The needless and costly expenditure of effort by agents of the Department of Justice and the enforced wasting of the time of court and jury are serious enough; but of much graver moment is the injury done to the defendants who obtain a partial redress only through the verdict of acquittal. * * * That is obviously the lesson of the Rosenwasser case."

—Editorial, Brooklyn Eagle, March 13, 1919.

"The Rosenwasser Case."

Federal Judge Garvin performed a distinct and highly praiseworthy public service when he ordered the dismissal of the nineteen Rosenwasser cases, and a still greater one in ordering an investigation of the testimony given by Inspectors Frank Creedon and Private Leon Meth. If these two men perjured themselves, the limit of punishment prescribed by the law will hardly be severe enough for their deserts.

To blame the Department of Justice in a general way for the indictment of men whose devotion to the tasks entrusted to them by the Government was such that the Judge added unstinting praise to their exoneration, would be manifestly unfair. The department could hardly proceed other than it did so long as it had faith in the reports of its investigators and so long as there was no evidence on hand and no accusation made, that should

have shaken that faith. True, the whole case, now that the actual circumstances surrounding it are known, shows that the high temperature of the war fever made it difficult for the authorities to proceed coolly and deliberately, and that some Grand Jurors, like that which returned the Henning indictment, found it easier to denounce than to investigate. Still, Government inspectors are supposed to be men of such established probity and acumen that the average citizen, called to Grand Jury duty, may perhaps be excused for taking their word implicitly and discrediting the defendants on the general principle that they must be guilty or else they would not be accused.

It is, indeed, a fortunate thing that a reassuring thought that our Federal Judges do not hesitate to clear innocent men without permitting even the stigma of a jury deliberation to rest upon them. An acquittal is a

poor sort of consolation when honest men are accused, because juries have been known to err both ways, and the public, invariably accepting conviction as indisputable proof of guilt, is not always inclined to consider acquittal an infallible proof of innocence. It takes courage for a Federal Judge to throw out as elaborate a chain of cases as those of the Rosenwasser Brothers and their co-defendants, but the existence and exercise of that courage is a safeguard of our rights more dependable even than the law itself.

Now that this case has proceeded to such a sensational juncture, let it be probed to the very bottom; and we trust that U.S. District Attorney Bell will not forget to investigate the report that an attempt was made by some one to write an exoneration of the Department of Justice into Judge Garvin's opinion which never passed his lips.

—Editorial, Brooklyn Times, March 13, 1919.

"Exonerated."

The outcome of the Rosenwasser case is another illustration of the fact that it is never safe to base an opinion as to the guilt of a person on the evidence contained in the complaint, or on the information given out by a prosecuting attorney.

When the rather sensational charges were made against Morris and Leo Rosenwasser and sixteen others employed as inspectors at the big Long Island City shoe plant, it looked as though the defendants might have a hard time proving their innocence. Bits of evidence that were damaging when considered by themselves lost most of their sinister significance when related to other events and coupled with other circumstances.

It early became apparent that the prosecution would have to produce more convincing testimony if it expected to prove that a conspiracy existed to defraud the Government on contracts which this firm was engaged in fulfilling.

If it had been necessary to put in testimony for the defense, it is likely that there would have been little trouble in showing that, if goods technically defective had been passed by inspectors, there was a valid reason for this procedure in the insistent demand for more speed in deliveries.

It is only fair to consider that the Rosenwasser plant was confronted with a great emergency, and when the

full story of the remarkable manner in which it met this emergency is told, we are assured that Long Island City will have good cause to be proud of the war record of this great manufacturing concern.

Messrs. Morris and Leo Rosenwasser and their co-defendants are to be congratulated upon the outcome of this case.

The fact that the judge ordered the dismissal of the indictment and instructed the jury to render a verdict of "not guilty," without hearing the evidence for the defense, is something more than an acquittal. It is an exoneration.

—Editorial, L.I. Star, March 13, 1919.

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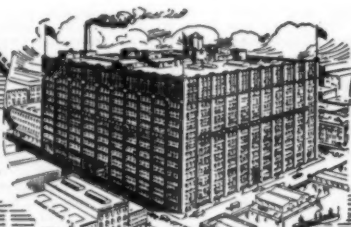
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"Candy Headquarters"



RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

(Continued from page 1044.)

scope of training, methods, instructors, commands, mass commands, positions and formations, starting positions, setting-up exercises for recruits and the trained soldier, training of the trained soldier, rifle exercise, corrective exercises and contests and games, and a large number of excellent photographs aiding in teaching the lessons sought to be conveyed. In a foreword Secretary of War Baker pays a high compliment to Colonel Koehler, saying: "For many years Colonel Koehler has had charge of physical education at the Military Academy, and those who have attended graduation exercises at West Point have seen the finished product of his system in those wonderful, tense lines of alert, erect young men, who stand like statues on review, showing the human body, as it seems to me, in its greatest perfection; its muscles easy and strong, its proportions set off by the tight-fitting uniform, with new elements of handsome grace born of correct carriage and graceful action. One exclaims involuntarily when he sees the corps that if the physical discipline at West Point had only an aesthetic value it would be quite worth while. And I doubt if anybody is able to move about the grounds at West Point, however drooping his own figure has become from sedentary habits and inattention to physical culture, without, for the time being, walking more erectly, giving freer expansion to his lungs and a somewhat more elastic spring to his step."

Official Aero Blue Book and Directory for 1919, compiled by Henry Woodhouse (The Century Co.: New York). This work, the first of its kind in the United States, is similar to the Automobile Blue Book. It specializes in maps, but there is a great deal of other information about aeronautical organizations, lists of trophies, flight records, rules of the air for both land and marine flying and other aeronautical data. There is a foreword by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., upon the immediate importance of establishing the eight great American airways. These are designated as the Woodrow Wilson airway, an almost straight line from Washington to San Francisco; the Wright Brothers airway, Washington to San Diego; Rogers airway, Newport News to Los Angeles; Atlantic airway, Bangor, Me., to Key West; Gulf airway, Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande; Chanute and Bell airway, Boston to Portland, Ore.; Langley airway, Philadelphia to Santa Barbara, Cal.; and the Pacific airway, San Diego to Puget Sound. Each of these airways is shown in maps accompanying their descriptions in detail with the names of the cities and towns along the various routes. Plans of the United States Postoffice for 200

aerial mail lines are described at length. Transatlantic aerial mail routes are also shown. The book is freely and excellently illustrated and must prove of much value to all interested in the navigation of the air.

The inexperienced officer who has the responsibility of running a mess will find the work "Mess Management," by Lieut. Col. William E. Dunn, 344th Field Art., U.S.A., of great value; in fact such a book to a new officer is a necessity. The manual so well prepared by Colonel Dunn is a small volume of 111 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, ready for consultation whenever needed. For mess officers, it is a guide on how to organize and how to supervise the operation of the mess, so as to insure the men being well fed on the Government money allowance for food. For mess sergeants, the manual contains detailed directions on how to keep mess accounts, how to plan menus, and how to plan purchases. A special feature is the listing of sample menus prepared by experienced mess sergeants. Among topics included are mess management, the garrison ration, stock sheets and mess statements, cost and weight percentages, battery fund and mess accounts. This little manual will be welcomed in the Navy as well as the Army. J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"That's Me All Over, Mable," by Lieut. Edward Streeter (Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York). His "rookie" days over, "Bill" is completing his military education at a camp in the United States before his departure overseas with his outfit. His final letters to "Mable" from camp and from the transport are as full of laughs as are those he wrote to her while he was in training and which appeared in the companion work of Lieutenant Streeter's "Dere Mable," which have been the source of amusement to many thousand American soldiers here and overseas.

Civilization, by Dr. Georges Duhamel (The Century Co.: New York). The author was for four years a surgeon with an automobile ambulance of the French army. Although the book is fiction there is much of actuality in his descriptions of scenes on the battlefields where Frenchmen fought and died so gallantly in the Great War.

Studies in Map Reading and Field Sketching, by Lieut. Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author, who is a British army officer, describes in narrative form how a small class of British army officers who were candidates for promotion did the work prescribed for the examination under his personal supervision and direction. The various difficulties encountered are particularized, the different ques-

tions asked by the candidates, with their solutions, are given and explanations are made. The work is, of course, altogether technical in character. As a work on military topography it will be an aid to officers who may be required to pass outdoor examinations in map reading and field sketching.

Raemaeker's Cartoon History of the War, compiled by J. Murray Allison (The Century Co.: New York). This is the second volume of the series of four in which are to be gathered all of Mr. Raemaeker's admirable war cartoons, arranged chronologically and supplied with explanatory and supplementary text. It contains one hundred cartoons and one hundred pages of text and deals with the war in its second year. The drawings of this remarkable artist are fully equal, in intensity, effectiveness and the portrayal of the crimes against humanity for which William Hohenzollern and his associate criminals are responsible, to those contained in the first volume of the series.

Submarine and Anti-Submarine, by Sir Henry Newbolt (Longmans, Green and Co.). No Navy officer can read this book without interest nor, indeed, can the average civilian, for it is full of action, as might be expected from one who has written so much and so well about warfare afloat and ashore. As its title indicates, it is the story of the undersea boat and of the craft that seek its undoing. Much of the information it contains is new to the public, for it has been obtained by Sir Henry "under favor of exceptional circumstances," as he explains. Part of it is technical in detail, although interesting nevertheless, and the rest is fact plainly told of what the British navy did in the great war. It is history, for the names of ships and naval officers who performed gallant and thrilling deeds are freely given. Many illustrations add to the interest of the work.

Our Many-Sided Navy, by Robert Wilden Neeser (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.). This is a second edition of the admirable work which the author produced in 1914, dedicated to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., in which the life and work of the Navy are interestingly told in a non-technical way. It is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs.

The World War and Its Consequences, by William Herbert Hobbs (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The author, who is professor of geology in the University of Michigan, has collected in book form lectures he delivered to audiences of university students having a nucleus of school teachers and school superintendents, designed to afford teachers an opportunity to obtain facts they could draw upon in presenting adequately and convincingly the subject of patriotism. The historical background of the war, the commencement of the gigantic struggle, the plot against democracy in its earlier stages and in the final preparations, our debt to France, the preparation for war by Germany through peaceful penetration, how Germany makes war, German conspiracies against the United States, the attitude of the United States toward the war, the propaganda of the pacifists, Germany's preparations for the next war, and internationalism vs. a league of democratic nations, are among the subjects that are ably discussed. The book is dedicated to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., "the American Lord Roberts, who sounded in unwilling ears and to atrophied national consciousness the call to arms of the coming conflict." There is a foreword by the late Theodore Roosevelt, who declared that "there is no book published since the outbreak of the war which quite so well deserves a place on the reading table of every wise and patriotic American."

The Next War: Wilson and Anti-Wilsonism, by Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein) (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The author, who is an American but who lives in England, is an advocate of a supernational court backed by power under its own direct control, rather than the establishment of a League of Nations. He declares that most if not all the objections raised by the best authorities against a League of Nations do not hold against such a supernational court as he suggests. The booklet, written in England in September, 1918, contains an open letter to Theodore Roosevelt, in which the author expresses his disagreement with the views of the late former President of the United States in his opposition to the creation of such a body as the author suggests.

Volley from a Non-Combatant, by William Roscoe Thayer (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). This is a collection of some of the papers contributed by the author during the active phases of the war to various American publications. They include criticisms of several of the chief topics which have absorbed the attention of the world during the past four years. He draws a comparison between Napoleon III. and Wilhelm II., discusses the international relations of the war, and tells of Italy's services in the conflict, while also making a searching criticism of the causes which led to the collapse of Russia and to the sudden supremacy of the Bolsheviks.

Full Speed Ahead, by Henry B. Beston (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). Mr. Beston spent several months as a special correspondent attached to the American Navy while it was on duty overseas. He has drawn upon personal experiences, records and interviews with various American Navy officers to make a book in which to chronicle some of the incidents of daily life aboard ship as well as the achievements and heroisms of the men who kept the highways of the seas open during the war in the interests of civilization. Thanks for courtesies shown are expressed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral William S. Sims, Rear Admirals Hugh Rodman and Charles F. Hughes, Comdrs. John V. Babcock and Joseph F. Daniels, U.S.N., and other officers of our Navy.

The Web, by Frederic Arnold Kummer (The Century Co.: New York). This is an interesting and well told addition to the countless spy stories that have come from the press both before and since the signing of the armistice.

The Mystery of the 13th Floor, by Lee Thayer (The Century Co.: New York). A mystery story with a plot that the reader can solve before the final chapter is reached more readily than did the detectives engaged to do so.

Okewood of the Secret Service, by Valentine Williams (Robert M. McBride and Co.: New York). The experiences of Desmond Okewood, of the British Secret Service, in Great Britain, France and Germany while seeking the undoing of a German spy during the great war and the recovery of a jewel worth \$500,000 are told in a way that will interest readers who care for spy literature.

A Little Gray Home in France, by Helen Davenport Gibbons (The Century Co.: New York). The author, with her husband and four children, occupied a little chateau near St. Nazaire. In 1918 she opened her home to American soldiers, where they might visit each

day when off duty. She recorded their impressions on various subjects and has now placed them in book form.

Fighters for Peace, by Mary R. Parkham (The Century Co.: New York). Entertaining biographies are given of twelve soldiers and statesmen, of the United States and the Allies, including President Wilson, King Albert of Belgium, Marshal Joffre, Captain Guynemer, Marshal Foch, Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, General Maude, General Allenby, King Victor. Emanuel, General Pershing and Admiral Beatty.

EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 1.

The members of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 returning to the States will remember many pleasant incidents connected with their service in France. Most of the men and several of the nurses wear at least two gold chevrons. Leaving New York the "night before Christmas," 1917, the original unit came directly to Toul, where they functioned up to Feb. 16, 1919. The number given to the organization was entirely appropriate, it being the first evacuation hospital in existence, and its work has been such that the highly complimentary order of commendation from Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard was well merited. This reads:

"I desire to compliment Evacuation Hospital No. 1 upon its efficient organization and work carried on in the 2d Army up to and including the time of the armistice. It is well organized, efficiently run, officers, nurses and men are markedly devoted in their duty."

Equally pleasant was the indorsement of the chief surgeon of the 2d Army: "In forwarding this compliment of the Army commander, the chief surgeon, 2d Army, wishes to add an expression of his appreciation of the well-ordered and efficiently administered organization of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 and his thanks to the commanding officer, officers, nurses and enlisted personnel for the splendid results achieved."

Its commanding officer, Col. George H. R. Gosman, an old West Pointer and Regular Army surgeon, in the face of difficulties that would have discouraged less capable and less energetic commanding officers, made a home for it at Sebastopol Barracks, about three miles from the quaint little city of Toul. Here was established an A1 surgical hospital whose capacity of 900 beds was strained to accommodate 2,800 during the busy days following the casualties on the St. Mihiel sector in September, 1918. Under Poole, Gibbons, Jopson, Heuer, and other well known surgical teachers, a working force of operators was trained in the special technique of war surgery; Carrel-Dakin flushing of wounds, and the very careful laboratory work of the microscopists made remarkably prompt secondary closure possible. No little credit was due the radiographic crew for the superb plates and careful fluoroscopic localization of fragments which marked all their work night and day.

This esprit de corps was not lacking in any part of the hospital, and the zeal of the commanding officer was infectious; enlisted men and nurses shared it with the medical officers and a "day crew" often worked through the night to help in a rush of work with cheerfulness and entire self-forgetfulness. This spirit could not but have its fruit in the good care experienced by the patients which has been advertised by all who have been treated at Evacuation Hospital No. 1. It so happened that several staff officers shared its beneficial atmosphere. They warmly seconded the reputation given it by doughboys and aviators, its principal guests.

While it might be considered a slight exaggeration to state that the surgeons frequently took "twelve basketsful of fragments" and sent out a whole aviator to resume his temporarily interrupted task of igniting Boche sausage balloons, the writer can truthfully say that many lives of useful soldiers were saved, many \$10,000 insurance debts saved the Government, and many grateful families spared bereavements. When with the signing of the armistice the number of casualties rapidly diminished, some of the wards were given over to the reception of influenza patients whose good care was rewarded by a very low mortality.

Take it all in all, the returning members of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 can feel that their pride in their old home and their old commander has a just and honest foundation. They will never forget his warm-hearted Godspeed. They will never forget his warm-hearted solicitude for their comfort which marked every day of their occupancy of Sebastopol Barracks.

H. E. S.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS FOR VALOR.

In these days when our boys are coming home from the greatest war in history wearing the decorations and medals awarded for acts of valor and heroism, it may be well to know a little of their meaning. The medals bestowed on our soldiers for acts of heroism should not be confounded with the medals of our various patriotic organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. These are adopted by these organizations and have no significance except to identify them as belonging to a particular organization.

It has long been the custom to reward soldiers who have performed special deeds of valor or heroism. The various countries have adopted medals to express different degrees of such service. The United States has its Congressional Medal of Honor, and recently two additional decorations, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. England has her Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and its Military Medal; France, the Legion of Honor, its Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire; Italy its Order of the Crown and Order of St. Maurice; Belgium its Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre; Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun of various degrees; and Germany the Iron Cross of two classes and the Grand Cross.

General Washington near the close of the Revolutionary War established a badge of "Military Merit" and he himself received a gold medal, with the thanks of Congress. It was not until the Civil War that definite action was taken. Congress, in 1862, passed a law providing for a Medal of Honor for its soldiers in the ranks, and in 1863 amended it so as to include officers. It also provided a Medal of Honor for the Navy, but singularly did not include the officers. Recently this defect was remedied. The Navy medal is different in design from that of the Army.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the most difficult to win of any military decoration in the world. The

requirements are so stringent that comparatively few are seen. So far as can be ascertained only twenty-four Medals of Honor have thus far been issued in the war just closed, while over 1,200 Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded. The requirements for our medals are given in concise form in General Pershing's Bulletin No. 25 to our Army abroad. He says:

The following instructions are published as a guide to all concerned in the matter of American awards for gallantry in action and exceptionally meritorious service and to set a standard for such awards "Gallantry in action." 1. The Medal of Honor, and 2. The Distinguished Service Cross are awarded for gallantry in action.

Medal of Honor—The award of the Medal of Honor is confined to officers and soldiers of the American Army whose action complies with the following tests: (a) who have performed in action deeds of most distinguished bravery and self-sacrifice; (b) above and beyond the call of duty; (c) so conspicuous as to clearly distinguish them for gallantry and intrepidity above their comrades; (d) which involve risk of life or the performance of more than ordinarily hazardous service; (e) the omission of which would not justly subject the person to censure or for shortcoming or failure in the performance of his duty.

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Commander, Army and Navy Legion of Valor, U.S.A.

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(Continued on page 1048.)



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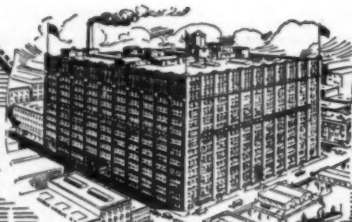
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RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

(Continued from page 1044.)

scope of training, methods, instructors, commands, mass commands, positions and formations, starting positions, setting-up exercises for recruits and the trained soldier, training of the trained soldier, rifle exercise, corrective exercises and contests and games, and a large number of excellent photographs aiding in teaching the lessons sought to be conveyed. In a foreword Secretary of War Baker pays a high compliment to Colonel Koehler, saying: "For many years Colonel Koehler has had charge of physical education at the Military Academy, and those who have attended graduation exercises at West Point have seen the finished product of his system in those wonderful, tense lines of alert, erect young men, who stand like statues on review, showing the human body, as it seems to me, in its greatest perfection; its muscles easy and strong, its proportions set off by the tight-fitting uniform, with new elements of handsome grace born of correct carriage and graceful action. One exclaims involuntarily when he sees the corps that if the physical discipline at West Point had only an aesthetic value it would be quite worth while. And I doubt if anybody is able to move about the grounds at West Point, however drooping his own figure has become from sedentary habits and inattention to physical culture, without, for the time being, walking more erectly, giving freer expansion to his lungs and a somewhat more elastic spring to his step."

Official Aero Blue Book and Directory for 1919, compiled by Henry Woodhouse (The Century Co.: New York). This work, the first of its kind in the United States, is similar to the Automobile Blue Book. It specializes in maps, but there is a great deal of other information about aeronautical organizations, lists of trophies, flight records, rules of the air for both land and marine flying and other aeronautical data. There is a foreword by Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., upon the immediate importance of establishing the eight great American airways. These are designated as the Woodrow Wilson airway, an almost straight line from Washington to San Francisco; the Wright Brothers airway, Washington to San Diego; Rogers airway, Newport News to Los Angeles; Atlantic airway, Bangor, Me., to Key West; Gulf airway, Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande; Chanute and Bell airway, Boston to Portland, Ore.; Langley airway, Philadelphia to Santa Barbara, Cal.; and the Pacific airway, San Diego to Puget Sound. Each of these airways is shown in maps accompanying their descriptions in detail with the names of the cities and towns along the various routes. Plans of the United States Postoffice for 200

aerial mail lines are described at length. Transatlantic aerial mail routes are also shown. The book is freely and excellently illustrated and must prove of much value to all interested in the navigation of the air.

The inexperienced officer who has the responsibility of running a mess will find the work "Mess Management," by Lieut. Col. William E. Dunn, 344th Field Art., U.S.A., of great value; in fact such a book to a new officer is a necessity. The manual so well prepared by Colonel Dunn is a small volume of 111 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, ready for consultation whenever needed. For mess officers, it is a guide on how to organize and how to supervise the operation of the mess, so as to insure the men being well fed on the Government money allowance for food. For mess sergeants, the manual contains detailed directions on how to keep mess accounts, how to plan menus, and how to plan purchases. A special feature is the listing of sample menus prepared by experienced mess sergeants. Among topics included are mess management, the garrison ration, stock sheets and mess statements, cost and weight percentages, battery fund and mess accounts. This little manual will be welcomed in the Navy as well as the Army. J. B. Lippincott Company, publishers, Philadelphia, Pa.

"That's Me All Over, Mable," by Lieut. Edward Streeter (Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York). His "rookie" days over, "Bill" is completing his military education at a camp in the United States before his departure overseas with his outfit. His final letters to "Mable" from camp and from the transport are as full of laughs as are those he wrote to her while he was in training and which appeared in the companion work of Lieutenant Streeter's "Dere Mable," which have been the source of amusement to many thousand American soldiers here and overseas.

Civilization, by Dr. Georges Duhamel (The Century Co.: New York). The author was for four years a surgeon with an automobile ambulance of the French army. Although the book is fiction there is much of actuality in his descriptions of scenes on the battlefields where Frenchmen fought and died so gallantly in the Great War.

Studies in Map Reading and Field Sketching, by Lieut. Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw (E. P. Dutton and Co.: New York). The author, who is a British army officer, describes in narrative form how a small class of British army officers who were candidates for promotion did the work prescribed for the examination under his personal supervision and direction. The various difficulties encountered are particularized, the different ques-

tions asked by the candidates, with their solutions, are given and explanations are made. The work is, of course, altogether technical in character. As a work on military topography it will be an aid to officers who may be required to pass outdoor examinations in map reading and field sketching.

Raemaeker's Cartoon History of the War, compiled by J. Murray Allison (The Century Co.: New York). This is the second volume of the series of four in which are to be gathered all of Mr. Raemaeker's admirable war cartoons, arranged chronologically and supplied with explanatory and supplementary text. It contains one hundred cartoons and one hundred pages of text and deals with the war in its second year. The drawings of this remarkable artist are fully equal, in intensity, effectiveness and the portrayal of the crimes against humanity for which William Hohenzollern and his associate criminals are responsible, to those contained in the first volume of the series.

Submarine and Anti-Submarine, by Sir Henry Newbolt (Longmans, Green and Co.). No Navy officer can read this book without interest nor, indeed, can the average civilian, for it is full of action, as might be expected from one who has written so much and so well about warfare afloat and ashore. As its title indicates, it is the story of the undersea boat and of the craft that seek its undoing. Much of the information it contains is new to the public, for it has been obtained by Sir Henry "under favor of exceptional circumstances," as he explains. Part of it is technical in detail, although interesting nevertheless, and the rest is fact plainly told of what the British navy did in the great war. It is history, for the names of ships and naval officers who performed gallant and thrilling deeds are freely given. Many illustrations add to the interest of the work.

Our Many-Sided Navy, by Robert Wilden Neeser (Yale University Press: New Haven, Conn.). This is a second edition of the admirable work which the author produced in 1914, dedicated to Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, U.S.N., in which the life and work of the Navy are interestingly told in a non-technical way. It is illustrated by a number of excellent photographs.

The World War and Its Consequences, by William Herbert Hobbs (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The author, who is professor of geology in the University of Michigan, has collected in book form lectures he delivered to audiences of university students having a nucleus of school teachers and school superintendents, designed to afford teachers an opportunity to obtain facts they could draw upon in presenting adequately and convincingly the subject of patriotism. The historical background of the war, the commencement of the gigantic struggle, the plot against democracy in its earlier stages and in the final preparations, our debt to France, the preparation for war by Germany through peaceful penetration, how Germany makes war, German conspiracies against the United States, the attitude of the United States toward the war, the propaganda of the pacifists, Germany's preparations for the next war, and internationalism vs. a league of democratic nations, are among the subjects that are ably discussed. The book is dedicated to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., "the American Lord Roberts, who sounded in unwilling ears and to atrophied national consciousness the call to arms of the coming conflict." There is a foreword by the late Theodore Roosevelt, who declared that "there is no book published since the outbreak of the war which quite so well deserves a place on the reading table of every wise and patriotic American."

The Next War: Wilson and Anti-Wilsonianism, by Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein) (G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York). The author, who is an American but who lives in England, is an advocate of a supernational court backed by power under its own direct control, rather than the establishment of a League of Nations. He declares that most if not all the objections raised by the best authorities against a League of Nations do not hold against such a supernational court as he suggests. The booklet, written in England in September, 1918, contains an open letter to Theodore Roosevelt, in which the author expresses his disagreement with the views of the late former President of the United States in his opposition to the creation of such a body as the author suggests.

Volley from a Non-Combatant, by William Roscoe Thayer (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). This is a collection of some of the papers contributed by the author during the active phases of the war to various American publications. They include criticisms of several of the chief topics which have absorbed the attention of the world during the past four years. He draws a comparison between Napoleon III. and Wilhelm II., discusses the international relations of the war, and tells of Italy's services in the conflict, while also making a searching criticism of the causes which led to the collapse of Russia and to the sudden supremacy of the Bolsheviks.

Full Speed Ahead, by Henry B. Beston (Doubleday, Page and Co.: New York). Mr. Beston spent several months as a special correspondent attached to the American Navy while it was on duty overseas. He has drawn upon personal experiences, records and interviews with various American Navy officers to make a book in which to chronicle some of the incidents of daily life aboard ship as well as the achievements and heroisms of the men who kept the highways of the seas open during the war in the interests of civilization. Thanks for courtesies shown are expressed to Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Admiral William S. Sims, Rear Admirals Hugh Rodman and Charles F. Hughes, Comdrs. John V. Babcock and Joseph F. Daniels, U.S.N., and other officers of our Navy.

The Web, by Frederic Arnold Kummer (The Century Co.: New York). This is an interesting and well told addition to the countless spy stories that have come from the press both before and since the signing of the armistice.

The Mystery of the 13th Floor, by Lee Thayer (The Century Co.: New York). A mystery story with a plot that the reader can solve before the final chapter is reached more readily than did the detectives engaged to do so.

Okewood of the Secret Service, by Valentine Williams (Robert M. McBride and Co.: New York). The experiences of Desmond Okewood, of the British Secret Service, in Great Britain, France and Germany while seeking the undoing of a German spy during the great war and the recovery of a jewel worth \$500,000 are told in a way that will interest readers who care for spy literature.

A Little Gray Home in France, by Helen Davenport Gibbons (The Century Co.: New York). The author, with her husband and four children, occupied a little chateau near St. Nazaire. In 1918 she opened her home to American soldiers, where they might visit each

day when off duty. She recorded their impressions on various subjects and has now placed them in book form.

Fighters for Peace, by Mary R. Parkham (The Century Co.: New York). Entertaining biographies are given of twelve soldiers and statesmen of the United States and the Allies, including President Wilson, King Albert of Belgium, Marshal Joffre, Captain Guynemer, Marshal Foch, Lloyd George, Premier Clemenceau, General Maude, General Allenby, King Victor Emmanuel, General Pershing and Admiral Beatty.

EVACUATION HOSPITAL NO. 1.

The members of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 returning to the States will remember many pleasant incidents connected with their service in France. Most of the men and several of the nurses wear at least two gold chevrons. Leaving New York the "night before Christmas," 1917, the original unit came directly to Toul, where they functioned up to Feb. 16, 1919. The number given to the organization was entirely appropriate, it being the first evacuation hospital in existence, and its work has been such that the highly complimentary order of commendation from Lieut. Gen. R. L. Bullard was well merited. This read:

"I desire to compliment Evacuation Hospital No. 1 upon its efficient organization and work carried on in the 2d Army up to and including the time of the armistice. It is well organized, efficiently run, officers, nurses and men are markedly devoted in their duty."

Equally pleasant was the indorsement of the chief surgeon of the 2d Army: "In forwarding this compliment of the Army commander, the chief surgeon, 2d Army, wishes to add an expression of his appreciation of the well-ordered and efficiently administered organization of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 and his thanks to the commanding officer, officers, nurses and enlisted personnel for the splendid results achieved."

Its commanding officer, Col. George H. R. Gosman, an old West Pointer and Regular Army surgeon, in the face of difficulties that would have discouraged less capable and less energetic commanding officers, made a home for it at Sebastopol Barracks, about three miles from the quaint little city of Toul. Here was established an A1 surgical hospital whose capacity of 900 beds was strained to accommodate 2,800 during the busy days following the casualties on the St. Mihiel sector in September, 1918. Under Poole, Gibbons, Jopson, Heuer, and other well known surgical teachers, a working force of operators was trained in the special technique of war surgery; Carrel-Dakin flushing of wounds, and the very careful laboratory work of the microscopists made remarkably prompt secondary closure possible. No little credit was due the radiographic crew for the superb plates and careful fluoroscopic localization of fragments which marked all their work night and day.

This esprit de corps was not lacking in any part of the hospital, and the zeal of the commanding officer was infectious; enlisted men and nurses shared it with the medical officers and a "day crew" often worked through the night to help in a rush of work with cheerfulness and entire self-forgetfulness. This spirit could not but have its fruit in the good care experienced by the patients which has been advertised by all who have been treated at Evacuation Hospital No. 1. It so happened that several staff officers shared its beneficial atmosphere. They warmly seconded the reputation given it by dough-boys and aviators, its principal guests.

While it might be considered a slight exaggeration to state that the surgeons frequently took "twelve basketsful of fragments" and sent out a whole aviator to resume his temporarily interrupted task of igniting Boche sausage balloons, the writer can truthfully say that many lives of useful soldiers were saved, many \$10,000 insurance debts saved the Government, and many grateful families spared bereavements. When with the signing of the armistice the number of casualties rapidly diminished, some of the wards were given over to the reception of influenza patients whose good care was rewarded by a very low mortality.

Take it all in all, the returning members of Evacuation Hospital No. 1 can feel that their pride in their old home and their old commander has a just and honest foundation. They will never forget his warm-hearted Godspeed. They will never forget his warm-hearted solicitude for their comfort which marked every day of their occupancy of Sebastopol Barracks.

H. E. S.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS FOR VALOR.

In these days when our boys are coming home from the greatest war in history wearing the decorations and medals awarded for acts of valor and heroism, it may be well to know a little of their meaning. The medals bestowed on our soldiers for acts of heroism should not be confounded with the medals of our various patriotic organizations such as the Grand Army of the Republic, the Loyal Legion, the Spanish War Veterans and the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution. These are adopted by these organizations and have no significance except to identify them as belonging to a particular organization.

It has long been the custom to reward soldiers who have performed special deeds of valor or heroism. The various countries have adopted medals to express different degrees of such service. The United States has its Congressional Medal of Honor, and recently two additional decorations, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal. England has her Victoria Cross, the Distinguished Service Order and its Military Medal; France, the Legion of Honor, its Croix de Guerre and Medaille Militaire; Italy its Order of the Crown and Order of St. Maurice; Belgium its Order of Leopold and Croix de Guerre; Japan, the Order of the Rising Sun of various degrees; and Germany the Iron Cross of two classes and the Grand Cross.

General Washington near the close of the Revolutionary War established a badge of "Military Merit" and he himself received a gold medal, with the thanks of Congress. It was not until the Civil War that definite action was taken. Congress, in 1862, passed a law providing for a Medal of Honor for its soldiers in the ranks, and in 1863 amended it so as to include officers. It also provided a Medal of Honor for the Navy, but singularly did not include the officers. Recently this defect was remedied. The Navy medal is different in design from that of the Army.

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the most difficult to win of any military decoration in the world. The

requirements are so stringent that comparatively few are seen. So far as can be ascertained only twenty-four Medals of Honor have thus far been issued in the war just closed, while over 1,200 Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded. The requirements for our medals are given in concise form in General Pershing's Bulletin No. 25 to our Army abroad. He says:

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(Continued on page 1048.)

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LT. COL. ARTHUR R. KERWIN, U. S. A., RET.
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Col. Kerwin will assume the management of both the Membership
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Association of Army and Navy Stores, Inc.
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(Continued from page 1047.)

venber, 1918, are: March, 2; April, 0; May, 27; June, 29; July, 65; August, 82; September, 181; October, 125; Nov. 1 to 11, 43. The casualties were divided up as follows: Killed in combat, 171; prisoners, 135; wounded, 129; missing, 73; killed in accident, 42; miscellaneous, 4. In the week ended March 13, 1919, one fatality occurred at Carlstrom Field, the only death in the United States at the flying fields.

SALVAGE SERVICE OPERATIONS, A.E.F.

A report of the operations of the Salvage Service of the A.E.F. for the month of November, 1918, has been received by the Salvage Division in the office of the Director of Purchase and Storage. The Salvage Service, A.E.F., has in active operation four depots, twenty shops, sixty-six laundries of which thirty-five are mobile, and twenty-seven disinfectors, of which fifty-four are mobile. Following is a recapitulation of the report received:

Value of output shops and depots, \$8,072,042.08. This item includes the laundering of 6,040,983 articles and the repairing, packing and making ready for reissue of 3,374,179 articles. An added impetus has been given to the output of repaired shoes, the number turned out being 270,536 pairs, an increase of 34,680 pairs over the October figures.

Value of recoveries in the field, \$4,000,000. United States property sent to the rear or reissued for the Q.M. Corps amounted to \$1,500,000; that of the Ordnance property \$1,500,000. These items do not include captured enemy materials, among which were seventy machine guns, 12,000 rifles and forty cannon of various caliber. Manufacturing of incidental articles such as metal markers for graves, effects, bags to contain personal belongings of deceased soldiers, production of sheet tin from discarded containers for lining stables in the Remount Division of the Q.M. Corps and numerous other out-of-the-ordinary requirements have been promptly met by the Salvage Service manufacturing facilities.

Estimated value of 666,000 pounds rubber routed to United States, \$66,600. Shipments of this material were commenced on Nov. 20. Value of kitchen economies, products and sales, \$148,067.82. The Salvage Service succeeded in reclaiming and reissuing out of condemned subsistence and supplies, products valued at \$134,562. Cash received during the period covered by this report for waste products sold amounted to another \$13,505.82. Estimated value of 193,465 pounds wool rags shipped to British, \$38,693. Data statistically compiled for the first time indicates that up to Nov. 30, 1918, there has been shipped to the British authorities at Le Havre for trans-shipment to Britain, pursuant to an agreement entered into with the British, waste wool

shreds of clothing amounting to 193,465 pounds. Miscellaneous sales of junk, \$8,846.33.

The grand total of the operations of the Salvage Service for November is \$12,334,309.33.

JURY EXONERATES COL. HIRSCH.

It was by order of the presiding judge, as was noted in our issue of March 15, page 988, that indictments were dismissed in the Rosenwasser alleged conspiracy case, in which the Government attempted to prove fraud in the manufacture and delivery of war equipment. Not having opportunity to render their own verdict the jury in the case took occasion to present to the court resolutions, which all had signed, expressing their concurrence in the action of Judge Garvin, referring especially to the case of Col. Harry J. Hirsch, U.S.A. The resolutions say, in part: "The jury was in attendance on every trial day of the court from Feb. 15 to and including March 12, during which period the testimony of witnesses produced by the prosecution only was heard. With only the prosecution's evidence before the court and jury Judge Garvin directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty as to all the nineteen defendants. Our verdict having been based upon the court's direction, we now, because of our own independent view and judgment, desire to and do here record, in addition, the following: In our deliberate judgment of the prosecution's own evidence the verdict of not guilty was the only possible one. We find that there was as to none of the defendants any justification for the indictment or trial. Because Col. Harry Jean Hirsch, U.S.A., was named as a defendant and to prevent, so far as we can do so, any possible harm to his official record as an officer of our Army coming from the mere fact of indictment, we emphatically hereby certify that we find, after carefully listening to all of the charges and evidence, that there was not the slightest foundation for the indictment of Colonel Hirsch. We respectfully request that the original of this certificate signed by us may be made a part of whatever official record is kept by the War Department of Col. Harry Jean Hirsch's services."

Considerable feeling has been aroused in Washington official circles over the injustice resulting from the indictment of Colonel Hirsch by a Federal Grand Jury. The fact that the indictment received wide publicity in the daily press and that the acquittal was barely made public resulted in cruel injustice to this Army officer, who has served thirty-one years with the colors. This has caused a widespread feeling of resentment towards Department of Justice agents in New York who urged the indictment. The New York Tribune made the following comment on the case: "An ethical tragedy in the administration of justice is laid bare. When a man unjustly

accused is acquitted he is turned loose—that is all. No apology is made to him, nothing is done to compensate for his days in jail or under obliquity. And an ethical tragedy of newspaper-making is a similar indifference to the wrongs of the acquitted."

EDUCATING A CONGRESSMAN.

During the recent inquiry into the charges that the 35th Division did not have proper artillery and airplane support Mr. Campbell, of Kansas, who had introduced the resolution for the conduct of the inquiry, was endeavoring to make the point that if every precaution had not been taken to provide the troops with artillery and airplane support somebody was at fault. Secretary of War Baker, who was the witness at the moment, said that in carrying through such an engagement (in the Argonne) "You were not moving over a checkerboard in which the squares were regular and your routes known, but you were moving over an unknown territory and through a forest which could not be mapped by reason of its being a forest." Then this colloquy ensued:

Mr. Campbell: But they were moving upon a sector that required artillery and airplane support for the better protection of the Army as it moved forward!

Secretary Baker: Obviously, and yet this is true, that they were moving in a sector where it was more dangerous to stand still and wait for artillery to be brought up than it was to go forward if there were unexpected failures to bring up artillery. The German mode of retreat—I deal with the obvious and the well known—but the German mode of retreat was rear guard action by machine gun concentration. It was their mode of retreat. Now, impetuosity in attack was often the only salvation of an advancing force; and if the roads proved impassable, if the roads had been blasted to pieces, and the artillery could not be brought through for one reason or another, if they came to a morass or swamp where it was difficult to get the artillery through, the engineers had to be sent for to revamp the roads or provide improvised roads, it is perfectly conceivable to me, as a civilian—and I apologize to General March here for discussing military questions—but it is perfectly conceivable to me as a civilian, that less losses would have been entailed upon the infantry by having them press forward and around these machine gun nests and eradicate them than to have waited until the artillery could have been brought through a morass.

Mr. Campbell: The airplane could have supplied the want of artillery in that respect.

Secretary Baker: No.

Mr. Campbell: Very largely!

Secretary Baker: Oh, no.

Mr. Campbell: Could it not?

Secretary Baker: Oh, no.

Mr. Campbell: Well, I am not a military man.

Secretary Baker: I do not want to try to undervalue the use of the airplane, but we have not yet arrived at a place where the airplane takes the place of artillery in the protection of an infantry attack.

NAVY PAY CORPS INSURANCE COURSE.

The Navy has established a school at the University of Pennsylvania for training officers of the Pay Corps in Government insurance. Student officers have been selected from the Officer-Material School for the Pay Corps at Princeton for further training at the University of Pennsylvania in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, under the supervision of Dr. S. S. Huebner and his associates. The first class of student officers entered this school on Feb. 1, 1919, and a second class on Feb. 28. By April 1 the Service will be supplied with trained officers as instructors in carrying out the plans of the department as above mentioned. The course in insurance consists of comprehensive instruction along insurance lines in general, with particular reference to the War Risk Insurance Act. Upon graduation, officers will be distributed among ships, training stations and demobilization camps to dispense accurate information and personal instruction concerning Government insurance.

It has been arranged to have every Navy recruiting office a bureau of information to which ex-Service men may apply for information concerning Government insurance. A school for recruiting yeomen has been established in New York, to which trained insurance officers are detailed as instructors, in order that every yeoman assigned to recruiting may be grounded in Government insurance and become familiar with the necessary paper work in conversion of the present term insurance. This method will bring men released from active duty into contact with the Service through the recruiting offices for the mutual benefit of the Service and the men. An insurance department has also been added to the school for yeomen at the naval training station at Newport, in order that yeomen instructed for general detail may have a certain amount of knowledge concerning the benefits of Government insurance and be prepared to impart such information to enlisted men in Service afloat.

A.E.F. ARMY AND CORPS INSIGNIA.

In addition to the lists of A.E.F. army and corps insignia already printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL we add the insignia of the 3d Army, organized as the Army of Occupation, and of the Army Corps from the 1st to the 9th inclusive, as published in the Stars and Stripes of Feb. 28:

3d Army—White letter "A" centered in a red circle "O," the whole on a background of blue.

1st Corps—Brown circle superimposed on larger white circle.

2d Corps—An eagle and a lion with a Roman "II" between them in white on a blue field.

3d Corps—Three-pointed star, the center triangle, formed from the base lines, being in white, the points in blue.

4th Corps—A circle divided into four segments by diameters crossed at an angle of ninety degrees, the up and down opposed angles being in white, the opposed angles at the sides being in blue.

5th Corps—Five triangles with a common focus forming a regular pentagon.

6th Corps—White figure "6" in a blue circle two inches in diameter.

7th Corps—Figure "7" in white on a blue shield.

8th Corps—Figure "8" in white on octagonal background of blue.

9th Corps—Monogram design embodying the Roman numeral "IX" set in a circle, the design in red on a dark blue circular background.

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IN BEHALF OF THE PROFESSIONAL SOLDIER.

In an article entitled "The Soldier in Politics," which appeared in the March 15 issue of the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, Samuel G. Blythe philosophizes on a favorite topic of newspaper commentators—that is, how the soldiers in the new Army intend to right the wrongs they have observed overseas and in the camps. Writing in a prophetic vein on this topic is innocent enough, and speculation that is straightforward and based on the rights of citizenship quite harmless, to be sure. America is vitally interested in the changed point of view of its young men who went to war. They have been face to face with reality, and those who were compelled to stay at home and concentrate on work for the things that backed up the Army and made victory certain, want to know the truths that have been seared into the very hearts of its fighting forces. But Americans are loath to believe that in the rank and file of its warriors there ripples a spirit akin to Bolshevism. Mr. Blythe's article, however, is permeated with the atmosphere of an indefinable threat to tear down the existing order, and that in his opinion the drafted men, especially, having learned the value of concerted effort and "been shown the value of organization and of discipline," will be disposed to translate their knowledge "into action in this country." One of the central ideas, according to Mr. Blythe, is "that it is up to the Army to 'show them a few things' when the Army is returned to civil life." Another idea he expresses for the soldier thus: "We fought this war. We won it. We withstood the dangers and horrors of it. If we stand together we can get what we want. All we've got to do is organize and we'll have the world by the tail with a downhill drag." Mr. Blythe says: "What do you suppose, for example, the ordinary private thought when he saw officers who were over him transferred? He knew that many of these men had been trained by the Government for the very work in which they failed. He knew the Government had educated them, the War Department had selected them, that they were supposed to be efficient; and he saw officer after officer, not only from civilian life but professional soldiers, taken from their commands. He knew that generals had been sent back; that some of these experts were not experts at all; that they were not up to the work which they had spent their lives under governmental direction in fitting themselves for. Don't you suppose that the privates . . . put the blame in a measure on the system rather than on the men?" And further along, gliding over the matter of courts-martial, Mr. Blythe says: "The private soldier didn't so much as get justice in many cases for his derelictions. He got discipline, that fetish of the narrow mind of the professional soldier." And in his concluding paragraphs he states: "These are the ideas of the American soldier, as I found him—and I made it my business to talk politics with a great number of them, both officers and privates—holds."

We are here concerned mainly with the extraordinarily wide circulation of statements calculated to reflect upon the professional soldier, and no propaganda admittedly organized for the purpose of breaking down the Regular Army establishment through the force of political action could hope to attain the dissemination of a sinister program such as is here given by the Saturday Evening Post to this alleged reflection of the nebulous thoughts and ideas of our Army overseas. The article, in the

first place, is full of contradictions. In it we have been assured that "the great outstanding success of our part of the war—indeed, of the war itself—was the American buck private. He won it." Did he win it en masse, as a mob, or did he win it because he was led by officers who were more than a match for the officers of the German army? The question is pertinent, for Mr. Blythe is rather emotional about the officers who were taken from their commands and sent back, as indicated in the quotation above. And did the private win through disregard for discipline, "that fetish of the narrow mind of the professional soldier"? No, he didn't win it through lack of discipline that "keystone of the Regular professional soldier's arch of Army performance." He won it because of that discipline, and the greatest wonder of military history is and will be the fact that he learned the art of a soldier in four to six months and, grounded in intelligent action and the will to win, he followed the professional soldier from General Pershing down to the last second lieutenant and took toll of the enemy. It was the professional soldier who led the private, and no critic, however he may try to hide behind the subterfuge of "reporting" the ideas of the soldier in the ranks, can escape that fact. And it is un-American and uncalled-for criticism, for the American people have the firmest faith in the Army heads, in France and at home.

These soldiers know that the officers who led them were efficient; and they knew that the removals of leaders were for their own good. They recognized "the good of the service" in every change, and accepted with firm faith the decision of the "professional soldiers" who examined each officer on his merits. Whether Regular or former civilian or National Guardsman, merit and fitness to command had to be shown in order that an officer might maintain his place and hold in his hands the lives of thousands of these privates. The discipline of the privates in the face of the enemy won the war, the discipline demanded by the professional soldier. The right sort of private—and he was in the majority at the front and in our camps—possessed the intelligence to understand the reason behind that discipline. He worked and fought to the glory of the American nation and his work stands to the everlasting credit of the professional soldier, who was his instructor, guide and friend.

We hazard the prediction that if Mr. Blythe's insidious purpose to instill political ideas into the minds of these young men now taking steps to perpetuate their comradeship in a great veteran organization succeeds, out of such political action will not come a tearing down of the foundations of the U.S. Army, but political action which will build-up and strengthen the structure of high military attainment of American arms erected stone upon stone since the War of the Revolution. The professional soldier has engineered the biggest job successfully completed recorded in American history. He took the job at a moment's notice, concentrated all his learning and his knowledge of the art of war upon that job, and the result is what? Victory. He didn't "fall down" on that job, that the country knows. That is the fundamental fact. The little incidentals that developed weaknesses brought about correction also; and the professional soldier, the product of the "system," made those corrections. All honor to him, from General Pershing down. The war was fought under the direction of professional soldiers, and none was as resourceful none a better tactician, none a greater strategist, than our own. Else our American armies could not have fought the enemy to a standstill, nor have thrown the weight that brought victory against the lines of a soldiery drilled through forty years for this contest.

The professional soldier of the United States may well trust his future in the hands of the American Army of 1917-19, for the men of that Army are men of discernment and will come back home grounded in the knowledge of the essentials for making war. They will stand behind the officers of the Regular establishment determined to give them the best in the world, in schooling, in equipment, in opportunity to maintain the traditions of the United States as a nation ever capable of defending itself against aggression and defending the neighboring nations on this hemisphere as well. The man who has seen our service will be fitted by his experiences to supply the Regular Army the needs that have been withheld from it in the past by Congresses which lacked the vision and the understanding that is now the possession of the enlisted man who fought to glorious victory.

NAVY AVIATION HALF-WING UNAUTHORIZED.

The question of a correspondent, "What is the half-wing of the Navy aviation for?" discloses the fact that there is no official half-wing insignia known to the Navy Department, hence the wearing of insignia approximating the half-wing of the Army air observer, is contrary to regulations. There is also no Navy insignia for radio gunners or engineer gunners. Rating badges for use of petty officers attached to Aviation Corps, as described in Changes No. 17, Navy Uniform Regulations, March 18, 1918, remain as of that date. This circular states: "These rating badges are provided for the ratings of chief petty officer, first class petty officer, and second class petty officer in all three branches. They will conform in all respects to the regulations for rating badges as incorporated in Articles 207 to 210, inclusive, of Uniform Regulations, United States Navy, 1913, except the eagle shall be one and three-quarter inches above the angle and just above the specialty mark." The rat-

ing badges shown in this circular are for chief quartermaster, carpenter's mate, first class; machinist's mate, second class.

DEMOTIONS AND PROMOTIONS IN U.S. ARMY.

The War Department is unable to make any forecast of probable demotions of officers holding temporary ranks higher than their Regular Army grade on account of the frequent changes necessitated in the progress of demobilization, and also on account of the variance in status between the different arms of the Service. Although a survey was made recently to determine in what grades of each department there was a surplus of officers, this survey has been found to be practically useless as a foundation upon which a forecast of demotions or promotions can be made. This is true because, under the provisions of Circular 69, officers of advanced temporary rank will be transferred to fill existing vacancies under this temporary rank, if such exist, before being demoted to their permanent rank. The demobilization of the different corps is proceeding at such varying rates that it is impossible to determine ahead whether there will be a vacancy in any other department to which officers can be transferred when they have become surplus in their grade in their own department. In fact, some of the branches of the Army are increasing their commissioned personnel, on account of the unusually heavy work of demobilization. Officers in the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division and officers in the Judge Advocate General's Department are being called upon to perform a greater volume of work than they had during the period of hostilities. In order to compensate for the lack of officers in such departments as these there are necessarily transfers made from other arms of the Service, and in some cases officers have to be held until the work at hand can be completed.

In addition to this, it is impossible to forecast definitely how many officers will be needed in each grade until the treaty of peace has been signed and the President has determined how many troops will be needed in Europe. The demands of the Service have already resulted in recalling to line and staff duties a number of officers who had been detailed to officers' schools for instruction purposes, on account of the shortage existing in some branches. All of these considerations make it practically impossible for the War Department to make any reliable estimate of probable surpluses in the near future or of vacancies which call for temporary promotions. The most reliable method for officers to determine the probable length of tenure of their present commissioned rank, one officer of the General Staff said, was to make their own deductions and forecast knowing, as they do, the conditions in their own arm of the Service.

Infantry Promotions.

Comment which reaches us from Infantry officers with the American Expeditionary Force would tend to show that there has been much uneasiness as to the matter of permanent promotions. One of these officers, writing from France in February, says: "If you could do anything to explain the bar on permanent Infantry promotions it would be much appreciated by us all. No one seems to understand the cause of the suspension. No Infantry permanent promotions in field officers since April 15, 1918, when Clyde B. Parker was made a major. None of the casualties filled. Can you give any reason for this inaction—there must be more than fifty vacancies in the grade of Infantry major. What is the cause of this? It is certainly a great hardship on those eligible but not promoted." At the War Department it was pointed out that in the first place there is no bar to permanent promotions. In field officers there have been these promotions, all recently announced, however: Lieutenant colonels, No. 1 to No. 11 inclusive; majors, No. 1 to No. 6 inclusive; captains, No. 1 to No. 21 inclusive. There will probably be no further promotions for some time to come because of vacancies in the staff corps of the departments not having been filled. Another reason for a halt in permanent promotions is because Congress failed to confirm many officers nominated for promotion. The promotions indicated above have been made subject to Congressional confirmation. Then, too, promotions have been held up mainly because supernumerary officers in the different branches have been relieved from staff details, and these vacancies have yet to be filled. The matter of promotions will, it is said, doubtless be adjusted when Congress takes action on the long list of Army nominations which had failed of confirmation when adjournment came on March 4. Most of the officers whose permanent promotions have been due lineally and have recently been announced have been holding higher rank in the emergency Army than that of their permanent status, and in these instances, at least, there has been no hardship in the delay of their permanent promotion.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS HOSPITALS.

Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General, U.S.A., has addressed a letter to the trustees of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, in which he says that the base hospitals established by the Red Cross in Europe gave inestimable service to the United States and the Allies, according to the New York Times. He makes especial mention of Base Hospital 2, which was organized by the Presbyterian hospital, treated many wounded of the 27th Division, and which has just returned to this country for demobilization.

NO OVERCROWDING ON U.S.S. LEVIATHAN.

The attention of the War Department has been called to reports appearing in a few newspapers to the effect that the troop carrying accommodations of the transport *Leviathan* are to be increased by fifty per cent; that it is the intention of the Navy and War Departments to increase the capacity of this vessel by approximately 5,000, and that such increase will result in greatly overcrowding the transport. This information is incorrect and is denied by the War Department because it may lead to unnecessary worry on the part of parents and friends of enlisted men who are to be transported from abroad on the *Leviathan*. During the past emergency the *Leviathan* had a normal capacity for 10,800 troops and a crew, including supernumeraries, of 2,500. With this complement there was no overcrowding and no undue risk, except the usual war hazard. Since the signing of the armistice the vessel has been operating under peace conditions with a material decrease in the crew, which reduction will enable additional accommodations to be utilized for the transportation of troops when weather conditions will permit of greater use of deck spaces. The normal capacity of the *Leviathan*, in the past, has been therefore 13,300 persons, including troops, crew and supernumeraries, and it is not the intention of the War Department at this time to assign a greater number to the *Leviathan*, although so far as safety and accommodations are concerned the *Leviathan* can safely carry as many as 15,000 persons, as this vessel has an abundance of facilities. From a technical standpoint the *Leviathan* has in the past carried one troop per 5.4 gross tons. It is considered that there should be about one troop per four gross tons on this vessel to put her in favorable comparison with other large vessels of high speed. This would give her a troop rating of 13,525 men.

WHEN AVIATION PAY CEASES.

An ensign in the Reserve Force of the Navy on aviation duty in England was injured on Aug. 11, 1918, as a result of an accident to the airplane he was flying on a duty status as relief pilot. His injuries were sufficiently severe to place him on the sick list and were rated as being definitely in the line of duty. The ensign was ordered to return to the United States on Nov. 1 upon the recommendation of a Board of Medical Survey, and reported at the Naval Hospital, Washington, D.C., for treatment and disposal on Nov. 22. On Dec. 4 he was discharged from treatment and granted thirty days sick leave, with directions to report back to the hospital for physical examination at the expiration of his leave. He reported back and was "admitted for treatment" Jan. 3, 1919. Up to Oct. 25, 1918, inclusive, the officer had been credited with aviation pay. A request was made of the Comptroller for a decision as to whether this ensign should have his account credited with aviation pay from Oct. 26, and "if so authorized on what date credit on this account should cease?" The Comptroller states that while in previous decisions of his office "it was held, in effect, that officers of the Navy while absent on authorized leave or in hospital by reason of injury received in the line of duty as aviators were entitled to the increased compensation while so absent or in hospital," these decisions do not apply to this case. They "were based upon the presumption of a continuation of flying duty status and a resumption of actual flights upon termination of a temporary physical disability." In the instant case "it is clear that, after detachment under order of Nov. 1, this officer was not on duty involving actual flying, he having been detached from all duty abroad and ordered to report to a naval hospital in this country. Any right to increase of pay for duty involving actual flying which he may formerly have had terminated on the date of his detachment under this order."

ORDNANCE TRANSFERS EXPLOSIVES.

The Ordnance Department has transferred to the Department of the Interior nearly \$12,000,000 worth of explosives for use in clearing land, road building, and so forth. Arrangements have been made for immediate disposal of fifty-four per cent of the surplus stock of 1,441,000,000 pounds of sodium nitrate, through transfer to the Department of Agriculture, sales of stocks in Chile through the British Pool, and sales through the U.S. Nitrate Board. A conference between officials of companies manufacturing explosives and representatives of the Office of the Director of Sales, War Department, was held recently in New York city. Tentative arrangements were made whereby a surplus of approximately 50,000,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate and 102,440 pounds of fulminate of mercury will be disposed of by these companies for the War Department. This is along the lines the War Department is working with respect to the sale of surplus material in order that they may protect the interests of the industry and not cause a serious effect on the market by the sale of surplus property. A committee was named to work out the details of handling this material, and will meet soon at Philadelphia.

DRAFT MEN ENDORSE UNIVERSAL TRAINING.

An unusual endorsement of the principle of universal military training was given by the men of Major Gen. Henry P. McCain's 12th Division at Camp Devens in January previous to the demobilization of the division. Through a system that guaranteed and safeguarded free expression of opinion, 1,330 men, all of whom were inducted into the Army through Selective Service, set down their views, and the report drawn up from their answers to the questions submitted shows the following results: Fifty per cent of the men questioned declared themselves to be dissatisfied with military life. Eighty-nine and five-tenths per cent of the replies expressed the soldier's belief that he personally had benefited by his Army life, seventy-nine per cent were glad of their training aside from feelings of patriotism, and eighty-eight per cent favored universal military training as a national policy.

CIVILIAN COURSES FOR STUDENT NURSES.

Arrangements are being made by the Surgeon General of the Army with civilian hospitals for courses of instruction for student nurses not available in military hospitals by means of affiliations with hospitals offering the desired experience. To be eligible for the diploma of the Army School of Nursing students must complete the courses satisfactorily in both classes of hospitals. The arrangements with the civilian hospital training schools provide that the students in the Army School

of Nursing shall be given board, lodging and laundry and such allowances, if any, as are given their own students. Some schools do not provide an allowance. During the period of affiliation the monthly allowance of \$15 from the Army will be discontinued.

DELICACIES FOR THE A.E.F.

Since the suspension of hostilities has somewhat lessened the necessity for conserving cargo space, every effort has been made to keep the men overseas supplied with all the luxuries they could purchase at home. Chewing gum is a favorite confection, as the 2,640,000 packages recently purchased indicate. Orders have also been issued by the Subsistence Division for 1,150,000 packages each of fruit tablets in assorted flavors, mints, salted peanuts, salted almonds and wafer rolls. Fancy wafers are also in great demand, and 500,000 packages have been ordered for the month of April. The discontinuance of all cracker production in France made necessary a call on the Subsistence Division for 2,000,000 cartons, assorted, to be shipped by March 10, and 1,800,000 cartons for April requirements. This cable was not received until late in February, so that it was necessary for quick action to be taken. The company which filled a large part of the order was impressed with the need for the crackers by the A.E.F., and agreed to have the entire order of soda crackers at the docks by March 5 and the ginger crackers by March 8. As a result of this effort by the manufacturers the final shipments on the huge order were delivered to the docks before March 10, and the 1,800,000 cartons required for April were ready for shipment by March 20.

RELATION OF Y.M.C.A. TEACHERS TO ARMY.

In addition to G.O. No. 30, A.E.F., issued by General Pershing to outline the educational work to be conducted in the A.E.F. (printed on page 1015) there has also been issued Bulletin No. 10, which defines the relationship of the representatives of the Army Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A. to the Army post schools. The bulletin reads: "The function of the representatives of the Educational Commission of the Y.M.C.A. in the conduct of Army post schools is divided into four distinct responsibilities: They will act as teachers of method of instruction to detailed instructors; that is, whenever and wherever possible, they will conduct conferences and normal classes for instructors of post schools. They will act as supervisors and inspectors of instruction. This last will probably be their chief responsibility. They will visit the schools, interview school officers, make suggestions and furnish copies of reports of their inspections to school officers. They will act as advisors to school officers. The members of this commission are all experienced and capable educational directors who have been especially selected for the work. They will act as instructors of the classes insofar as their other duties will permit."

U.S. PRISONERS OF WAR.

Revision of prisoner records, which have been compiled from reports of prisoners from all sources by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff for the purpose of eliminating duplicate names, brings the total number of military prisoners taken to 4,765, of which 4,376 have been reported released and 233 dead. The list of 156 names of prisoners whose status is still doubtful was forwarded on March 20 to the Central Records Office, A.E.F., for checking and investigation. The record of Army and Marine Corps prisoners taken by the Central Powers as of March 20 shows that 4,686 officers and men of the Army were taken prisoners of whom 229 died, the release is recorded of 4,304, and the status of 153 is doubtful. Seventy-nine Marines were taken prisoner of whom four have died, the release of seventy-two is recorded, and the status of three is doubtful. One lieutenant colonel was taken prisoner, four majors, twenty-seven captains, 262 first lieutenants, and 101 second lieutenants. Of the total of 395 officers taken prisoner forty-nine died and of the 4,370 enlisted men taken prisoner 184 died.

SUBMARINE CHASERS FOR DUTY IN ALASKA.

The Navy Department has ordered a detachment of four submarine chasers, accompanied by the U.S.S. *Vicksburg* as mother ship, to Alaskan waters. The *Vicksburg* and two of the submarine chasers will be operating at all times, the other two patrol boats being held in reserve. The vessels have been ordered to leave the Puget Sound Navy Yard about April 1 and to proceed to Juneau, Alaska, to operate from that port until navigation closes. The detachment will have on board fish wardens of the Department of Commerce and will have orders to co-operate with the officials of the Department of Commerce, the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior in enforcing law in Alaskan waters and rendering assistance to shipping and natives in distress. The radio repair tender U.S.S. *Saturn* will start on her annual cruise in Alaskan waters about April 15, leaving the Mare Island Navy Yard to proceed first to Dutch Harbor. The *Saturn*'s cruise will extend from the middle of April until the end of October, and during it she is ordered to visit the Pribilof islands and Kodiak. The purpose of the voyage will be to visit all radio stations in Alaska to repair the equipment, relieve the personnel and deliver supplies. It is planned that the *Saturn* will complete the circuit of the radio stations twice during her cruise.

SERVICE SONGS BY WILL STOKES.

"Songs of the Services," a volume of poems of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps by Will Stokes, has recently been published by the Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. Will Stokes, chief yeoman, U.S.N., needs no introduction to the Services after thirty-two years spent in the United States Navy and Marine Corps, plus four in the Army; and since the days of the war with Spain he has been known to the public as well as the poet of the Services. It is a pleasure to find gathered together in a well-presented volume the fugitive poems of his recent years, of which a number have appeared in the columns of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*. The great conflict in Europe has inspired many of the more recent; others recall the days of 1898 or of the Civil War. One and all they are written from the viewpoint of the Army and Navy man, and give a picture of Service life from a thorough knowledge of it. Whether grave or gay, displaying depth of feeling or the touch of

genuine humor, the very real poetic inspiration of their author is almost always evident in the Stokes's verse. With equal facility he turns to the delicacy of touch and apt form of expression of more classic verse, or to the humor and everyday language of barracks or camp. The spirit of patriotism, the spirit of the Services, a genuine love of the life of the fighting man ashore or afloat, is the inspiration of the poems.

NAVY RADIO SCHOOL MOVING TO GREAT LAKES.

The largest of the Navy Radio schools will move about April 15 from Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., to the Great Lakes Training Station. All the equipment and personnel, excepting a few officers and men who will be required to close up all business at Cambridge, will be moved before the end of next month. The large establishment in connection with Harvard started as a district school with about fifteen students at the outbreak of the war. It was taken over by the Navy Bureau of Navigation and it became the most important of radio instruction centers by the summer of 1917. Shortly thereafter the school at the New York Navy Yard was also moved to Cambridge and the establishment then accommodated 1,000 students. It grew apace and at the time of the armistice 4,400 men were under instruction, taking a course lasting twenty-one weeks. The primary schools of the naval districts during all this time sent to the Harvard school increments averaging 500 men a week.

FREEDOM OF DRESS FOR YEOMEN (F).

Evidently the instructions issued Feb. 11, 1919, by Lieut. Comdr. L. B. Bernheim, U.S.N.R.F., in charge of personnel, Navy Department, that all yeomen (F) shall wear full uniform at all times while on duty were considered irksome and appeal was made to Secretary Daniels. The Secretary disapproved, hence on March 20 instructions were issued stating that "the wearing of the uniform shall not be compulsory." The young women, however, had won the concession of choice between uniform or civilian dress, but no concession on the matter of adornment, for it was decreed when the uniform is worn the "uniform shall be worn complete" as described in the circular of Feb. 11. This means strict adherence to regulations and the abolition of any mark on coat or hat except the regulation hat band and the proper rating badge on the left sleeve of the coat. Chief petty officer's insignia, it is decreed, shall be worn only by chief yeomen (F) on their hats.

PERU ESTABLISHES AVIATION SCHOOL.

A military aviation school is to be established in Peru, according to a recent decree. The following regulations concerning the new school appeared in *El Comercio*, of Lima, of Jan. 30: It is proposed to establish a center of aviation in each military region, but at first there will be established only the "Center of Aviation of Lima." Until the aviation service has become sufficiently strong, it will be a dependent part of the engineering service of the army. The personnel of this service is to be taken from officers of the regular army and of the navy, from the reserves of all branches of military service. Such officers chosen will keep the uniform of their respective branch of service, only wearing a distinctive insignia of the aviation service. Each center of aviation is to have a director, contracted by the Government (probably a foreigner who has seen service in the recent war).

WEST POINT GRADUATES AT ANNUAL DINNER.

The sixth annual dinner of the graduates of the U.S. Military Academy was held in the Hotel Astor, New York city, on the night of March 22 and in point of attendance was the largest one of these annual functions held by the association, 400 members being present. Major Gen. George W. Goethals presided and Col. Samuel R. Jones was the toastmaster. Three brief speeches were made by Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, Col. Jens Bugge and Lieut. Col. H. J. Koehler. Brig. Gen. Amos Stickney represented the oldest class present, 1864, and several members of the class of '21, who were graduated last year and are back at West Point for a post graduate course, were also present. The West Point orchestra furnished the music for the dinner.

HIGHER BONUS FOR OFFICERS SUGGESTED.

"Officers who have and are holding temporary commissions," writes one of them, "in nearly every case were ordered to buy overseas equipment and many other things which are a dead loss to them on discharge. The average cost to officers for uniforms and equipment is about \$400 or \$500. In addition officers have been responsible for much property and in many cases have had to pay for same, which was no fault of the officer. They have been transferred from place to place and on nearly every occasion have had to pay an equal share in equipping an officers' mess and club; and had to pay as much as \$40 per month for board. Should not all officers who held commissions during the emergency be paid a nice bonus?"

NAVY DISCHARGING PART OF DRAFTING FORCE.

Orders of Secretary Daniels for a ten per cent reduction of the draftsmen employed by the Navy Department on or before April 15 will go into effect by that date, though navy yard commandants are looking forward to a serious check in the work of the yards. The order affects all superintendents of construction offices, all navy yards and the Bureau of Construction and Repair. Upwards of 180 draftsmen will be discharged. The order was issued in the interest of economy, the Secretary stated. The draftsmen in the last year have received increased salaries of from twenty to twenty-five per cent in accord with the recommendations of the Macy board.

NAVY GUNS FOR GIFT TO PORTUGAL.

The Navy Department will ask Congress at its next session to present to the Portuguese government two seven-inch naval guns and two guns of smaller caliber which were placed by the United States government at the port of Ponta Delgada, the Azores, during the war. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt said on March 22 that the Navy Department desired to give these guns to the Portuguese government as an act of courtesy to the people of the Azores.

PURCHASE OF TWENTY-NINE ARMY POSTS.

Camps and Flying Fields Included.

Plans for the purchase of the sites of fifteen Army camps and thirteen balloon and flying fields were announced on March 21 by Acting Secretary of War Crowell. Less than \$15,000,000 would be involved, Mr. Crowell said, and it would not be necessary to await action by Congress, as the department had the necessary funds. With these purchases completed, the Army will have thirty training camps, including the sixteen original cantonments constructed for the training of the National Army, and nineteen aviation centers, most of which will be in the southeastern states, Texas and California. The few fields to be retained in the North will be regarded as summer flying centers only.

Twenty-seven camps and fifteen aviation fields will be abandoned. Orders have gone out for the abandonment of twenty of the camps, including nearly all of the National Guard training centers set up after the United States declared war on Germany.

Approximately \$280,000,000 has been spent in construction work on the fifteen cantonments to be bought and the fifteen now owned. It was largely because of the sum involved that the department decided to go ahead with the purchase. Most of the thirty camps are now being used as demobilization centers, but no definite plans have been evolved for their employment after the emergency army is disbanded. It was explained by Mr. Crowell that the whole problem of the future use of the camps depended upon the nation's military policy, and that no conclusion as to that could be reached until the Peace Conference at Paris had rendered its decision on world disarmament.

Announcement has already been made that only two flying fields will be actually used in training Army aviators in peace time and that others purchased or now owned would become storage plants for material on hand or under contract. Location of the flying centers to be retained shows a plan to have three general training centers, one in the Far West, one in the southwestern part of the country and one in the southeast, with the different fields in each section close enough together so that elementary and advanced training will be provided within a reasonable area.

Besides the fields to be bought for military purposes, one other, Chapman Field, Fla., will also be purchased "for business reasons" and subsequently sold. The same procedure will be followed in the case of Camp Sevier, South Carolina, which was used as a National Guard training center. Mr. Crowell said it was cheaper for the Government to buy this field at the option price of \$597,940 and sell it again than to pay the damage claim made against the Government as the result of the building of the camp. Secretary Crowell also said that the department had contemplated retaining Hazlehurst Field on Long Island, but that the land would cost entirely too much. The option price on the field was placed at \$1,550,000, or nearly twice the cost of the site of any of the thirteen aviation centers to be purchased. The Government has spent \$5,348,898 on construction work at this field, considerable more than has gone into any other plant except Langley Field, Virginia, which is to be retained, and Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio, which is to be abandoned.

Cantonment Sites.

The list of cantonment sites now owned by the Government and to be retained for special military purposes, together with the cost of each, follows:

Doniphan, Okla., National Guard, \$2,796,000.
Eustis, Va., Coast Art. Corps, \$11,700,000.
Funston, Kas., Field Art., \$10,500,000.
Holabird, Md., Motor Transport Corps, \$5,207,000.
Humphreys, Va., Engineers, \$12,745,000.
Jessup, Ga., Motor Transport Corps, \$1,417,000.
Johnson, Fla., Quartermaster Corps, \$6,500,000.
Kearny, Calif., National Guard, \$5,838,000.
Lewis, Wash., National Army, \$8,400,000.
McClellan, Ala., National Guard, \$9,800,000.
Normeyle, Texas, Motor Transport Corps, \$1,580,000.
Pike, Ark., National Army, \$12,700,000.
Sill, Okla., Field Artillery, \$12,700,000.
Travis, Texas, National Army, \$8,200,000.
Benning, Ga., miscellaneous, \$6,600,000.

National Army cantonments to be purchased for military purposes, with the costs of construction and the prices at which the sites will be bought, are:

Bragg, North Carolina, \$9,500,000—\$1,500,000.
Custer, Mich., \$13,000,000—\$625,000.
Devens, Mass., \$11,800,000—\$300,000.
Dix, N. J., \$12,300,000—\$675,000.
Dodge, Iowa, \$108,000,000—\$950,000.
Gordon, Ga., \$11,100,000—\$425,000.
Grant, Ill., \$14,400,000—\$1,400,000.
Jackson, S. C., \$10,000,000—\$625,000.
Knox, Kentucky, \$16,253,188—\$2,500,000.
Lee, Virginia, \$16,500,000—\$415,000.
Meade, Md., \$16,200,000—\$350,000.
Pine, Ark., \$12,700,000—\$400,000.
Sherman, Ohio, \$12,900,000—\$1,150,000.
Taylor, Ky., \$8,000,000—\$375,000.
Upton, New York, \$13,500,000—\$1,000,000.

Cantonments, the sites of which are leased and which have been ordered to be abandoned, and the cost of construction on each, are:

Cody, N. Mex., National Guard, \$3,800,000.
Colt, Pa., Tank Corps, \$414,500.
Crane, Pa., Med. Dep't., \$162,500.
Fremont, Calif., National Guard, \$2,556,000.
Greene, N. C., National Guard.
Harrison, Ind., Engineers, \$3,500,000.
Leach, Md., Engineers.
Leavenworth, Kas., Engineers, \$2,000,000.
McArthur, Texas, National Guard, \$4,000,000.
North Jackson, S. C., Field Artillery.
Polt, N. C., Tank Corps.
Syracuse, N. Y., recruiting, \$283,500.
Wheeler, Ga., National Guard, \$3,300,000.
Wadsworth, S. C., National Guard, \$4,100,000.
Beauregard, La., National Guard, \$4,900,000.
Forrest, Ga., miscellaneous.
Greenleaf, Ga., miscellaneous, \$5,553,000.
Hancock, Ga., National Guard, \$6,000,000.
Logan, Texas, National Guard, \$3,300,000.
Sheridan, Ala., National Guard, \$3,500,000.

Cantonments the sites of which are leased and which are to be abandoned, and the cost of construction on each, are:

Stuart and Hill, Va., embarkation, \$16,125,000.
Merritt, N. J., embarkation, \$14,500,000.
Mills, N. Y., embarkation, \$13,000,000.
Bowie, Texas, National Guard, \$3,400,000.
Shelby, Miss., National Guard, \$5,400,000.

Camp sites now leased and the disposition of which is still under consideration are:

Kenrick, N. J., Chemical Warfare, \$601,622.
Vail, N. J., Signal Corps.

Flying and Balloon Fields.

Flying and balloon fields, the sites of which are owned

by the Government, and which are to be retained, and the cost of construction on each, are:

Langley Field, Va., \$6,782,109.
Post Field, Okla., \$2,263,000.
Kelly Field No. 1, Texas, \$1,928,000.
Rockwell Field, Calif., \$832,000.
Lee Hall, Va., \$818,150.
Fort Omaha and Fort Crook, Neb., \$597,663.

Flying and balloon fields under option and to be purchased for military purposes, and the cost of construction on each, together with the price at which the land will be bought, are:

Arcadia Balloon School, Calif.
Brooks Field, Texas, \$1,358,000—\$170,278.
Dorr Field, Fla., \$1,411,737—\$5,120.
Carlstrom Field, Fla., \$1,199,237—\$5,120.
Scott Field, Ill., \$1,737,576—\$122,892.
Chanute Field, Ill., \$1,168,022—\$208,700.
Ellington Field, Texas, \$2,328,991—\$102,400.
Kelly Field No. 2, Texas, \$2,599,686—\$348,686.
March Field, Calif., \$894,071—\$64,000.
Mather Field, Calif., \$750,062—\$78,653.
Selfridge Field, Mich., \$2,455,426—\$100,000.
Park Field, Tenn., \$2,097,079—\$88,010.
Souther Field, Ga., \$1,220,497—\$32,534.

Fields to be abandoned, with the cost of each, are:

John Wise Field, Texas, \$268,266.
McCook Field, Ohio, \$799,753.

Fields the sites of which are leased and which are to be retained for temporary storage purposes, and thereafter to be abandoned, follow, with the cost of construction on each:

Barron Field, Texas, \$1,264,880.
Call Field, Texas, \$1,172,209.
Carruthers Field, Texas, \$1,114,311.
Eberts Field, Ark., \$1,815,840.
Hazlehurst Field, N. Y., \$5,348,878.
Love Field, Texas.
Payne Field, Miss., \$1,373,815.
Rich Field, Texas, \$1,112,385.
Taliaferro Field, Texas, \$1,368,416.
Taylor Field, Alabama, \$1,274,927.
Wilbur Wright Field, Ohio, \$6,224,407.
Gerstner Field, La.

MARINE CORPS CASUALTIES.

Marine Corps casualties during the war have totaled 11,309 for officers and men, according to a statement issued by Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett on March 24. This announcement was based on cabled reports and muster rolls through March 19. The list of killed includes ninety-eight officers and 2,420 enlisted men, making a total of 2,518 killed. The Marine Corps casualties were as follows:

	Officers	Men	Total
Killed in action	48	1,459	1,507
Died of wounds	29	694	723
Died of disease	16	260	276
Accidentally killed	1	4	5
Died (other causes)	2	3	5
Total	98	2,420	2,518
Wounded (severely)	92	1,950	2,042
Wounded (slightly)	—	578	578
Wounded (degree undetermined)	146	5,810	5,956
Total	238	8,338	8,576
Missing	—	215	215
Total casualties	—	—	11,309

PROGRESS OF DEMOBILIZATION.

Reports show that, according to data on hand at the War Department up to March 22, the following discharges of officers and men have been accomplished. Discharges from returned overseas contingents are included:

	Officers	Enlisted Men
Total number of officers, resigned or discharged	86,293	
Discharges up to and incl. March 8, 1919	1,301,797	
Discharges for week end, March 15, 1919	55,497	1,389,962
Early returns week end, March 22, 1919	32,669	
Total discharges, officers and enlisted men	1,476,256	

Overseas Troops Returned to U. S.

Casuals	88,000
Divisional and organization	331,000
Total	419,000

*Does not include 23,500 commissioned officers. Includes 75,500 classed as "sick and wounded," but released for discharge when physically eligible therefor.

Orders have been issued (Nov. 11, 1918, to March 22, 1919) for the demobilization of approximately 1,728,500 men as follows:

Troops in the United States	1,314,500
Overseas troops returned to the United States	414,000
Total ordered demobilized	1,728,500

ESTIMATED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

The estimated strength of the Army on March 18, according to the figures prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff is 2,199,173, divided as follows:

	Officers	Men	Total
Europe	54,262	1,391,087	1,445,349
Siberia	319	8,651	8,970
At sea	2,842	78,986	81,778
United States	89,021	578,172	617,193
Insular Possessions	1,707	44,176	45,883
Total	98,151	2,101,022	2,199,173

Decrease since Nov. 11, 1918.

	Strength Nov. 11	Strength March 18	Per cent. decrease
Europe and en route to			
Europe	1,971,550	1,445,349	27
U. S. and en route to U. S.	1,634,499	698,971	57
Other	64,889	54,853*	..
Total	3,670,888	2,199,173	40

* Latest available figures.

Over 500,000 Troops Debarked.

The office of the Chief of Staff issued a statement on March 22 showing the "number of troops debarked in the United States" up to March 20 inclusive, the figures including the Navy and Marine Corps. The net number of troops in the A. E. F. on Feb. 28 or en route to the United States was 1,627,550 for the Army, 24,845 for the Navy, and 24,629 for the Marine Corps, a total of 1,677,024. The total number of troops debarked in the

United States from the A. E. F. between March 1 and 20 inclusive included 125,443 for the Army, 583 for the Navy, and 903 for the Marine Corps, a total of 126,929. The total number of troops en route to the United States on March 20 included 76,793 for the Army, sixty-three for the Navy, and 224 for the Marine Corps, a total of 77,080.

The total number of casualties reported in March included ninety-one officers, two nurses, twenty civilians, and 2,226 enlisted men, making a total for the Army of 2,339, the table containing no casualties for the Navy and Marine Corps.

The net number of troops in the A. E. F. on March 20 included 1,422,975 for the Army, 24,199 for the Navy, and 23,502 for the Marines, a total of 1,470,676.

The total number of troops debarked in the United States up to March 20, including officers, nurses and men of the Army, Navy and Marines was 500,034.

TRANSPORTATION OF WOUNDED, U. S. ARMY.

A highly efficient and important element of the U. S. Army, about which little has been said, and of whose splendid organization and work the general public, and for that matter the Army at large, is ignorant, is the evacuation of wounded from the battlefields of Europe at the Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J., and the tender care they receive in transit to hospitals near their home towns. It is a wonderfully efficient, direct and simple system, and those having dear ones abroad can rest assured that upon reaching their home shore the wounded and sick will be transported and taken care of under the most perfect conditions possible.

This is done by Government owned hospital trains, under the jurisdiction of the Medical Department of the Army, the trains being operated by the Medical Department entirely, with the exception of the locomotives which draw them. The unit directly responsible for moving the wounded and sick is the Transit Division. The principal officers having to do with this, selected because of their proved ability and efficiency in many trying fields of duty, are Col. J. M. Kennedy, port of evacuation surgeon; Major H. N. Kerns, evacuation officer, and his assistant, Major Charles E. MacDonald, of the Medical Corps of the Army. These officers know how to handle big problems and get the best results and have the traffic system down to a science. Some idea of how the work of the Traffic Division has increased is shown by the fact that when Major Kerns first took hold of it in December last, from 500 to 700 men per week were sent away on hospital trains. On one day during the week of March 15, there were 1,543 wounded and sick men entrained, and by the end of the same week 5,600 men had been sent away for treatment at various hospitals.

Wounded and sick from abroad who require further hospital treatment are taken in boats, trains and ambulances to debarkation hospitals. Next the Sick and Wounded Division, under the authority of the Surgeon General of the Army, authorizes the evacuation officer at Hoboken to arrange and transport them by hospital trains to hospitals in various parts of the country for treatment, the men being in each case sent to the hospital nearest his home town. This system has a cheering effect on the wounded and sick, who realize that every turn of the wheels of their car is getting them nearer to home. The invalids travel with the greatest ease and comfort, on trains provided with comfortable hospital beds, with an adequate force of doctors, nurses, orderlies, etc., and receive the best possible care, including wholesome and inviting meals. There are at least nine medical officers on each train, the ranking officer being a captain, and all the officers and men have no lack of work. A representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL recently had opportunity to examine fully into the trains and the system generally, and only regrets that space limits his observations to the more essential details.

Nine cars make up a complete train in addition to a kitchen car, and there is an operating room in one car of each train, and a special ward car for the more seriously wounded. The bed car is provided with beds for twenty-eight men, with upper and lower tiers of beds. The upper bed, by an ingenious arrangement, can be so lowered as to form a back for the lower bed, so that it can be used as a sofa, upon which the walking cases of sick and wounded can sit with ease and comfort. The cars are supplied with electric lights throughout. Paper dishes and plates are used, which saves considerable labor in dishwashing. There are linen closets aboard each train, with ample supplies, and every car is kept most scrupulously clean, in fact they are a pattern for the public railroads in cleanliness. Enlisted men of the Medical Corps do all the car cleaning both inside and out, and do painting in the cars as well. The enlisted men on the trains are a specially intelligent and willing class, and are so well disciplined that G. C. M. cases are extremely rare. The trains are provided with soldier cooks who are adepts at the art, and in addition there are two Pullman chefs. From 200 to 300 men can be fed aboard full trains, which in a word are complete to the smallest detail for the care and comfort of wounded men. All the hospital cars are named after well-known medical officers of the Army.

The home station for these hospital trains run by the Medical Department of the Army is at the Pennsylvania railroad yards at Jersey City. There are special sidings for these trains, which are going out and coming in all the time, and in the office of Major Kerns is a chart showing where every train and separate car is at all times after leaving the home station. Some trains are run complete as far as the Pacific coast, while in other cases cars are dropped at different cities as they are reached, and after the invalids are taken off, the cars are returned at once to the home yard. There is a standing refrigerator car at the home yard stocked with foodstuffs, on a siding nearing the hospital trains, from which food can be readily transferred to the trains. There is also a home station car in which live officers and men of the Transit Division on duty in Hoboken. The car has a kitchen, and also an office with typewriters, etc., included in its equipment.

By distributing the wounded under the sensible system in vogue, there is no congestion in any particular city or hospital. Doctors are not overtaxed, and the result is of inestimable advantage all around. As an example of the ills of congestion, Major MacDonald was serving with the Red Cross, early in the war at a base hospital in an Austrian city to which no less than 80,000 badly wounded men were shipped. Although the most heroic efforts were made by the doctors and nurses to treat the wounded, it was physically impossible to render aid on time to many a poor man, and three times

the number of available doctors and nurses were needed for the service.

SELECTIVE PROMOTION BY FILES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The trouble with all systems of promotion by selection is that the promotion is made in steps which are too big. A very few officers are promoted an entire grade and thus at one fell swoop hopelessly outdistance all competitors. If, instead of promoting ten officers an entire grade, say an average of 100 files each, the board would select 100 officers for promotion ten files each, the possibility of getting permanent promotion by selection through favoritism or because of friendship with members of the selection board would be practically eliminated; provided the personnel of the board is changed each year, and run as nearly as may be by roster among the general officers. To receive promotion by this method of selection, which would be permanent and of a sufficient jump to be of value, an officer would have to be efficient indeed. He would have to receive the recommendation of several different boards.

The claim that promotion by selection spoils "team work" is true to a certain extent, if other officers feel that they have been wrongfully passed over and that they have no hope to retrieve themselves. But with a system of promotion of only a few files each year to a large number of officers merit will be rewarded and favoritism eliminated—or at least the evil results of favoritism will be eliminated. For it will manifestly be impossible for any single officer to secure the recommendation of several successive boards on mere favoritism.

Our present law makes general officers by selection. This is the worst possible time to promote by selection, so far as effect on team work is concerned. Officers selected fill responsible positions and many officers passed over fill important positions under them. Heartburnings which ruin efficiency are the inevitable consequence. However, if promotion by selection were to be confined to lower grades, say the grade of senior captain and of major, the great healer of all troubles, Father Time, will have dulled the sting before the officers affected reach independent command posts where friction bears the most dire results.

Promotion by selection which eliminates favoritism and which is sufficiently broad in its chances to give all a hope of reward for hard work would be of great value to the country. No officer has any vested right to promotion. The Government has the right to promote in the manner which will give greatest efficiency.

A. J. DOUGHERTY, Colonel, Infantry.

"DISCHARGE BY SELECTION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I am one of those bitterly opposed to promotion by selection for peace time, and it has turned out badly in war. In peace it will be absolutely intolerable; at the very best, promotion by personal acquaintance. The same thing is now going on under demobilization where we are experiencing discharge by selection. Does it increase one's confidence in promotion by selection? What is discharge by selection? Officially and literally it is discharge. Practically it is demotion and punishment by selection. A regular captain, major or lieutenant colonel, who did fine work in the war in France, or who by some other method attracted the attention of the powers who made promotion, is punished by being demoted hundreds of files below his juniors by this so-called discharge by selection. Is that the way to recognize service of sufficient merit to win promotion?

It is "punishment by selection" when the department refuses to promote officers who have been temporary brigadier generals to the grade of colonel, which would give them their relative rank in the Regular Army. Furthermore, an officer who is a lieutenant colonel in the Regular establishment, and who had the misfortune to be promoted to a brigadier general during the war, is now being fined \$53.67 a month in addition to being demoted and held below hundreds of his fellow officers, some of whom he ranks in the Regular Army by as much as fifteen to twenty years. In peace we were taught that a court-martial only could demote an officer and take away the pay to which he is entitled. That very thing is now being done under another name by simply discharging the officer from the rank of brigadier general and then refusing to promote him sufficiently to establish him in his relative rank. To make this discrimination more evident the War Department is right now making promotions in the Army among former civilians if not among Regulars. If the above is a sample of the justice and efficiency one may expect from promotion by selection, God pity the Regular Army if it ever pertains in peace!

JUST A REGULAR.

MAKING RECRUITING OFFICES ATTRACTIVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Now that recruiting for the Regular Army is to be resumed it seems to me that it would not be out of place for me, as a recruiter of ten years' experience, to call attention to a condition that might well have been improved in the old recruiting system. I refer to the lack of attention that was usual with regard to the appearance of recruiting stations, particularly sub-stations. More often than not these stations were ramshackle, improvised looking affairs where the prospective recruit was invited to have a seat on a decrepit chair or even a soap box, while his eye was met by patches where the plastering was absent and various other evidences that appearances were the least of the Army's worries, so far as recruiting was concerned at least. More often than not the recruiting office was the prospect's first tangible acquaintance with the Army. One of the best talking points of the recruiter was that the Army is a businesslike, efficient organization that made men business like and efficient. Naturally, after this point had been laboriously impressed upon the mind of the prospect he often wondered if it was not largely "bunk" when he looked at the average run-down office where he was taken to sign up for service.

Everyone knows that appearances played a great part in the winning of the war. Great stress was laid upon this point both here and abroad because it was known that neatness of dress and snap in military courtesy conducted to efficiency in the individual soldier. First impressions are always very important. The average man, when approached with the proposition to enlist, would be much more strongly attracted by concrete evi-

dences in the shape of well equipped recruiting offices that the Army is a strong, well organized, efficient affair, than by mere assertions to that effect. In other words, show him instead of telling him.

G. S. I.

SIMPLIFY GENERAL ORDERS TO SENTINELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the direction of simplifying, without in any manner detracting from the strength of same, I believe that "general orders for sentinels" (interior guard duty) can be changed to advantage.

All paragraphs should be numbered according to their importance. For instance, No. 10 should be numbered 12. No. 12 should be among the leading paragraphs because of its importance.

All paragraphs should begin with "To" and not as now in No. 8 and No. 10, which begin with the preposition "in." For instance, take No. 8: It should read "To give the alarm," etc., and No. 10 should read "To call the corporal," etc.

In other words, standardize "my general orders" with as much care and with as much regard to relative importance as the duty involved.

L. J. F. R.

SUGGESTED CHANGES IN UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Following are suggested changes in the uniform of the Army:

1. *The Overcoat.*—Should have a more military appearance. Should provide for distinguishing the arm of service and regiment or corps.

(a) *Buttons.*—Change the civilian buttons to brass buttons with the coat of arms for officers and the letters "U.S." for enlisted men. The civilian buttons on a military coat are inconsistent and do not give the coat a military appearance.

(b) *Insignia of Rank.*—To be worn on a detachable stiff shoulder strap, the strap to be backed and piped with the color of the arm of the Service, the strap itself to be of same material and color as the coat.

The shoulder insignia of rank also to be worn on the sleeve instead of the black braid. The black braid does not serve the purpose of quickly and readily distinguishing an officer's rank as it requires a counting of the number of braids and to distinguish between a major, a lieutenant colonel and a colonel is difficult, while the device insignia identifies at a glance. The braid insignia is also unsuitable for active service as it is a conspicuous mark on the officer which points him out to the enemy sharpshooter. It is not consistent to maintain two types of rank insignia.

(c) *Piping.*—The shoulder strap to be backed and piped with the color of the arm of service. This will readily show the arm of service for which there is now no provision on the overcoat.

(d) *Regimental or Corps Insignia.*—To be of block numbers two inches in height of cloth of the color of the arm of service. In the case of the various corps to be of same type but to consist of the corps device.

(e) *Cut of Coat.*—To be similar to the present West Point overcoat with close fitting waist line and flare and pleat at hips.

2. *The Rain Coat.*—A uniform type of rain coat to be adopted. Coat to have same type of rank and corps insignia as recommended for overcoat.

3. *Insignia for Service Uniform.*—Cloth insignia similar to that recommended for overcoat to replace the present metal insignia for both officers and enlisted men. These insignia to be on a backing of cloth of color of uniform and fastened by fasteners through eyelets in collar.

4. *Insignia of First Class Privates.*—A chevron consisting of one bar placed horizontally on sleeve instead of present method of using the corps insignia. Present method is not consistent as the first class private is the only one who wears the arm or corps insignia while the private, the corporal and the sergeant are as much members of the same corps as the first class private. The arm or corps insignia is primarily a distinctive device to indicate the arm or corps and not to indicate rank.

5. *Head Dress.*—The subject of head dress should receive careful attention as it is a well recognized fact that a good looking head dress and well kept shoes are in a large measure responsible for the general appearance of a person. I believe that by far the most military and soldierly looking head dress is the helmet with the chin strap. The helmet is absolutely a distinctive mark of the soldier and even a poorly set up and otherwise slovenly looking soldier when given a helmet and a chin strap under his chin will assume a soldierly appearance.

The cap is not a distinctive dress of a soldier. It is used as a uniform article by many and varied organizations, the street car conductor, the railroad conductor, the hotel doorman, etc. The cap is not an all round serviceable head dress for the soldier. It is not suitable to shed rain. It does not protect from hot sun, while the helmet does both.

The present type of steel helmet should be retained in the form of a helmet made of light cork or pith and covered with a waterproof olive drab linen material, the coat of arms of the United States to be worn on its front by officers and the letters "U.S." by enlisted men. This helmet has become distinctive of the American soldier in the greatest war in which the country has ever engaged and it should be retained as a part of the uniform. A helmet made of lightweight material and covered with a waterproof linen will serve as a rain hat and as a protection from the sun.

6. *Service Stripes.*—A service stripe to be worn on the left sleeve of all uniforms, one stripe for each five years' commissioned service in the Regular Army. To be similar to that of the service stripes of the West Point cadet uniform.

7. *The Dress Blouse.*—Change the present dress blouse with the braided front to the old type blouse which was known as the "field blouse"; same cut and pattern as the present service blouse and fastened with brass buttons. It had patch pockets and the shoulder strap such as is now worn on the dress blouse. It was more attractive in appearance. Its button fastenings make it more comfortable and better fitting.

8. *A Distinctive Uniform for Combatant Troops.*—The uniform for officers and troops of the combat service, or for the line, the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Engineers, should be distinctive from that of men who are in a non-combatant branch. The men of the fighting troops are entitled to the distinction. If the uniform is not made entirely distinctive it should at least be so

marked by insignia and color piping that the branch of service can be readily recognized. This idea of a distinctive uniform for the fighting troops was carried out in our Army previous to the adoption of the service uniform by the wearing of the stripe on the trousers of all line officers, but this disappeared with respect to the service uniform.

The present method of indicating branch or corps by metal collar insignia is in no way distinctive, and it is almost impossible to read these metal devices even at a short distance and from a certain angle of view. If it is worth while, and I believe it is, to indicate the branch or corps of the wearer of a uniform, it would seem to be desirable to do it in such a way that it would be readily recognizable at all times, at all distances and to all concerned, soldiers and civilians alike.

The uniform question should have careful consideration as to its moral effect on the attitude of the soldier. Few men can take pride in themselves or their organization when they are unattractively dressed and when the uniform carries with it no special significance as to corps or organization, its history or traditions.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, Infantry.

THE ARMY WIVES AND WIDOWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is the business of the Regular Army to "hold the sack." Eight months ago there was no National Guard, no National Army, no Regular Army; we were told that we were all one grand family, united by the "U.S." on every collar, and there was to be no more jealousy toward the Regular, no more sharply drawn lines. When it was all over but the waiting on the Rhine, how quickly men in this country and across the water claimed relationship with the Kansas, Texas, New York and Massachusetts troops, and how sharply did the War Department draw a line and say, "You Regulars sit with your toes in the Rhine and wait for the signing of peace."

That is fair enough. We are glad we are Regulars at that. But at the same time the Army learns it is to stay in Germany, it learns that it cannot send for its wife. Now, therefore, it must begin a siege as hard as the Argonne—a fight against loneliness. Some day the War Department will look at the Army of Occupation and wonder why it has lost its spirit. And then some one may have a bright thought and the homes of the men will be sent across to them, because they need homes in these months of reaction and waiting.

Canadian men have gone on leave all through the war not to England, but to Canada. French and British have gone home. And even Australians in small numbers have gone those miles, because home calls every man. But because our men are plucky and clean and fine and do not complain, they are to be kept all summer in a foreign, enemy country, with no hope of seeing their wives, and no hope of coming home until peace is signed.

The loyal American wife of a Regular Army officer will require no more food in France than the Y.M.C.A. worker who still goes across, and she will not be half so numerous. From the standpoint of the morale and spirit of the Army she is quite as important. It is time for us to ask something of Uncle Sam.

ARMY WIFE.

In the appeals of the Army wives desiring to be united with their husbands, writes a correspondent, we should think also of the lonely women who have not this great happiness to look forward to—those wives whose husbands are sleeping on the battlefield of France. Our correspondent adds: "I am the mother of a lieutenant colonel who made the supreme sacrifice in the Argonne on Oct. 9. The problem of living to the loved family he left is serious indeed. He was not able to carry the life insurance he would have liked 'on account of his vocation.' The war risk granted by the Government he took to the full amount, but he, a trained officer of fourteen years' service, could only take out an amount of an insurance of which the majority of drafters availed themselves. Had he been wounded and incapacitated he would have been placed on retired officers' pay for life, an income very different from what his family will receive. No home of their own, and a monthly sum that in these days is but a small stipend with which to rear and educate children; frequent removals and the needs of a family of small children with the mounting cost of living these past years that prohibited the saving of the bit for the rainy day—God help the widows!"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From the "Schedule of Return" of divisions and other reports, we feel sure a number of divisions, also the motor mechanics and motor transport corps, who are in the shops in France, will remain overseas for months to come. Is the War Department going to continue to refuse the Army women passports (granting others) after it is decided what troops will remain in France?

The reasons given are crowded conditions, scarcity of food and shortage of shipping. Could conditions be any more crowded than they were on the Mexican border? Why do we have to depend on France for food? On the border we bought from a commissary (camp) and got along nicely. It is stated that "Army reserve stocks of foodstuffs are being reduced, sales being made to French and Belgium governments." Surely the U.S.A. has enough food stored over there to care for the comparatively few Army women that would be able to go over. As to shortage of shipping, there surely is no shortage going over. Transports are not required now to carry food for immediate use. The War Department need not worry about how the "Regular" Army woman can manage. The last four years have taught her she can do what seemed impossible.

Received a letter from my husband in France recently reminding me of our sixth wedding anniversary, saying "what a hard time we do have trying to live together." He says he is living a lonely life—goes to Y.M.C.A., walks about camp; never leaving it. Never goes to town as there are no attractions there for a married man. He is lonesome, homesick, would love to see his boy, who was three months' old when he left, and who don't know what it means to have a father. All these things he could have and enable him to perform his duties lightly and with enthusiasm if the War Department would issue a passport. My case is only one of many. If you are anxious to do your best for the boys you could not please them more than by sending their loved ones to them. That was one of the consoling promises to many—"When the war is over you can come to me."

We have lived around everywhere just waiting—now we won't know how to plan.

If the War Department will look at this in a sense of justice and right they will issue passports and transportation on Army transports.

ANOTHER ARMY WIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

My husband is in France and has been for some time. The work he is engaged in will keep him there for several months, and even years perhaps. My children and I could be just as comfortable there as we have been in years past on the Mexican border, the Philippines, the Hawaiian Islands, China, and numerous other places, where we underwent the same hardships as he, and were glad to do so to be with him. Before the signing of the armistice we were only too willing to remain on this side and make any sacrifice, and there was never a complaint from an Army wife. But now, why should we not be permitted to join our husbands in France?

My children are at an age when their father is most needed. Why should every responsibility be left on the mother? My husband has always loved his family and home and made us happy to be with him, even though it was oftentimes in tents, adobe or nipa shacks, and we ate the same food the enlisted men had. We were satisfied because we had "Dad," and his smile and love means more than wealth to us. Since our husbands have no assurance of when or of ever coming home and we are not allowed to go to them, what have we to look forward to? I love my husband and life means nothing without him.

Now that the war is over, why keep our husbands from us and leave us to grieve ourselves to death? With our husbands in France we have many reasons for grief. Is it fair to separate man and wife? Is it fair to our children? Is this reward or punishment for loving Army men, being faithful wives and the mothers of their children? We wives of Regulars have hearts and feeling just the same as other wives? Why not give us passports and transportation on the Government boats that are returning almost daily, or bring all married men home first?

A SAD MOTHER AND ARMY WIFE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

What was it that made the American man and American boy eager to get into this war, and made him the best soldier the world has ever known? Just the plain, ingrained, American love of "fair play." Who taught him that? For one particular case, I can answer—just his own father, who has fought for "fair play" in Spanish, Philippine and Mexican waters, and is still doing it in France. Again, the spirit of his forebears, who also fought for it in Indian, Civil and Revolutionary wars. With this backing and blood, can you ask me, his mother, why I didn't oppose him when he said, "I'm going just as soon as they'll take boys of eighteen"? He did! Now he has a sergeant's stripe and was recommended for a commission when the armistice was declared.

I was glad and proud to know that in them, perhaps, I was doing "my bit," even though the War Department said "No, you cannot go over, though you are especially fitted for the work to be done over there, as you're personally interested." "Some logic." As my husband is "only a Regular," he'll be over there till the last, and the War Department needn't worry about his "morale" (I'm not). Still, in his position as the head and leader of a great unit, it is possible he could yet appreciate that same spirit (if shown in this matter by the War Department) of fair play.

AN "ALL AMERICAN" WOMAN.

RECRUITING OFFICE INFORMATION CENTERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From present conditions, as evidenced hereabouts, it is seen a new field can be opened up for recruiting officers in our cities, and that is acting as information centers for our discharged men to whom all sorts of questions have been coming up.

The recruiting office here announced through the local press that it was here to help and the response has been instantaneous. Many men come in here daily asking for information as to bonus pay, clothing, insurance, etc., and I believe this work will be a great aid in advertising the Service, showing these men we are their friends and moreover taking off a burden. I presume, from the War Department to which many of these men would write. This is a little way we can take off this burden from our already overworked War Department and many of these questions can be disposed of locally.

I believe this service can be made very useful and besides give us an opportunity to take care of our own.

WALTER J. BUTTENBACH,
Lieut. Col., C.A., R.O.

RETAINING TITLES ON DISCHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There was talk some time ago of passing a bill giving discharged Army men the right to retain their Army titles. Has this movement fallen by the wayside?

It is rather embarrassing, at the present time, when you are called by your Army title, as under the present conditions you are not entitled to it. At the same time you do not feel that you should stop to explain otherwise to those that use your title, as they might get the impression that you did not feel it an honor to receive it.

After previous wars titles have been retained, by an act of Congress. Why not pass a bill to this effect? Now is the time, not later when titles if not used will be forgotten.

DISCHARGED OFFICER.

MEDICAL RESERVE QUERIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Why were members of the Medical Reserve Corps, of five years' duration, not called out at the beginning of the war, but almost at the close? Those who had already joined in peace times, when the examinations were perhaps even more severe than during the emergency, did not get the same opportunity as those newly commissioned. Why were officers of the Reserve Corps in foreign country not called home sooner? Why were lieutenants of the M.R.C. not promoted to captain rather than to commission many new captains who had not heard of the M.R.C. previous to the war? Are commissions being issued to Medical officers upon discharge in the Reserve Corps, and if so, will they be in

the same rank as when serving in the Army, or may they be of higher rank?

I suggest that like the Medical Corps of the Army, the Medical Reserve Corps, after five years, automatically advance to captain. This would cost nothing to the Government, as the officers would not be on active service, but it would assure those who had given several years to the formation of the Reserve Corps, had studied their courses and attended training camps, that they would not be entirely forgotten, and the captaincies filled by civilians with no training when the emergency came. Unless some such plan is arranged I fear that not many of the old members of the Medical Corps will want to accept a commission again.

LIEUTENANT, M.C.

ABUSE OF THE UNIFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In behalf of the men who have been in the Army and those who remain when the present war is over, I wish to offer a protest against the very obvious abuse of the uniform by discharged men and others in their civilian activities. The following are but instances: I saw a bootblack in full service uniform shining shoes; I saw what I took to be an ex-soldier parading the city with plumber's equipment on his shoulder; he wore the service uniform including the hat-cord, spilt, dilapidated and dirty. The man who delivered the morning papers at the barracks to-day wore the campaign hat, cotton breeches, dirty regulation leggings and a blue serge coat. Such travesties are general and widespread.

I quote from a letter written by a man recently discharged from my company: "Sergeant—reminded me to do what I could to keep men from wearing their uniforms to work. It is impossible. I personally have the greatest respect for the uniform and I tell you it makes a soldier sick to see it abused. I have seen all manner of work done in uniform, or parts of it. I have even seen ex-soldiers playing on people's sympathy and begging their way along. To-day I saw a civilian, probably an ex-soldier, wearing an officer's overcoat with a captain's scroll and service stripes on his sleeve—pretty cheap advertising, I call it."

These exhibitions are going on daily, much to the disgust and humiliation of men in the Service and thinking citizens out of it. The results must be patent to every man who thinks or cares anything about it. And why it is not remedied and remedied at once we fail to understand. We feel that it is unfair. In the first place, it is contrary to the spirit of military regulations for soldiers, ex-soldiers, civilians or any one else to perform duties of the nature of "fatigue" in the regulation service uniform. I have never sent out a detail to perform such duties without first seeing that every man was properly clad in brown or blue denim fatigue uniform. In fact, it is a camp order that they will be worn on such details.

Work, labor is honorable and to be encouraged at all times. But why should these ex-soldiers and designing civilians be permitted to wear the uniform in such a manner and on such occasions as above set forth? Why? I ask the question not for emphasis, but for an answer. Someone will probably answer "maybe the poor fellows haven't enough money to get other clothes." The Government is giving all enlisted men \$60 and carfare home. Now it seems to me that unless any given individual wishes to pose as a Beau Brummel he could provide himself with some sort of suit consistent with the dignity of his job or position and have enough left to tide him over until he gets a job, if he is foolish enough to "go out" without one already in sight.

Why does a discharged man show, and why is he permitted to show, disrespect for the uniform by treating it in civilian life as he was not permitted to treat it while in the Service? Some of this is thoughtlessness, but it is done, and the effect remains the same. I ask every man who reads this, whether he be soldier, ex-soldier or established civilian, one question: Is it fair to the men who have gone "over" and have done their duty; is it fair to the men who have to, or choose to, remain in the Service that their standing in the community and country should be placed at the mercy of a disbanding conglomeration of thoughtless and designing individuals?

I sincerely trust that, for the sake of the uniform, for the good of the Service generally, out of deference to the lamented dead who have it as their winding sheet, that those who have influence, and shall I not say responsibility, see that these conditions are remedied and remedied at once.

FIRST SERGEANT, Infantry.

RETIREMENT WITH BREVET RANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I submit an outline of a prospective retirement measure that, if adopted, would prove a real factor in stimulating future enlistments of the right class of men, as well as rendering justice to the men who heretofore have devoted the better part of their lives to the service of their country. Following is the provision proposed, for retirement of enlisted men:

"That hereafter any enlisted man having served for a period of twenty-five years shall, on his own application, be placed on the retired list with pay and allowances in the grade in which he is then serving, as heretofore provided by law. Double time credited to any man to be computed towards such retirement. Provided, that no one shall be entitled to retirement under this act who shall have less than twenty years' actual service to his credit, and further provided that the retired pay of any man whose status at retirement would entitle him to less than \$60 per month, shall be \$60 and no more.

"That any former enlisted man who shall have served honorably as an officer of the U.S. Army between the dates of April 5, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918, shall be entitled to retirement under this act with brevet rank equal to the highest grade in which he has served and with pay and allowances of a 2d Lieutenant on the retired list."

SUBSCRIBER.

TRAINING FOR COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

We have now won the war. To whom do we owe this wonderful success? The answer is, the West Pointer and the Regular. We have proved that preparedness is an essential thing to a country. Congress advocates a large peace Army, but under present pay and inducements how many men are going to re-enlist? During this present war thousands of old soldiers have been

serving their country as officers, and why shouldn't the Government provide in time of peace for men of that caliber? It is true that the doors of West Point are open for enlisted men. But how many men at the time of enlistment have sufficient education to pass the entrance examination, or are not too old to enter?

Many after entering the Army prepare themselves for bigger things. Men of the caliber that have come up from the ranks and served their country so well should be given some opportunity. We should provide a school where any enlisted man after serving three years in the Army, if by examination he is found fit and has a good record, may be permitted to enter with the purpose of receiving a commission. At the completion of the school he should be given the privilege to enter the Army, or, if he so desires, to retire to civil life. The examination should only cover Army work from a practical standpoint, together with a quiz in general knowledge. A man of this experience with a course of two years' study should be able to compete with the best of officers. It would be an inducement to the average American soldier and a good record would be his aim, having that as his objective.

J. H. D.

UNREPORTED DEATHS IN A.E.F.

The War Department authorizes publication of the following cabled communication signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. in reply to an inquiry concerning the present process of rechecking all grave registration and chaplain reports not previously identified as casualties:

"No accurate estimate of unreported deaths can be given. There are, however, approximately 5,500 missing to be accounted for, all of whom have been reported to Washington as missing. Reinterment of bodies removed from isolated graves to centralized cemeteries in furnishing additional identification of deaths hitherto reported as missing. This is especially true of reburials of bodies originally buried by Allied units to which American troops were attached, identification being either incomplete or imperfectly registered at interment. Deaths of American soldiers in French hospitals of which only meager and often incorrect records on file are likewise disclosed by reburial of these bodies resulting in complete identification. Access to sites of prison camps in Germany and to territory formerly within enemy's lines is leading to discovery of many American graves and identification of casualties previously reported as missing. Each company or other unit of the American Expeditionary Force have heretofore been furnished with a complete list of officers and men carried as missing up to Feb. 1. All units are required to display such list in place accessible to members of command for the purpose of securing casualty information from every possible source. This expedient is resulting in locating hitherto unknown graves and identification showing present whereabouts of many battle casualties.

"Consideration should be given to fact that method of warfare as well as the extent of terrain fought over least exceptional difficulties to discovery and burial of dead. Burial parties frequently completed their mission under heavy fire and often could only be done under cover of darkness thus making identification difficult and often impossible. Reburials now furnishing means of identification in a great majority of such cases. For this reason grave registration and chaplain reports are being again investigated. A small percentage of such reports investigated are proving to be cases of American dead previously unreported as such. As rapidly as identification can be completed from information originally filed or subsequently obtained from every possible source, correct present status of each case is being reported by cable. In this connection attention is called to the fact that in the British army there are 161,800 officers and soldiers whose whereabouts are unknown. Of this number it is presumed that 97,000 are dead, leaving 64,800 to be accounted for. The presumption of death in case of British officers and soldiers rests entirely with the British War Office. The minimum period of time allowed to elapse is twenty-six weeks for officers and thirty weeks for enlisted men and in practice a considerably longer period often elapses before death is presumed by British War Office. In the French army there are approximately 290,000 still missing. The French government has not as yet determined what period of time should elapse before an officer or soldier is presumed dead."

CIVILIAN OFFICERS IN FIELD ARTILLERY.

In an article on "Civilian Officers in the Field Artillery," which appears in the October-December, 1918, issue of the Field Artillery Journal, Lieut. Col. Robert E. Coulson, Field Art., U.S.A., says, in part: "The Army List and Directory of May 20, 1917, which includes all officers in the Service at the time war was declared, lists 410 Regular Army Field Artillerymen. When the armistice was signed the Field Artillery had approximately 20,000 officers in service, and but for the cessation of hostilities the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School would have added approximately 25,000 to the list by July 1, 1919.

"This means that practically all the officers in the Field Artillery to-day, up to and including the rank of captain, were civilians at the beginning of the war. Some notion of the extent of the problem of rapid production of Field Artillery officers may be gained by scanning the summary of 'What Every Artillery Officer Should Know,' which was issued by the office of the Chief of Field Artillery in the spring of 1918.

"A great many factors co-operated to make possible the rapid development of civilians into competent artillery officers. One was the retention in this country of more than a third of our Regular Army Field Artillery officers for the whole period of the war for use, largely, in training officers, and probably at least as many more of those who did get to France were held in schools there as instructors. It is a conservative statement that less than half of the 410 Regular Army Field Artillery officers mentioned have seen combatant service.

"Another important factor was the building up in this country and in France of machinery for the intensive training of officers, which was both well designed and efficient. Still another factor of great importance was the closer co-ordination of Field Artillery training generally, through the activity of the Chief of Field Artillery. The fact, moreover, that the civilians who entered training as Field Artillery officers brought to the Service, in the main, good education, often extensive mathematical training and much experience in the handling of men and controlling of organizations acquired in civilian occupations was, of course, essential to the development which has taken place."

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, U.S.N., at his own request, will be placed on the retired list of the Navy on March 31, 1919, after forty years' service. He was born in Elizabeth, N.J., July 30, 1855, and in 1872 was appointed at large to the U.S. Naval Academy by President Grant, graduating in 1876. He was appointed lieutenant (j.g.) in December, 1885; lieutenant in May, 1891; lieutenant commander in December, 1899; commander in March, 1905; captain in December, 1908; rear admiral in March, 1914. He served on the Asiatic station, 1878-82, and made a trip across Siberia and Russia in June-September, 1882. Admiral McLean was aid on the staff of Commodore George Dewey in 1898 when he commanded the dispatch boat *Zafiro*. He returned to the United States in 1899. In 1914-15 he was in command of the 4th Division of the Atlantic Fleet, and was then assigned to command the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., and the 5th Naval District, from which he was recently relieved by Vice Admiral Coffman. At that time committees from the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade came to Washington and urged Secretary Daniels to retain Admiral McLean at the Norfolk post, where his work had won a high regard among the people and business interests. Admiral McLean has taken part in developing modern ordnance and the development of armor from wrought iron into Krupp steel. He was a member of the board to determine the cost of armor plate and an armor plant for the Navy in 1905 and is a member of the U.S. Naval Institute, Sons of the American Revolution and Military Order of Carabao. His clubs are the Army and Navy of Washington and Manila and the Chevy Chase of Washington. He was part author of "Observations on the Korean Coast, Japanese-Korean Ports and Siberia," published by the Government in 1883.

The following promotions of officers in the U.S. Navy will occur as a result of the retirement of Rear Admiral Walter McLean on March 31: To be permanent rear admiral, Hilary P. Jones; temporary rear admiral, Archibald H. Scales and Victor Blue (additional number); temporary captain, Harold E. Cook, and temporary commander, Archibald D. Turnbull.

On the retirement of Rear Admiral N. R. Usher, U.S.N., on April 7, the following promotions will take place: Permanent rear admiral, Charles P. Plunkett; permanent captain, Clark D. Stearns; temporary rear admiral, Frederic B. Bassett, jr.; temporary captain, John M. Enochs, and temporary commander, Ralph C. Parker.

RECENT DEATHS.

Major James Alfred Roosevelt, U.S.A., cousin of the late Theodore Roosevelt, died March 26, 1919, on the U.S. transport *Great Northern* while the steamship was 400 miles east of Sandy Hook. Major Roosevelt on March 14 was detached from command of the 302d Ammunition Train of the 77th Division and ordered to report at Brest and to proceed to New York and arrange plans for the welcome home of the division. Major Roosevelt was born in New York city in February, 1885, the son of Albert and Catherine Lowell Roosevelt. He was graduated from Harvard University with the class of 1905, and later formed the engineering firm of Roosevelt & Thompson, at 80 Broadway. In 1911 he was appointed to direct the system of street railway and interurban electric lines of the British Columbia Company, with headquarters in Vancouver, B.C. He introduced a number of new features in the management of the properties. When the first Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp was opened in 1917 Major Roosevelt applied for admission and was accepted and won a commission of captain of Infantry and was assigned to the 308th Infantry at Camp Upton. He went overseas with that unit. After seeing much action with the 77th Division he was promoted to major and assigned to the divisional ammunition train. Major Roosevelt was cited for displaying exceptional bravery and courage under heavy fire. Major Roosevelt married Miss Mary Willis, of Oyster Bay, in 1908. There were no children.

Capt. William Murray, U.S.A., who was at one time in charge of the reserve officers' training camps at the University of Pennsylvania and at Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., committed suicide in Chicago on March 24 by shooting. He was twenty-nine years of age and had recently been assigned to duty at Camp Grant. His home was in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. Charles H. Pond, U.S.N., aged twenty-three, who until recently was on duty at the Aberdeen, Md., proving grounds, died of pneumonia on March 25 at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Pond, Pelham Manor, N.Y. Lieutenant Pond entered the first officers' training camp at Plattsburg.

Lieut. Hiley C. Hyde, U.S.A., whose home was at Columbia, Mo., and Cadet William M. Crabtree, of Jamestown, N.D., were killed at Lawton, Okla., on March 25 when the airplane in which they were flying fell.

Ensign Harold V. McMeans, U.S.N., assistant paymaster and purchasing agent for the United States naval force which has been engaged for several months past in erecting the greatest aerial station in the world at Bordeaux, France, who died Feb. 27 from pneumonia following influenza, was buried with the full honors of his rank Feb. 27. He was the son of Professor and Mrs. A. C. McMeans, of Santa Rosa, Cal. While his body was laid to rest on French soil, it is expected that later when conditions are normal again the remains will be brought to America, and may be laid to their final rest in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va., near Washington. That he performed faithfully and conscientiously the duties assigned to him is evidenced by the accounts of officers who served with him, as well as by the letter of commendation sent him by Admiral Wilson, U.S.N., on duty in French waters. He was stricken by the epidemic while in the performance of his duties, and shortly before he was to have been ordered home. As a business man of San Francisco, Ensign McMeans was an honored member of the Union League Club and the San Francisco Commercial Club, both of which organizations have sent letters and resolutions of sympathy to the bereaved parents.

Ensign Charles Judson Snyder, U.S.N.R.F., died at the Red Cross Hospital No. 3 in Paris, France, March 15, from bronchial pneumonia. He was born in La Trange, Ill., Nov. 24, 1893, and entered the Service May 28, 1917, as an enlisted man of the Reserves. He was given the provisional rank of ensign Jan. 11, 1918, and ten days later was ordered to active duty with the

submarine patrol, being transferred to U.S. Naval Base No. 27 and to command of U.S.S.C. No. 321, on which duty he was serving at the time of his death. He leaves a wife, Mrs. Marie Wheeler Snyder, who resides at 931 Crescent place, Chicago.

George V. Woods (4), four months old, son of Lieut. and Mrs. George Woods, of 11th and Brighton streets, Newport, Ky., died March 16 without the father ever having opportunity to see his only child. He is with the 31st Infantry in Russia. Lieut. and Mrs. Woods have the deepest sympathy of many friends.

Sergeant of Engineers Andrew J. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Col. William H. Patterson, 53d U.S. Inf., A.E.F., died at his home in New York city on March 21, 1919, after a short illness. Sergeant Patterson, who had an excellent record of service, was a lieutenant of the 8th Illinois Volunteers in the Civil War. He was armorer of the 71st N.Y.N.G. for fourteen years after his retirement, and was a fine type of the old Regular Army sergeant. Besides his son, Lieutenant Colonel Patterson, he leaves two other sons, C. A. and A. J. Patterson, and a daughter, Mrs. C. R. Doyle.

DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The following deaths of officers of the Army in the United States and places not covered by printed casualty reports were announced from the A.G.O. on March 26:

Col. Charles C. Puls.

Lieut. Cols. David H. Scott and Clyde B. Parker.

Major David McK. Peterson.

Capt. Reginald E. Taylor.

First Lieuts. Robert E. Morshbach, James Medill, John Gately, George W. Goins (M.C.), and John P. White.

Second Lieuts. William M. Owen, John A. Duggan (S. C.), David Nicholson (Ret.), Oscar D. Davidson and David E. Heaphy.

NAVY DEATHS.

March 10—Edward J. Reardon, fireman, second class, U.S.N.R.F.

March 12—George R. Cullum, fireman, first class, U. S.N.R.F.

March 14—John E. Kincaid, seaman, U.S.N.

March 21—James Alexander, C.Q.M., U.S.N.; Kenney J. Hammond, jr., C.Q.M., U.S.N.R.F.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Capt. William M. Taliaferro, U.S.N., and Miss Ruth Watkins, daughter of Representative and Mrs. J. T. Watkins, of Louisiana, were married at Washington, D. C., March 26, 1919, in St. Thomas's Church. The ceremony was followed by an informal reception at the Watkins' apartment in George Washington Inn. Miss Nellie Watkins attended her sister, and Captain Taliaferro's brother, Mr. Thomas Taliaferro, of Tampa, was best man. Lieut. William Carrington, U.S.A., Capt. Mills Kitchin, U.S.A., Mr. Martin Keith and Mr. Thomas Fitzhugh were ushers.

Mrs. Rhett Goode of Mobile, Ala., announces the engagement of her daughter, Mabel, to Major Randolph Coyle, U.S.M.C. Miss Goode is the daughter of the late Dr. Rhett Goode, a noted surgeon and public health authority. Her grandfather, Dr. William H. H. Hutton, was senior surgeon of the United States Public Health Service; and her uncle, Colonel Hutton, of the Air Service, American Expeditionary Force, was a member of the War Industries Board before leaving sixteen months ago for France, where he is still serving. Major Coyle is a member of an old Washington family, the Coyles having lived there continuously since 1801. His father at the time of his early death was assistant district attorney. He is a grandson of Rear Admiral Radford of the U.S. Navy, and has seen active service in China, Haiti, Mexico, and with the fleet in European waters during the period of the war. On the return of the ships in December, Major Coyle was appointed aid to the admiral of the North Atlantic Fleet, and is also divisional commander of Marines. Miss Goode has been actively engaged as a volunteer worker in the Red Cross since the beginning of the war. Her mother has always been a leader in all patriotic work. Miss Goode has also served as instructor in surgical dressings. She is now captain of canteen and escort service, and for her splendid work at Camp McClellan and later at West Point, Ga., where she volunteered her services as nurse's aid during the two epidemics of influenza, she has been awarded a Special Service Certificate by the Mobile County Chapter, American Red Cross.

The wedding of Lieut. Franklin W. Halsey, 19th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mary Stevens Springall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Stevens, took place on March 15 at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas, Rev. W. Bertrand Stevens officiating. Following the ceremony dinner was served at the home of the bride's parents. Lieut. and Mrs. Halsey have gone to Douglas, Ariz., where Lieutenant Halsey will be stationed.

Lieut. Alfred B. Peacock, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Hazel Sanford, a graduate of Mount Holyoke College, 1915, were married March 24, 1919, in the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alpheus Sanford, Dorchester, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Kelley, of Goderich, Ontario, Canada, announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Miss Marjorie Ann Kelley, A.N.C., to Lieut. Harry Joseph Strickler, U.S.A., now stationed at U.S.A. General Hospital No. 38, East View, N.Y. Lieutenant Strickler is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Strickler, of Lancaster, Pa. The wedding will take place in April.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Lieut. Edmund Randall, jr., U.S.A., stationed as instructor at Camp Taylor, and Mrs. Bettie M. Priest, of Los Angeles, Calif.

The engagement of Ensign John V. Gifford, stationed at the naval aviation station at North Island, San Diego, Calif., and Miss Delight Brown, daughter of Mrs. Walter L. Brown, of San Diego, has been announced.

A coming wedding is that of Lieut. Harold E. Barden, U.S.N., executive officer on the U.S.S. AL-10, and Miss Marjorie Gillies, of South Pasadena, Calif., according to announcement just made.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry James Luce, of No. 4 East 52d street, New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Payne Luce, to Lieut. Comdr. Hamilton V. Bryan, U.S.N. Miss Luce has been engaged in charitable enterprises as well as in war relief work. She went to France in the canteen service of the

Y.M.C.A. last December. She is in Nice. Commander Bryan was graduated from the U.S.N.A. in 1913. He is at present naval port officer at Constantinople.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome. We shall be pleased to receive items from officers in Europe.)

Capt. Frank W. Kellogg, U.S.N., retired, has returned to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C., from Palm Beach, Fla.

Arrivals at Hotel Astor, New York city, this week included Brig. Gen. H. M. Lord, Col. J. G. Galbraith, Lieut. Col. R. E. Jones, and Major F. W. Bonfills, U.S.A.

Mrs. John S. Loud, her daughter, Mrs. F. F. Langley, and children are at Atlantic City for a few weeks' stay. Colonel Langley is in England in charge of students from the A.E.F.

Major Gen. William M. Black, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., delivered an address on "Transportation" at the monthly meeting of the Traffic Club in New York city on March 25.

Mrs. G. F. Humbert, wife of Major G. F. Humbert, Coast Art., U.S.A., now on duty in France, who has been very ill of diphtheria at the home of her mother, Mrs. J. M. Ressler, in Lima, Ohio, is now on the road to recovery.

Mrs. Vernon Prichard is living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Blesse, from Eagle Pass, Texas, at 10 West 58th Street, New York, during Major Prichard's absence in France. Major Prichard is now on the staff of the 7th Army Corps.

Capt. Teh-Yuen Lu, Chinese naval attaché, entertained at a Chinese dinner and theater party at the Chinese Legation in Washington on March 21. Lieut. Albert F. Holst, U.S.N., and the Misses Edna M. Hopwood and Mary E. Freeman.

The U.S.S. *Topeka* was placed in commission at the navy yard, Boston, on March 24, under command of Lieut. Comdr. Earle P. Finney. The ship has been at the yard since last June to have new boilers installed and be fitted for patrol duty along the coast.

Col. R. H. Noble, Inf., U.S.A., arrived in New York March 24, 1919, on the steamer *Matsonia*, in command of troops aboard, mostly of the 40th Division. He will be in New York for a short time, stopping at the home of his brother, Mr. Herbert Noble, 170 West 58th street.

Chaplain Fealy, U.S.A., of Fort Myer, Va., entertained at dinner on St. Patrick's night at the Officers' Club for the following Army guests: Col. and Mrs. Lockett, Col. and Mrs. Janda, Col. and Mrs. E. A. Brown, Mrs. Lyman, Mrs. Cunningham, Miss Fealy, Lieutenant O'Keefe, Lieutenant Williams and Major Wallace C. Philoon.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gave a reception and dance in their home, No. 640 Fifth avenue, New York city, for Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Ryan. The guests, 1,000 in number, included the members of General O'Ryan's staff, the higher officers of the 27th Division, men of prominence in public life, officers of the Allied forces and women of society.

Mrs. Myron Bertman, widow of Major Bertman, C.E., U.S.A., sailed for France March 26 on the *New Amsterdam*, with the Red Cross Canteen Service. Mrs. Bertman has been studying voice in Chicago, and gave up a very promising career to take up Red Cross work. Mrs. Bertman, who with Mrs. Ross has been visiting Mrs. James Gillespie at Fort Hancock, N.J., gave a luncheon at the Biltmore Hotel in New York city on March 24 in honor of Miss Adele Forbes, who will marry Major F. McKenzie Davison, F.A., in June.

Brig. Gen. D. F. Craig, U.S.A., has been transferred from the 157th Brigade of Field Artillery to the 158th Brigade and ordered to join his new command in Germany. General Craig has been in command of the 157th since October, 1918, going with them into action on the Argonne-Meuse front during the last of the fighting before the signing of the armistice. The 157th is now at Bordeaux and General Craig took leave of them and of his old regiment, the 302d Field Artillery, also awaiting transport home on March 14, according to cable advice received in the United States.

Col. Edward R. Stone, U.S.A., commanding the 23d Infantry, 2d Division, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action Oct. 3-10. "Throughout the heavy fighting near Medeah Farm, France, Colonel Stone was at all times in the most exposed position, going over the top with his regiment four times in seven days after all his battalion commanders had been killed. He repeatedly refused to go to a place of safety during the most severe bombardments, even after being seriously gassed." Colonel Stone has been twice decorated for gallantry in action with the Croix de Guerre with palms, and has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Major Alexander N. Stark, jr., 61st Inf., U.S.A., a son of Col. Alexander Stark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been cited in general orders for distinguished conduct in action. In G.O. 48, Aug. 27, 1918, Hqs. 5th Division, A.E.F., France, Major Gen. J. E. McMahon says: "Capt. Alexander N. Stark, jr., 61st Inf.; Corpl. Frank W. Metz, Pvts. Archie Watkins, Robert W. Pickens, John Wilson and Daniel M. Hause, Co. F, 61st Inf.; for boldness, dash and conspicuous gallantry shown in penetrating into the German third line trenches in open day, killing three German soldiers and making their escape under heavy rifle fire and machine gun fire. Captain Stark, Corporal Metz and Private Hause, in addition, are commended for their gallant attempt to rescue two men, wounded and left behind while the patrol was making its escape. Pvts. Asa Durett, W. L. Maley and Manuel Morales, Co. A, 6th Inf., for gallantry and devotion to duty shown in charging an enemy patrol by whom they had been ambushed, driving off the enemy and carrying away, under fire, the body of their captain." General Pershing, commander-in-chief of the A.E.F., under date of France, Jan. 17, 1919, in a communication to the commanding general of the 5th Division, U.S.A., said: "The commander-in-chief, in the name of the President, has awarded the Distinguished Service Cross to Major Alexander N. Stark, 61st Inf., for extraordinary heroism in action near Cote St. Germain, France, Nov. 7, 1918. His battalion stopped by machine gun fire in the attack of November, 1918. Major Stark personally led his battalion in a renewed attack and thus succeeded in gaining the Cote St. Germain. Major Stark personally captured a machine gun and thirteen prisoners, his personal example of fearlessness encouraging his men to advance against odds."

Miss Susan Crump Pannill, Army Nurse Corps, is stationed at Walter Reed Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C. Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Parmelee, U.S.N., announce the birth of a son, Robert Lee Henry, March 14, 1919, at Annapolis, Md.

Major Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., and Mrs. Crozier, who have been spending a short time in Washington, went to New York for the week-end.

The Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, the latter the daughter of the late Capt. Frederick M. Wise, U.S.N., are members of the Palm Beach winter colony.

Miss Katherine Knight, who has been visiting in Annapolis, has joined her father, Rear Admiral Austin Knight, U.S.N., at 1733 Corcoran street, Washington.

Mrs. Robert Henderson, wife of Captain Henderson, U.S.N., has rented her house, 1601 23d street, Washington, and will with her two children spend a month near Annapolis.

Capt. Robert Jackson, U.S.A., retired, who has lately been visiting his parents in Middletown, Conn., has gone to his farm near Litchfield, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Jackson, are now visiting him.

Mrs. Leigh Palmer, wife of Captain Palmer, U.S.N., entertained at luncheon in Washington on March 26 in honor of Mrs. Edward W. Eberle, wife of Rear Admiral Eberle, U.S.N.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Capt. Francis S. Nash, M.C., U.S.N., who has been visiting Miss Ursula Harrison at The Plains, Va., has returned to her home in Washington.

Mrs. George Nugent, wife of Brigadier General Nugent, U.S.A., has had with her as her guest at her apartment at the Burlington, Washington, her sister, Mrs. Forbes, of New London, Conn.

Miss Sybil Fletcher, daughter of Rear Admiral and Mrs. F. F. Fletcher, returned to Washington on March 28 from Vassar College for her spring vacation and has as her guest Miss Bowstock, of Kansas City.

Mrs. Ralph W. McDowell, wife of Lieutenant Commander McDowell, U.S.N., is with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore W. Noyes, at their Washington home during Lieutenant Commander McDowell's absence on duty in France.

Mrs. Frederick R. Harris, wife of Rear Admiral Harris, U.S.N., who with her little daughter, Florence, is living at 1830 Rittenhouse square, Philadelphia, while her Massachusetts avenue home in Washington is rented, has just spent a week at the Shoreham, Washington.

Lieut. Col. John R. Murlin, U.S.A., of the Surgeon General's Office, spoke at a meeting of the Washington Academy of Sciences at the Cosmos Club on March 20. His subject was "Food Efficiency in the United States Army," and was illustrated by slides and moving pictures.

Mrs. Melville W. Fuller, wife of Captain Fuller, U.S.A., now on duty in France, will soon take possession of a house on Hillier place, Washington. Mrs. Fuller and little daughter, Patricia, have been with Captain Fuller's parents, the new U.S. Ambassador to France and Mrs. Hugh Wallace.

Mrs. Eberle, wife of Rear Admiral Edward W. Eberle, U.S.N., who is visiting her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Edward R. Eberle, at their home on Columbia road, was guest of honor at a luncheon for sixteen on March 19, given by Mrs. Thomas B. Hutchinson at her apartment at the Dresden, Washington.

Brig. Gen. Brice P. Disque, U.S.A., who received his discharge from the Army a short time ago, having served as director of the Spruce Division of the Aircraft Bureau, has been appointed chairman of the export and import branch of the American International Corporation, with headquarters in New York city, according to a press message from Portland, Ore.

Miss Elizabeth Rumbough was complimented on March 20 by a luncheon party given her by her aunt, Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, at the Lotus Lantern, of Washington. The decorations were of sweet peas. Miss Rumbough's guests were Mrs. William W. West, Jr., Misses Floy Barnhart, Katherine Pitcher, Mary Sue Donaldson, Katherine Lenihan, Mary Stuart Winter, Helen Welsh and Muriel Denys.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U.S.A., commanding the 27th Division, and his staff were guests of honor at a reception given at the Bankers' Club, New York city, on March 21. Major Gen. Sir F. B. Maurice, K.G.M.G., C.B., British army, who was director of military operations of the British general staff for several years during the war, spoke of the co-operation which existed between the American and British troops during operations on the Ypres salient and elsewhere, and of the excellent work done by the 27th Division, the arrival of O'Ryan's fresh troops having given renewed enthusiasm to the tired British forces. Among others who attended the reception were Major Gens. David C. Shanks and Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., and Col. Norman Thwaites, of the British army.

Brig. Gen. Roger D. Williams was among the arrivals on the Baltic from Liverpool. General Williams was in command of the 76th Brigade at Camp Shelby at Hattiesburg, Miss., and was retired by medical board for physical disability in May, 1918. He was tendered and accepted service in the military sector of the Red Cross in France, sailed in June and was assigned for duty in field service at the front as liaison officer with the headquarters of the 1st Army with General Liggett, and later, after the armistice, in the same capacity in the 8th Army Corps. He was thus enabled to see much of the most important drives and activities, especially those at Grand Pré, St. Mihiel and Montfaucon. Notwithstanding his retirement from active service on account of physical disability he was lucky enough to go through without the loss of a day through sickness or casualty and returns to the United States after nine months' service in fine condition.

At a farewell dinner given at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city, on March 21, by the 75mm. Shell Association, which is composed of the production heads of manufacturing establishments which were transformed into munition plants to keep the famous French "seventy-fives" in action, Col. E. M. Shinkle, U.S.A., of the Ordnance Department, said that in seventeen months almost 80,000,000 shells for the French artillery piece had been produced, and of these only a little more than ten per cent. reached France because of the lack of transportation, facilities and also the fact that the French had built up an enormous reserve supply. Capt. A. Delacourt, of the French army, gave something of the history of the gun for which the shells were made. Other speakers included Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., representative on the War Industry Board, and Brig. Gen. C. C. Jamieson, U.S.A., chief of the Production Division of the Ordnance Department.

A son was born to Lieut. M. G. Gamble, jr., and Mrs. Gamble, U.S.N., on March 8, 1918.

Mrs. William D. Beach is spending two or three months in Washington at Pelham Court, Apartment 301.

A son, George Williams, jr., was born to Col. and Mrs. George Williams at Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1919.

A son, Harold Clements Shreve, was born at Peoria, Ill., on Feb. 16, to the wife of Capt. C. J. Shreve, U.S.A.

Comdr. Charles F. Russell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Russell have taken an apartment at Hamilton Court, Thirty-ninth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. William Remsen Taylor, U.S.A., are recent arrivals at Fort Monroe, Colonel Taylor being assigned to duty as post quartermaster.

Lieut. and Mrs. L. S. Potter, Lieut. George M. Stiller, Lieut. E. V. Wales, Lieut. H. Freedman have been stopping at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, while in that city.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. J. H. Stutesman are at the Marlborough, Eighteenth street, Washington, D.C. Colonel Stutesman is on duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, U.S.N., who is now en route for the United States, was the guest of King George at luncheon at Buckingham Palace, London, on March 24.

Major and Mrs. Thomas S. Arms, U.S.A., and small son, are stopping at Hotel Touraine, Brooklyn, N.Y., while Major Arms is on court-martial duty at Governors Island, N.Y.

Among arrivals at the Hotel Astor, New York city, this week were the following officers of the Army: Gen. E. Wheeler, Brig. Gen. George A. Nugent, Gen. L. Brown, Col. and Mrs. C. S. Hartsborn, Col. and Mrs. W. H. Raymond, Majors John F. Landet and Blackburn Hall.

A meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in the New Willard, Washington, April 2. An original paper entitled "A Glance at the Past and Present of the Loyal Legion" will be read by the author, Companion Acting Master Francis P. B. Sands, U.S.N.

A daughter was born to Dorothy Ellis Jones, wife of Capt. C. R. Jones, 21st U.S. Inf., at Fort Riley, Kas., March 18, 1919. Captain Jones is stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., where Mrs. Jones and her two little girls will join him about May 1. Mrs. Jones is a daughter of Col. H. E. Ellis, C.A.C.

Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, U.S.N., are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son, Walter Boardman, jr., born at the Woman's Hospital of Maryland, Baltimore, on March 21, 1919. Mrs. Decker will be remembered as Miss Edna Rosasco, of Florida, and one of Pensacola's many attractive society girls.

Gen. Peyton C. March, U.S.A., while at Fort Worth, Texas, on March 24, accompanying Secretary of War Baker on an inspection of Army posts throughout the West and Southwest, visited the scene of the death of his son, Lieut. Peyton C. March, jr., U.S.A., killed last year in an airplane accident. General March found the spot where his son met his death banked with flowers in the form of an airplane's wings. Lieutenant Paschal, U.S.A., who was with Lieutenant March when he fell, accompanied General March to the scene.

The Argosy in its issue of March 15 speaks in high praise of "Green Spiders," a story by "Alfred D. Pettibone"—pen name of Lieut. H. G. Sharpe, U.S.A., retired, which is appearing serially in that magazine. "Not since Stevenson and Jack London has there been written a story which for sheer mastery characterization and gripping adventure can equal 'Green Spiders,'" the Argosy says. "A story of the sea, with a fresh tang of the salt leagues in its pages—a yarn of many strands, wrought with the consummate art of a miracle master of prose."

Major Gen. George W. Read, U.S.A., who commanded the 2d Army Corps, which included the 27th and 30th Divisions, has received the British decoration of Knight of the Order of the Bath, according to a press message from Paris. The investiture took place in the British Embassy at Paris on Jan. 15, Lord Derby, the British Ambassador, officiating. General Read was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by President Wilson on Jan. 8. He was graduated from West Point in 1883 and served first with the 16th Infantry. When war was declared he was serving on the General Staff with the rank of colonel.

The Boston Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, celebrated its 143d anniversary in Boston one night recently, when Brig. Gen. Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, presided. Addresses were made by various city dignitaries, and as a special attraction Capt. H. D. Cormerais, of the 101st Infantry, U.S.A., gave a graphic and realistic description of the fighting of the 26th Division in France. Another event of special interest was the reading of a paper by the historian of the chapter, General Reade, on "The Siege and Evacuation, 1775-6, of Boston: A Diary of Events." The paper was noted for its wonderfully complete and interesting detail. It was accompanied by Pelham's map, made in 1775, showing the location of Continental troops under Washington's lieutenants, and other data. The historian told where over 17,000 of Washington's yeoman soldiers were quartered in the environs of Boston, how they were subsisted and where they got firewood. Indian allies and Tories were described. Many of Washington's letters, penned in 1776, were read, and General Reade included a wealth of interesting incidents and historic data of Revolutionary days.

Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, U.S.A., commanding the 52d Infantry Brigade, in a letter recently received from France which the Boston Herald publishes, pays a high tribute to the memory of Col. Percy W. Arnold, commander of the 103d Infantry, who died in France on Jan. 25: "Colonel Arnold," he writes, "came to this brigade as an entire stranger shortly after the relief of Colonel Hume. Arriving under such circumstances, his task was not of the easiest, nor of the pleasantest kind, but through his absolute sense of justice, his ability as a soldier, his knowledge of human nature, and his cheery personality, he so impressed himself upon his regiment, both officers and men, that they learned to love, admire and respect him within a very short time. As his brigade commander he had my entire confidence. He was indefatigable in his work, which was of the highest order of merit, and although he had been under my command but a short six weeks, the very night I received word of his accident I was writing a recommendation for his promotion to brigadier general. In his death his regiment lost a splendid leader, his brigade commander a wise counsellor, and the U.S. Army an able executive and an officer of the highest character and quality. His loss is one of the greatest the 26th Division has suffered."

Mrs. Joseph M. Swing is the guest of Mrs. William S. McNair at the Wyoming, Washington, D.C., while her husband, Major Swing, U.S.A., is away on an inspection trip.

A son was born to Capt. and Mrs. Philip McCutcheon Armstrong, Q.M.C., March 7 at 692 Burns avenue, Detroit, Mich. Captain Armstrong has received his discharge from the Army.

A son, James Lester Ballard, jr., was born to Capt. and Mrs. James L. Ballard, U.S.A., at Des Moines, Iowa, on Feb. 27, 1919. The baby is a grandson of Col. Earl C. Carnahan, 25th U.S. Inf.

Mrs. J. C. Johnson and daughter, Miss Marion, who have been spending the winter in Concord, Mass., where Miss Johnson is attending school, will return April 1 to the farm, Pompsitticut, in Stowe, Mass.

A daughter, Charlotte Bernadina, was born to Capt. Walter A. Hallstrom, Adjutant General's Department, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hallstrom, at Faulkner Hospital, Jamaica Plain, Mass., on March 25, 1919.

Mrs. James Downing Smith, wife of Lieutenant Commander Smith, U.S.N., is now convalescing at her apartment, The Kirkleigh, Baltimore, after undergoing an operation at the Union Protestant Infirmary.

Ross Stewart Nelson, son of Lieut. William Nelson and Mrs. Nelson, was born March 22 at their home, 2114 Passayunk avenue, Philadelphia. Lieutenant Nelson is a naval constructor at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Lieut. and Mrs. Theodore C. Wester having spent two weeks at the Traymore Hotel, Atlantic City, N.J., where Mrs. Wester was recuperating from pneumonia, are now staying at East Stroudsburg, Pa., for the next few weeks.

Mrs. Margaret B. Schenck, widow of Col. A. D. Schenck, U.S.A., has returned to Baltimore after an absence of several months spent in Washington, D.C., and is now the guest of her cousin, Mrs. E. R. Wilcox, 2311 Callow avenue, Baltimore.

Mrs. Donavin Miller entertained recently at her home, 2812 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C., with a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Ralph Hospital, wife of Major Hospital. Major and Mrs. Ralph Hospital were honor guests at a supper party given by Mrs. Donavin Miller.

An article entitled "A Destroyer in Active Service," which appeared in the Atlantic Monthly of last April, was written by Comdr. Ralph Chandler Parker, U.S.N. Though approved by the censor at the time of publication, the letters, which attracted much attention, were published anonymously and the authorship has only recently become known.

Mrs. Williams, widow of Col. Charles T. Williams, U.S.M.C., is expecting her daughter, Mrs. Ellicott, wife of Capt. J. M. Ellicott, U.S.N., for a visit at her apartment, 918 18th street, N.W., Washington, D.C. Mrs. Ellicott has spent the past twelve years in the Philippines, Japan and the West Coast. Her friends will be delighted to welcome her home again after so long an absence.

In some recent "notes" from Fort Leavenworth was an item to the effect that Col. Austin A. Parker, U.S.A., was under orders for the Philippines and was en route there with his family. This we learn was a mistake. Colonel Parker is still on duty in the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, residing at the Cairo Apartments, 1615 Q street, and so far as he knows no change of station is contemplated.

Mrs. S. C. Almy and Mrs. F. D. Sharp, at Fort Sill, Okla., on March 19, entertained the past and present officers of the 4th Field Artillery, U.S.A., now attending the School of Fire. The "Jugheads," who spent a thoroughly enjoyable evening, were: Captain Haley, Lieuts. Holmes-Brown, Potter and Crossman of the 4th Field Artillery, Lieutenant Wilson of the 9th F.A., and Lieutenants Almy, Sharpe, Keating and Metcalfe, of the 1st Field Artillery.

Lieut. Col. Edward H. Teall, U.S.A., returned from France on the S.S. Nieuw Amsterdam on Nov. 9. He was honorably discharged from the Service and returned to his civilian occupation as general manager of the H. P. Snyder Manufacturing Company, Little Falls, N.Y., on Nov. 11 last. Colonel Teall is a graduate of West Point, class of 1917. He resigned from the Regular Army in 1913, returning to the Service as a major of Infantry in 1917. He served through the war as operations officer of the 180th Infantry Brigade, 90th Division, being promoted a lieutenant colonel after the reduction of the St. Mihiel salient, Sept. 12-14, 1918.

First Sergt. David J. Smalakies, U.S.A., retired, formerly of the 20th Infantry, who was retired in 1915 after thirty years' honorable service, has been residing at Nymegen, Holland, since his retirement. He arrived in New York recently and is now located at 583 Grand street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Smalakies expects to leave Holland to join her husband in about six months. Sergeant Smalakies has seen some interesting sights in Holland during the war and witnessed the return of many prisoners from German camps. He says that food was extremely scarce in Holland during the war, and that the people were kept on a strict government food allowance, which of necessity was very limited. This was largely owing to the humanitarian action of Holland in feeding so many refugees in addition to their own people.

The regiment of midshipmen at the U.S. Naval Academy pays a glowing tribute to Lieut. Comdr. Richard Grady, U.S.N., in an editorial appearing in its publication, The Log. The tribute is as follows: "Lieut. Comdr. Richard Grady, senior dental officer of the Navy, has just been retired after a long, masterful, useful career in the Service. He has been continuously in charge of the dental department at the Naval Academy since 1899, and has put in more overtime labor and gratuitous service than the vast majority of Medical Corps officers. He has taken an important part in the organization of schools and clinics, and his system for record and plan for the care of school children's teeth have nation-wide usage to-day. His activities have not been confined to medicine, for he has found time to stamp his executive ability upon many movements in industrial education and philanthropic economies. The Association of Dental Surgeons, the Baltimore Polytechnic Institute, the Industrial Education Association—all have been forwarded by his work for them, and his public lectures and addresses have been potent factors in bringing the importance of oral hygiene before the people. Doctor Grady even found time in his busy career to contribute to the Naval Academy Bulletin, the early forerunner of The Log. The highest naval authorities and Congress have given unstinted praise to his meritorious career in the Service, and the regiment joins in expressing the desire that his retirement will not lessen his interest nor his activities toward making the world a better place to live in."

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Thomas R. Danon, Coast Art., U.S.A., on March 21, 1919.

A daughter was born to Capt. Charles R. Johnson, 5th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Johnson at West Point, N.Y., March 23, 1919.

Major Gen. Beaumont B. Buck, U.S.A., arrived at Camp Meade, Md., March 27, to assume command and received a warm greeting.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Col. W. C. F. Nicholson on March 15, at 1200 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. He has been named Edward Carry Nicholson.

Mrs. Joseph Page Coleshire, of Washington, D.C., is visiting the Misses Townsley, daughters of Brig. Gen. C. P. Townsley, at the Hotel Savoy, New York, where they have been spending the winter.

Major W. L. Lowe, U.S.A., retired, is now at his home, 1528 Tremont street, Galveston, Texas. Mrs. W. L. Lowe and two children are at Mrs. Edgar Poulton's, Front Royal, Va., until school closes.

Capt. Hilary H. Royall, U.S.N., has been assigned as commander of the American naval base at Cardiff, Wales, vice Rear Admiral Andrews, ordered to command the American naval forces in the Adriatic.

Mrs. Daniel Craig and little Daniel Craig, jr., have left Groton, Conn., and may be addressed at 23 Oak avenue, Belmont, Mass. Mrs. Craig suffered some slight injury to her spine while driving in an automobile recently and is under treatment of Dr. Garrett in Boston.

Mrs. W. B. Gildart, mother of the late Lieut. Col. Robert C. Gildart, is visiting her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert C. Gildart, at 35 Franklin street, Annapolis, Md. Colonel Gildart died near Berncastle, Germany, Feb. 21, 1919. Death was caused by bronchial pneumonia.

One of the largest and most elaborate card parties given this season at Annapolis was that of March 18 at which Mrs. Isaac C. Bogart was hostess at her home, 45 Rodgers road, Naval Academy. There were six tables and the prize for each was a beautiful sterling silver spoon.

Major H. J. Wild, formerly with the 220th Engineers, U.S.A., Washington Barracks, has gone to Rolla, Mo., as detail to the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy. Major Wild is assisted in his work there by Lieutenant Shuttleworth. Mrs. H. J. Wild and two children will remain at 1316 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, for the present.

Major Gen. Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, K.C., M.G.C.B., chief director of the military operations of the British War Office from 1915 to 1918, and a leading military authority, arrived in New York city March 19. General Maurice paid a high tribute to the fighting qualities of the 27th Division, U.S.A., and said he was glad to be here in New York at the same time as the troops of that unit. His first visit was to Major General O'Ryan, commanding the 27th, who will preside at General Maurice's first lecture Sunday evening, March 23, in Carnegie Hall, when he speaks on "The Last Few Months of the War."

Among the officers who arrived in New York from France this week was Major Gen. Charles F. Farnsworth, U.S.A., who was in command of the 37th Division, U.S.A. He was in command of this division throughout the war and had charge of training it in the United States before it sailed for France in May, 1918. General Farnsworth has the decorations of commander of the Legion of Honor, the Order of Leopold I, and the Croix de Guerre, with two citations. A large number of the 37th Division returned home with the General.

The Distinguished Service Cross was conferred on March 18 on Major H. Nelson Jackson, who resides in Burlington, Vt., and who was major surgeon in the 313th Infantry, one of the regiments in the 157th Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. W. J. Nicholson, in the Argonne offensive in September, 1918. The ceremony took place in the hospital at Camp Upton, L.I., where Major Jackson is a convalescent, and was a fitting tribute to his distinguished bravery. Three severe wounds on Sept. 29 at Montfaucon, the last when dressing a wounded man, rendered Major Jackson helpless and the man who was receiving attention from him was at the same time instantly killed.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Disease conditions among the troops for the week ending March 21 show an annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes of 971.07 and for all troops in the United States, 1,272.48. The annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only was \$32.15 and for all troops in the United States, 1,064.57. The non-effective rate per 1,000 on the day of report for all troops in the United States was 58.65; the annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes, 10.57 and for all troops in the United States, 10.18; the annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only was 8.38, and for all troops in the United States 9.59. The "current week" report from the A.E.F. issued at the same time shows: Annual admission rate per 1,000 for all causes, 865.00; annual admission rate per 1,000 for disease only, 750.36; non-effective rate per 1,000 on day of report, 44.80; annual death rate per 1,000 for all causes, 10.71; and annual death rate per 1,000 for disease only, 7.89.

Health of Our Army Overseas.

Improvement in the health condition of the American Expeditionary Force is shown in a statement prepared by the Statistics Branch of the General Staff, War Department. For the week ended March 6 only 453 deaths were reported, the lowest number since August, 1918. Of these only seventy-three were from injuries, 297 being from pneumonia. The total new cases of pneumonia for the week ended March 6 was 1,337, the annual rate per thousand for the same period being 44.9. There were eighty-one cases of cerebrospinal meningitis, sixty-six cases of measles, fifty-four of typhoid fever, and thirty-six of scarlet fever. The steady reduction of the number of non-effectives overseas was interrupted during February because of increased sickness, but the report for the week ended March 6 again shows fewer non-effectives than for any previous week since the armistice, the per cent. of reduction in the case of disease being 32.47, and from injury 86. Up to March 14 there had arrived in the United States from overseas 80,837 sick since Nov. 11. Of a total Army hospital capacity on March 15 of 86,912 beds, 69 per cent. were occupied on that date. The same proportion held for the hospitals at the ports of debarkation.

Rehabilitation of Wounded Men Overseas.

The Federal Bureau for Vocational Education of Wounded Soldiers has made preliminary arrangements

with representatives of Allied governments for reciprocal vocational rehabilitation. American soldiers who desire to remain permanently in England, France, Belgium, Canada or Italy will be trained by those governments, and in return soldiers who are citizens of those countries but who reside within the United States will be rehabilitated by the American bureau, if these preliminary plans are carried into effect. Representatives of England, France, Belgium, Italy, Canada and Australia met in Washington this week to inaugurate this movement, but final details will not be completed until they have returned from their trip of inspection of American hospitals. According to the tentative plans, American soldiers who desire to remain permanently in Allied countries will receive disability compensation and in addition will be trained in whatever manner they may desire, by the authorities of the country in which they choose to live.

No "Basket Cases" in Army Wounded.

Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army, denies emphatically that there is any foundation for the stories that have been circulated in all parts of the country of the existence of "basket cases" in our hospitals. A basket case is a soldier who has lost both legs and both arms and therefore cannot be carried on a stretcher. General Ireland says: "I have personally examined the records and am able to say that there is not a single basket case either on this side of the water or among the soldiers of the A.E.F. Further, I wish to emphasize that there has been no instance of an American soldier so wounded during the whole period of the war." Whether malicious or not the rumor of such mutilations has been persistent. It comes from passengers on trains, from strangers in hotel lobbies, and even from war workers of known patriotism. Such stories may now be stopped with an absolute denial.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Discussing the question of military discipline the Chicago Tribune says:

"It is not difficult to get potatoes peeled in the Army. It is extremely difficult to build up discipline in the Army. Discipline has to be cultivated sedulously. Half of the soldier's training has nothing to do with the technical skill required to operate the devices of his arm. It has solely to do with discipline. Discipline is as easy to destroy as it is difficult to upbuild. The destruction begins by refusing to peel potatoes. Insubordination is contagious. The man who refuses to peel potatoes, and gets away with it, may lose the next battle. He has wrecked discipline in his organization. He has brought to the surface in the hundreds of individuals desires which have been suppressed by careful training. He has undone this work of months.

"Military justice thinks about the nation first, because the penalty of military failure is unthinkable. Civilian thought does not understand, because civilian thought is concerned with the individual who has committed a crime more than the effect of the crime on the nation. No direct result of unpunished murder is seen. A direct result of disobedience in the Army is not only seen but it is felt. Disobedience nullifies an Army. It is better to have no army than to have an undisciplined army. That is why disobedience, even when it concerns only peeling potatoes and smoking cigarettes, is and always must be punished quickly and effectively in an army at war.

"It is not a question of Prussianized officers against a poor inoffensive individual. It is a question of the individual against the nation. The citizen in peace time does not think about the nation. He thinks about individuals. Army law is thinking about the nation, and the civilian does not understand it."

PROPAGANDA FOR THE INFANTRY.

Under the heading "Propaganda" the following editorial appears in the March number of the Infantry Journal: "There is a feeling in the Infantry that somewhere there ought to be some one who is carrying on a propaganda in behalf of the Infantry, a propaganda to show what the Infantry has done, what the reasons for its existence are, and why it should not perish from the earth. We are all concerned, we are all involved, and we all sit about saying 'Let George do it.' Will he be hired to do it and, if he is hired, will he produce an effect commensurate with the cost? We cannot pay him and admit that we are paying him. If we do we utterly destroy any effect he may have produced and the men who pay him are very properly in danger. The period of lobbyists is passing. They are going with the drummers who used to give three bad cigars, a couple of slugs of whisky and then demand that you should buy a bill of goods. The best propaganda for the Infantry is the Infantry itself. There are officers of it now coming back from France who can tell how important a part it played there; every officer of Infantry who has stayed behind engaged in training Infantry, in preparing it for war, knows the long and hard hours necessary to produce results. It is not necessary to get George to tell the world this. Let them tell it to the people they see and know. They go to dinners, they meet men on the trains, they see the people about their stations. The Infantry is the best propaganda for the Infantry, but the way to put it across is to advertise and then deliver the goods. Playing safe won't do it, being afraid to offend every one will not do it, and George can't do it for you."

ORDNANCE MATERIEL SOLD ABROAD.

The Ordnance Department has been making sales of materiel to foreign governments, chiefly replacement, materiel or samples desired for experimental purposes. Among the more important items sold, expressed in terms of money value, are smokeless powder to the French government, \$25,108,000; picric acid to the same buyer, \$14,140,000; copper to the same buyer, \$13,992,000; and 155 mm. howitzers to the French, \$2,977,000. The Ordnance Department also sold to the British government pyro cotton to the value of \$1,212,000; nitrate of soda, \$751,000; and Colt machine guns with accessories and spare parts, \$251,000. To the Czechoslovak government the department has sold personal equipment to the value of \$496,000; Marlin Colt machine guns and parts, \$294,000; and defensive hand grenades, Mark 1, \$171,000. The War Department has sold directly to the same government through the Director of Sales twenty-five airplanes for \$319,000, the planes being of the L.W.F. training type. To the Italian government the Ordnance Department has sold Colt machine guns, ammunition and spare parts to the value of \$5,721,000; picric acid to the value of \$3,187,000 and TNT to the

value of \$2,202,000. In addition to the sales of airplanes the Director of Sales announces the disposal of airplane equipment to the value of \$679,887; animals to the value of \$9,284,018.32; clothing and equipage, \$1,773,098.10; subsistence, \$2,895,240.11; and textiles, including wool, \$26,324,697.90. These sales announced by the Director of Sales on March 26 were all made from March 8 to 14 inclusive.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, PROFESSIONAL SECTION.

Owing to the failure of Congress to pass the urgent deficiencies bill before adjournment it became necessary virtually to discontinue the work of the professional and special section of the U.S. Employment Service, 63 East Adams street, Chicago, unless its continuation was provided for by local organizations. In this emergency the Military Training Camps Association, Central Department, with offices at 516 Consumers Building, 220 South State street, Chicago, offered to the Department of Labor office space and funds to carry on this employment service for the benefit of returning officers and war workers. This offer was accepted by Mr. I. W. Litchfield, chief of the professional and special section, Washington, D.C., and this service is now being administered by the Military Training Camps Association in behalf of the Department of Labor, with personnel and records taken over from the old offices at 63 East Adams street. Applications for employment and employer's requisitions may be received by mail and handled in the regular manner. Forms can be had for these purposes upon request by addressing Mr. C. L. Currier, executive secretary, Military Training Camps Association, special agent, Department of Labor (late major, Engineers, U.S.A.).

PAY FOR RECRUIT'S CIVILIAN CLOTHING.

If the recommendation submitted by the Judge Advocate General's Office is adopted Pvt. Walter G. Anderson will be paid by the Government for a suit of civilian clothes which he wore out while in the Service waiting for the issuance of his uniform. A J.A.G.'s opinion, issued this week, shows that Anderson was not furnished with a uniform when he reported at Camp Dodge, Iowa, as an enlisted man and he was obliged to wear his civilian clothes for six months. At the end of that period his clothing was no longer serviceable, and he has asked compensation for his outfit. The opinion rendered by the J.A.G.'s Department was as follows: "Chapter 6, Act of June 9, 1918, provides for payment of damages for loss of personal property by an enlisted man 'when such loss or destruction was without fault or negligence on the part of the owner.' The wearing of the civilian clothes by Anderson cannot fairly be regarded as loss or destruction within the meaning of this provision. It is suggested that the clothing may be treated as furnished to Anderson by military authorities and that the Secretary of War may authorize payment therefor out of the appropriation 'clothing and camp and garrison equipment.'"

THE NATIONAL MATCHES.

The National Matches of 1919, which this year are to be held under the direction of the Navy, with Lieut. Col. William C. Harlee, U.S.M.C., as executive officer, will be shot under a new course, as follows: Rapid fire, 200 yards, 10 shots kneeling from standing. Rapid fire, 200 yards, 10 shots kneeling, sitting or squatting from standing. Slow fire, 600 yards, 20 shots, prone. Slow fire, 1,000 yards, 20 shots, prone. The above course it is believed will be more satisfactory to shooters, and is an alteration from the conditions as revised in 1918. The United States rifle, model of 1903, will be the arm used in the rifle contests. The ammunition used will be that manufactured at the Frankford Arsenal, and a board of officers was recently appointed to test this ammunition, as we have previously noted. While no range has yet been selected, it seems probable that the Navy range at Caldwell, N.J., may be chosen, as this range has splendid facilities.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOT.

Capt. George J. Corbett, a well-known expert with the rifle, has charge of the fourteenth annual amateur championship shoot of America at clay targets, to be held under the auspices of the New York Athletic Club on May 2 and 3, at Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N.Y. There will be ten prizes to the value of \$500 in the preliminary event, and ten prizes to the value of \$1,000 in the championship event. There will also be fifteen consolation prizes for the high scratch scores, following the ten high scratch scores made in the amateur championship. The latter prizes are valued at \$350. The entrance fee is \$10, which includes targets. Full information may be obtained by addressing Capt. George J. Corbett, at the N.Y.A.C., Travers Island, Pelham Manor, N.Y. There are quite a number of officers and men in the Services who are crack wing shots that should be interested in the above mentioned matches.

SECRETARY BAKER THANKS PRINCETON.

Secretary of War Baker has sent a letter of appreciation to Princeton thanking the university for its loyal co-operation with the War Department during the war, adding: "There is still need of such co-operation in the years to come. The war has proved that the support of educational institutions is an indispensable part of any program of national defense. To colleges like Princeton the War Department must look for a perpetual flow of young men eager and fit to serve in time of need, and for a supply of the technical experts and scientific investigators who play so important a role in the modern art of war. It is the purpose of the War Department to encourage military training at colleges, and it is believed that if the emphasis is properly placed upon certain fundamental physical, moral and intellectual qualities the results will be no less valuable for peace than for war."

COLONEL WHITE IN GENERAL KREGER'S POST ABROAD.

Col. Herbert A. White, formerly executive officer in the office of the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington, has been directed to assume charge of the office of the J.A.G.'s Department in France, and to serve as Acting Judge Advocate General for the American Expeditionary Force. Colonel White is to succeed Brig. Gen. Edward A. Kreger, who has been appointed acting J.A.G. of the Arm in Washington during the absence of Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder in Cuba. The new head of the overseas office of the J.A.G.'s Department was executive officer in Washington until a little over

a year ago, when he was transferred to the General Staff for duty at the War College. After several months at the War College, Colonel White was sent to France with seventeen other officers of the department to help relieve the congestion of work.

"SOLDIERING."

Lieut. Col. Walter J. Buttgenbach, C.A.C., writes: "Don't you think it is about time to educate some of our writers and professors that the use of the word 'soldiering' (in an opprobrious sense) is very unfair? For instance, in an article 'Two Weeks' Extra Pay,' Edward Alsworth Ross, Professor of Sociology in the University of Wisconsin, in the Independent, March 15, writes: 'But since such an employee might "soldier" or grow careless just in order to get himself "fired"; the employer must have the right to escape paying him a dismissal wage by proving to the local board that he is soldiering.' I of course realize that most dictionaries give us a colloquial definition of a soldier as a verb. To make a pretense only of working. Is it not about time to make this obsolete, for our men also 'soldiered' at Chateau-Thierry and the Germans surely have now a definition of American soldiering that is surely more up to date."

PENNSYLVANIA'S MILITARY TRAINING BILL.

The House Military Affairs Committee of the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania approved a bill providing for military training on March 25. The measure is of the same general character as that now operating in the state of New York, and provides for a course of military training in the public schools of the state and also in the schools which receive state aid. It also provides that military training shall be administered by a commission consisting of the Governor, the Adjutant General, the State Commissioner of Health and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. It is proposed that this body shall direct the course of military training, and it also will be authorized to instruct the Auditor General to refuse to approve expenditures to institutions where the rulings of the commission are not enforced.

PHYSICAL SOLUTION OF WAR PROBLEMS.

An exhibition which should be of especial interest to officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, particularly to those in the various engineering branches of the Services, will be held in connection with the annual meeting of the American Physical Society, April 25-26, at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. The exhibition will embrace apparatus illustrating the application of physical principles to the solution of war problems. The main purpose of the exhibition is to give opportunity to the physicist to see in operation new apparatus developed for war purposes, whether by the research worker or the manufacturer. Military and naval establishments, universities, research institutions, manufacturers and individual investigators will participate.

WAR CASUALTY LISTS NEAR END.

Since practically all the battle casualties in the A.E.F. have been announced in the lists issued by the War Department and relatively few casualties remain except deaths from injury or disease since the armistice was signed, it is announced by Secretary Baker that beginning April 1 the present method of issuing casualty lists will be discontinued. Instead of being issued in advance for simultaneous publication in the newspapers throughout the country, which is the present method, the lists are to be given to the press associations and newspapers as soon as received to be published at their convenience. The last casualty lists issued under the present system will be published in the newspapers of April 6.

THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 1074-8.

ORDERS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 69, MARCH 24, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The promotion of the following officers to the grade of lieutenant colonel in M.C., permanent establishment, with dates of rank as indicated after their names, is announced: Major R. M. Culler, M.C. (col., U.S.A.), March 1, 1919; Major F. W. Weed, M.C. (temp. lieutenant colonel), March 12, 1919. (March 24, War D.)

The promotion of the following officers to the grade of captain in Cavalry, with date of rank as indicated below, is announced: First Lieut. K. McCarty, Cav. (major, F.A., U.S.A.), Jan. 24, 1919; 1st Lieut. J. W. Geer, Cav. (temp. capt.), Feb. 4, 1919. (March 24, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. More, Inf., W. W. Powell, 3d Cav., E. H. Hawkins, 22d Inf., and J. L. Riddell, 44th Inf., are made permanent. (March 24, War D.)

S.O. 70, MARCH 25, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. R. P. White, 11th Cav., is made permanent. (March 25, War D.)

Major J. L. Whitney, M.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. Major G. Withers, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. Capt. C. I. Thatcher, M.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty.

Col. G. S. Bingham, M.C., to Omaha, Neb., for duty. Capt. D. E. Burr, C.E., to San Francisco, Calif., for treatment.

Capt. T. B. Fowler, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to 48th Infantry.

Officers to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty: Capt. A. M. Berry and 2d Lieut. W. P. Kenney, Inf.

Major D. L. Borden, M.C., to Washington for duty. Officers of Field Artillery assigned to 1st Field Artillery: Capt. F. McGraw and 2d Lieut. J. L. Fife.

First Lieut. M. W. Ward, Inf., to Potomac Park, D.C., 63d Inf., for duty.

Brig. Gen. D. B. Devore from duty at Camp Logan, Texas, to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., as officer in charge of militia affairs.

Capt. E. D. Gunning, Tank Corps, to Camp Meade, Md., for duty.

Capt. R. B. Ennis, Tank Corps, to Washington, D.C., for duty.

Capt. C. O. Corryell, M.C., to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 80, for duty.

Major D. F. Maguire, M.C., General Hospital No. 1, Williamsbridge, N.Y., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28, for duty.

Capt. H. McN. Gregory, Cav., is detailed for duty with the Ordnance Department and to Washington for duty.

Lieut. Col. V. P. Erwin, Field Artillery, to 1st Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Lieut. Col. C. W. Mason to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. Capt. T. Van Ornum, C.A.C., to 9th Trench Mortar Battalion, C.A.C., for duty.

Officers of C.A.C. to Coast Artillery Training Center, Fort

Monroe, Va., for duty: Major W. J. Gilbert; Capt. B. J. Llewellyn, W. A. Hamilton; 1st Lieut. S. B. Smith; C. E. Collis, A. C. Walker; 2d Lieut. E. B. Barnley; Col. M. Wildrick; 2d Lieut. B. H. Bryant; S. W. Reims; Chaplain D. B. Miller. Officers of V.O. to Little Rock, Ark., for duty: 1st Lieut. W. R. Wolfe and 2d Lieut. F. R. Osborn.

Col. G. O. Cress, 10th Cav., from assignment to that regiment and is detailed as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of Texas, with station at San Antonio, Texas.

Officers of C.A.C. to Fort Vorden, Wash., for duty: Major P. P. Marion; Capt. J. O. Conville, W. P. Marquet; 1st Lieut. J. R. Buchanan; 2d Lieut. J. C. Keopke.

Capt. W. G. Doyle, Engrs., to Fort Monroe, Va., as instructor in the C.A. School.

Lieut. Col. J. C. Graves, Jr., M.C., to Fort Snelling, Minn., Army General Hospital No. 29, for temporary duty.

Major J. D. Austin, Inf., to Newport News, Va., for duty. Capt. J. E. Gary, Cav., is attached to the Motor Transport Corps and to Camp Jessup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty.

Lieut. Col. L. B. Chambers, S.C., now at Camp Kearny, Calif., to Washington for duty.

Officers of M.C. from Hoboken, N.J., to Washington, D.C., for duty: Col. T. B. Boggs and Lieut. Col. J. R. Mount.

Lieut. Col. C. C. Cresson, J.A., to Washington for duty. Major A. L. Rockwood, Inf., is assigned to 24th Inf. and to Columbus, N.M., for duty.

Col. C. C. Cresson, Texas, for duty: Capt. V. E. Riddle, J. M. Hackler and 1st Lieut. V. B. Stonelpher, Inf.

Officers of C.A.C. to places indicated for duty: To Fort Williams, Me., Capt. R. C. Jones; to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., 1st Lieut. R. H. Henden, Jr., and V. Wortman; to Fort Adams, R.I., 2d Lieut. B. G. V. Zetterstrom; to Fort Du Pont, Del., Capt. N. J. Wilmot; to Fort Washington, Md., 2d Lieut. C. M. Meyers; to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., 1st Lieut. L. Hartman; to Fort Barrancas, Fla., 1st Lieut. C. M. Coulter.

Resignation of W. H. Duncan, Inf., of his commission as a provisional first lieutenant is accepted.

S.O. 71, MARCH 26, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. C. E. Rayens, 48th Inf.; J. U. Ayotte, Inf.; S. D. Bedinger, 48th Inf.; W. C. Peters, 35th Inf.; E. M. Yon, 48th Inf.; S. B. Cox, 13th Cav.; W. B. Cave, Inf.; J. T. Brazelton, Inf.; D. J. Keene, 13th Cav.; J. J. Cecil, 13th Cav., are made permanent. (March 26, War D.)

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of Capt. R. R. Allen, 3d Cav., and J. M. Palmer, 75th Inf., are made permanent. (March 26, War D.)

Col. G. J. Holden, Inf., is detailed as professor at Minneapolis high schools, Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieut. Col. H. D. Blasland, Inf., to Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Calif., for duty.

Col. G. R. Wolfe, Inf., to San Francisco, Calif., Western Dept., as assistant to the department adjutant.

Lieut. Col. G. W. C. Whiting, Inf., to Raleigh, N.C., for duty. Major J. Y. Chisum, Air Ser. (Aero.), to Mineola, N.Y., for duty.

Major O. C. Drew, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at the College of the City of New York, New York city, N.Y.

Capt. J. A. McCullough, Air Ser., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., General Hospital No. 25, for duty.

Major J. F. Mosher, M.C., to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 30, for duty.

Major F. W. Palmer, M.C., to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Major H. B. Keen, Inf., is assigned to 24th Inf. and to Columbus, N.M., for duty.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Westmoreland, Cav., is detailed as professor at Indianapolis high schools, Indianapolis, Ind.

Major W. A. Conlon, M.C., to Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Army General Hospital No. 30, for duty.

Lieut. Col. E. S. West, Cav., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty.

Capt. H. Knight, A.G. Dept., is assigned as personnel adjutant, Camp Travis, Texas.

Major F. C. V. Crowley, Cav., to Newport News, Va., for duty.

Major J. A. Weeks, Cav., to the port of embarkation, Newport News, Va., for duty.

Col. B. B. Critchard, Cav., from Camp Kearny, Calif., is assigned to 4th Cav. and will proceed to Fort Ringgold, Texas, as C.O., 4th Cav.

Officers of Cav. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Majors P. H. Sherwood and B. H. Coiner.

Lieut. Col. E. N. Sanctuary, A.G.D., is detailed for duty with the Joint Committee of the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives on Classification of Civilian Employees.

Major W. H. Woolworth, Inf., to Camp Custer, Mich., for duty.

Infantry officers from duty at Camp Las Casas, P.R., to the United States, reporting upon arrival by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for assignment: Capt. J. A. McLaughlin, 1st Lieut. G. Nadal, D. O. Fenner, M. Montesinos, R. Martin and F. Duncan, 2d Lieut. J. G. Cole, H. M. Rix and E. Peres.

Officers of Ord. Dept. to Washington, D.C., for duty: Capt. H. Beckett, 1st Lieut. W. H. Beckett, W. C. Riggs, G. L. Egbert, H. W. Fudine and 2d Lieut. J. Platt.

Major E. A. Lohman, Sig. C., to Camp Upton, Yaphank, N.Y., and assume command of the auxiliary remount depot thereat.

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. G. Merriek, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted.

Capt. E. P. Turner, Motor T.C., to Washington for duty.

Major H. P. Stickley, A.G.D., to Hattiesburg, Miss., Camp Shelby, for duty as personnel adjutant.

Lieut. Col. L. C. Jones, F.A., to Camp Wheeler, Ga., to assume command of the auxiliary remount depot.

Officers of Engrs. to Washington for duty: Major J. T. Kelly, Jr., Capt. H. S. Day, C. T. Wiley and A. F. Bridge.

Following officers to Honolulu, H.T., for duty with 6th Aero Squadron: Capt. G. C. Furrow, S.C.; E. E. Newbold, A.S.; H. M. Pierce, A.S.; R. H. Wooten, S.C.; R. M. Caulkins, A.S.; 1st Lieut. B. A. Doyle, D. G. Duke, W. H. Bleakley, E. S. Bailey, J. E. Lanfall, R. E. Fetherolf, W. Miller and J. E. Duke, A.S.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Moorman, W. D. McAllen, B. C. Gray and L. J. Maitland, A.S.

Lieut. Col. J. E. Edmonds, F.A., to Washington for duty.

Major J. L. Scott, A.G. Dept., to Camp Gordon, Ga., as assistant adjutant.

Major E. F. Glen, A.G. Dept., to Camp Custer, Mich., as personnel adjutant.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Ryan is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A., only, to take effect April 1, 1919.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. N. M. Utley, Cav., is accepted, April 1, 1919.

Resignation by J. C. Duffy, Inf., of his commission as a provisional second lieutenant is accepted.

Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. M. L. Dodge, C.A.C., is accepted.

Resignation by G. B. Hazelgrove, Inf., of his commissions as temp. 1st Lieut. and prov. 2d Lieut. is accepted, April 12, 1919.

G.O. 3, JAN. 15, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Major Dennis P. Quinlan, J.A., is announced as Department Judge Advocate, Philippine Dept., relieving Major G. R. Harvey, Judge Advocate, who will remain on duty in the office of the Department Judge Advocate as assistant.

By order of Colonel Root:

H. W. BAIRD, Lieut. Col., Cav., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 4, JAN. 20, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

The undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Philippine Department.

E. A. ROOT, Colonel, Infantry.

G.O. 5, JAN. 20, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Pursuant to Par. 196, Army Regulations, the undersigned assumes command of the Philippine Department.

S. M. ALLEN, Col., Coast Art. Corps.

G.O. 8, JAN. 30, 1919, PHILIPPINE DEPT.

Lieut. Col. W. R. Knicker, Inf., is relieved from further duty as mastering officer of the 1st Division, Philippine Guard, and from such other duties at these headquarters as he may have been detailed to perform, and will proceed to join the regiment to which he is assigned.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Capt. R. A. Wheeler, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. (March 15, War D.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Kilbreth, Jr., to Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., and assume command of that camp. (March 21, War D.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Col. A. S. Morgan, A.G., is relieved from detail in The A.G.D. upon the expiration of his present leave. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. G. Livingston, A.G.D. (first lieut., U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as major, A.G.D., only. (March 15, War D.)

Major J. A. Blankenship, A.G.D., now at Camp Sheridan, Ala., in Camp Shelby, Miss., as personnel adjutant at that camp. (March 17, War D.)

Major J. M. Page, A.G.D. (captain, U.S.A., retired), is honorably discharged as major, A.G.D. only. (March 17, War D.)

Capt. R. Little, The A.G.D., to Camp Kearny, Cal., as personnel adjutant. (March 19, War D.)

Major L. W. Young, A.G.D., to Camp Grant, Ill., as assistant to the camp adjutant. (March 21, War D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. H. A. White, J.A., assume charge branch of office of J.A.G. established in France and will perform duties of Acting Judge Advocate General for A.E.F. in Europe. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. C. C. Cresson, J.A., from duty with the 13th Division, Camp Lewis, Wash., to Chicago, Ill. (March 17, War D.)

Major A. P. Burgwin, J.A., to Louisville, Ky., for duty. (March 17, War D.)

Major N. D. Ely, J.A., to Washington for duty. (March 17, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. Rand, J.A., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major N. D. Ely, J.A., to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., on temporary G.C.M. duty, and return to proper station. (March 24, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLIN, I.G.

Lieut. Col. G. W. England, I.G.D., to Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga., for duty camp inspector, relieving Major C. Zirwes. (March 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. R. Gibson, I.G., is relieved from detail in I.G.D. He is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of National Guard and will take station at Little Rock, Ark. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. E. M. Owen, I.G.D., from detail in I.G.D., April 1, 1919, and assigned to 4th Cavalry and to Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Col. K. P. Williams, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. A. McGrath, Q.M.C., to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major G. Withers, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., Construction Division, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. A. Wedemeyer, Q.M.C., to his home and from active duty. Captain Wedemeyer is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. E. F. Altman, Q.M.C., to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. W. C. Pitts, Q.M.C., as an officer of the Army is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 22, War D.)

Officers of Q.M.C. to the stations indicated for duty as assistants to the zone property auditors: Capt. J. G. Guertin to San Antonio, Texas; Capt. W. A. Darcey to New York, N.Y.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Thomas to St. Louis, Mo. (March 22, War D.)

Major D. M. Brown, Q.M.C., to San Francisco, Cal., as assistant to the department Q.M. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. W. T. Swain, Q.M.C., from Walter Reed General Hospital to Fort McHenry, Md., for further treatment. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. P. B. Hite, Q.M.C., to Camp Eustis, Va., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

Col. L. T. Hess, M.C., to Canal Zone for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. S. White, M.C., to Camp Benning, Ga., as camp surgeon. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. E. Dedman, M.C., to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, for duty in base hospital. (March 21, War D.)

Major R. L. Loughren, M.C., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. S. Conn, M.C., to American Lake, Wash., for duty in base hospital. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. Y. Fox, M.C., to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. V. Briggs, M.C., will report in person to the Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. E. Mock, M.C., is appointed as a representative of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army at the International Allied Conference at Rome, Italy. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. L. R. Pount, M.C., to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., as C.O. of Army General Hospital No. 42. (March 22, War D.)

Major A. F. Beverly, M.C., to Everman, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major E. W. Lee, M.C., to Fort McPherson, Ga., General Hospital No. 6, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Washington for duty in office of S.G.: Col. W. E. Wilmer and Lieut. Col. L. G. Rowatree. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. Sles, M.C., to Washington for consultation, and upon completion thereof will return to his proper station. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. W. Hawley, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for temporary duty. (March 24, War D.)

Major J. W. Bauman, M.C., to Wrightstown, N.J., Camp Dix, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Major D. P. Winn, M.C., to Washington and report to Surgeon General for duty in his office. (March 24, War D.)

Major E. A. Conter, Jr., M.C., to Battle Creek, Mich., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Major E. A. Noyes, M.C., to Washington and report to Surgeon General for duty in his office. (March 24, War D.)

Major J. B. Ludy, M.C., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. S. A. McConnell, M.C., now at Camp Logan, Houston, Texas, report by wire to commanding general, Southern Dept., for assignment. (March 24, War D.)

Officers of M.C. to Newport News, Va., for duty: Major J. T. Sample, Capt. A. D. Finlayson and T. I. Townsend. (March 24, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Capt. J. J. W. Ross, D.C., to Petersburg, Va., for temporary duty. (March 21, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Conner, D.C., to Alcatraz, Cal., Disciplinary Barracks for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Dental Corps to the Hawaiian Islands for duty: Major W. Hellman; Capt. J. L. Fritzsche, C. J. Gaynor; 1st Lieut. H. C. Feyer, J. R. Wikesen. (March 21, War D.)

First Lieut. S. L. Moak, D.C., to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

First Lieut. M. A. Price, D.C., to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field, for duty. (March 22

Resignation by 1st Lieut. O. H. West, D.O. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, effective this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. W. Fowler, D.O., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Griffin, V.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. T. J. Walker, San. C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. C. B. Leedom, San. C., to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, for duty in base hospital. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. D. W. Robinson, San. C., about April 1, 1919, proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., G.H. 2, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Peirce, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major D. H. Gillette, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., March 31, 1919, for a course at Engineer School. (March 24, War D.)

Major W. D. Styer, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course at the Engineer School. (March 24, War D.)

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. S. H. Clapp, O.D., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, as C.O., 101st Depot Co., March 22, War D.)

Major C. C. Chase, O.D., to Savannah, Ill., as constructing quartermaster for Savanna Proving Grounds. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. T. W. Holmes, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, as student officer of School for Coast Defense Officers. (March 24, War D.)

Sergt. J. Conners, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (March 22, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major R. E. McQuillin, S.C., to Washington for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. B. L. Jenkins, S.C., to Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. J. J. Foley, 4th Service Co., S.C., will be placed upon the retired list at 8-10 Bridge St., New York, and will proceed to his home. (March 22, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR.

Col. A. Miller, Air Ser., to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., and assume command of all Air Service activities on Long Island. (March 24, War D.)

Major A. J. Hightower, Air Ser., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. B. Claggett, Air Ser., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major J. B. Reynolds, Air Ser., is assigned for duty in the office of the Secretary of War. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. T. B. Cassels, Air Ser., to Middletown, Pa., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. J. M. Clark, Air Ser., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. C. M. Savage, Air Ser., to Sacramento, Mather Field, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. D. T. S. Castel, Cav., is detailed as professor at the College of the City of New York, New York city. (March 22, War D.)

The following colonels are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Col. R. R. Wallace, J. N. Munro, Cav. (March 24, War D.)

The following majors are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Majors P. H. Sherwood, B. H. Coiner and Le R. Davis, Cav. (March 24, War D.)

Major P. R. Frank, Cav., now attached to the 5th Cavalry, is relieved from assignment to 7th Cavalry, and is assigned to the 5th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 21, War D.)

Major F. C. Johnson, Cav., is assigned to 10th Cavalry, and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major R. McNally, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cavalry, and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. J. Boniface, Cav., is assigned to 16th Cavalry and to Mercedes, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. F. J. Herman, Cav., is assigned to the 8th Cavalry and to Maria, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. P. Moffet, Cav., is assigned to 5th Cavalry and will report at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. A. Cornell, Cav., from duty with 10th Cavalry, April 1, 1919, is assigned to 1st Cavalry, and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. M. Cooley, Cav., is assigned to 4th Cavalry, Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. I. L. McAllister, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical incapacity received in line of duty, is retired from active service. (March 21, War D.)

Appointment of G. R. Rogers, late cadet and Q.M. at the Military Academy at West Point, as a second lieutenant of Cav. in the U.S.A., with rank from March 19, 1919, is announced. Retirement of 2d Lieut. G. R. Rogers, Cav., from active service is announced. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by P. R. Davison, Cav., of his commission as temporary lieutenant colonel and captain (Regular Army) is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. F. Choate, 3d, Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted this date. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by S. von Christensen, Cav., of his commission as provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by R. L. Motte, Cav., as temporary captain and first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Hayden, F.A., to duty with Military Intelligence Division, Washington. (March 24, War D.)

Major N. E. Fiske, Field Art., is detailed as assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (March 21, War D.)

Major I. V. Todd, F.A., to Washington for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. R. Y. Gearhart, F.A., is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. for duty with the Repair Unit No. 304, Camp Normoyle, Fort Sam Houston. (March 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.O.A.

Col. P. M. Kessler, C.A.C., is detailed in the I.G.D. for the present emergency. He is relieved from his present duties at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed, via New Orleans, to Ancon, C.Z., and to Panama Canal Dept. as dept. instr., relieving Col. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., retired. (March 21, War D.)

Col. E. J. Timberlake, C.A.C., to West Point, N.Y., U.S.M.A., for duty as Q.M. (March 24, War D.)

Col. A. S. Morgan, C.A.C., to Chicago for duty as zone finance officer. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. C. Garrett, C.A., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Westinghouse, C.A.C., will report to commanding general, 39th Brigade, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major A. E. Rowland, C.A., from treatment at Walter Reed G.H., and to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. N. Dingley, 3d, C.A.C., upon expiration of present leave to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. now in coast defenses of Puget Sound, Wash., relieved assignment to 89th Artillery, C.A.C., and report to C.O. of those coast defenses for duty: Major E. H. Thompson, Capt. L. Topping, O. M. Drake. (March 24, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. now in coast defenses of Charleston, S.C.,

relieved assignment to 8th Trench Mortar Battalion, C.A.C., and report to C.O. of those coast defenses, for duty: First Lieut. F. H. Hastings, B. C. Ferguson, E. Newmann. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by A. P. Bowden, C.A.C., as temporary first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

INFANTRY.

12TH—Lieut. Col. O. H. Rich, 12th Inf., is relieved from assignment to 12th Inf. (March 24, War D.)

22D—First Sergt. W. J. Tucker, Co. L, 22d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y. (March 21, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. E. A. Roche, Inf., is assigned to 37th Inf., Fort McIntosh, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Col. H. R. Lee to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to the 48th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Col. F. H. Hallway, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, and is relieved from the command of Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., March 31, 1919. (March 21, War D.)

Col. W. F. Creary, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to the 156th Depot Brigade. (March 21, War D.)

Col. E. A. Fry, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Cleveland public high schools, Cleveland, Ohio. (March 22, War D.)

Col. G. S. Tiffany, Inf., to Washington for duty in the Operations Division. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. Brandt, Inf., to Camp Stuart, Va., for assignment to 12th Inf. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. Tryman, Inf., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. F. C. Jepson, Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for assignment to 37th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. J. Mack, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. J. Wright, Inf., to Washington for duty in the historical branch, War Plans Division. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. S. Hayes, Inf., to Washington for duty in the historical branch, War Plans Division. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. B. Schneller, Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28, for further treatment. (March 22, War D.)

Col. R. N. Hayden, Inf., is detailed for duty at Hoboken, N.J. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. F. Grote, Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 164th Depot Brigade. (March 21, War D.)

Major F. W. Smith, Inf., to Camp Dodge, Ia., for assignment to 2d Infantry. (March 21, War D.)

Major M. L. Crimmins, Inf., to Camp Pike, Ark., for assignment to 162d Depot Brigade. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. A. Stevens, Inf., to Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. T. C. Steele, Inf., to Fort Riley for assignment to 20th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. G. E. Cronin, Inf., to Camp Lee, Va., for assignment to 62d Infantry. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. K. S. Snow, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to 48th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. C. deB. Hunt will report to C.G., Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 41st Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. W. Saunders, Inf., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Walker, Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 41st Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Stromeyer is attached to the M.T.C., Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill., for duty: Major A. J. Perry, Inf.; Capt. G. G. Beavers and J. V. Bush, Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. Wright, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major A. R. Dillingham, Inf., is assigned to 63d Inf., Fort Meade, D.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major H. O. Fraser, Inf., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major M. T. Dean, Inf., to Washington, D.C., Howard University, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major J. H. Flower, Inf., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major H. J. C. Humphrey, Inf., relieved from assignment to 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Jackson, S.C. (March 22, War D.)

The following officers to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: Major J. M. Howard and Capt. J. A. Chase, Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. E. L. Upson, Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to 44th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. L. F. Johnson and R. E. Skinner. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Majors J. L. Connolly, H. N. Freed and G. H. Farrell, Capt. F. M. Harshberger, W. H. Huntzberg, H. A. Maloney and R. M. Biedgood, 1st Lieut. E. F. Kulp, W. R. Copeland, H. E. Crum and R. W. Broedlow, 2d Lieut. L. H. Burton, S. Burns, J. R. Davies, E. Brown, H. M. Little, E. C. Atherton, S. F. Smith, O. V. Roberts, C. W. Saunders, D. D. Alley, J. O. Bell and F. J. Keenan. (March 22, War D.)

The following officers to Washington, D.C., for assignment to duty as field representatives throughout the United States in connection with the employment of discharged soldiers: Captains, Inf.—J. L. Bachus, F. L. Ballein, H. O. Billings, C. R. Carroll, H. W. Davant, H. J. Fee, R. B. Fountain, H. H. Kimball, H. C. Nelson, H. R. Packard, C. A. Russell, P. D. Scott, Jr., and R. L. Talbot, Captains, F.A.—D. E. Nevins, First Lieut., Inf.—H. H. Boyles, F. W. Caswell, W. E. Craig, W. Schachtel, W. R. Watson, R. O. Ferrell, O. S. Smith, C. G. Mathys, H. W. Bailey, R. Robinson, J. F. Stoeckel, Jr., L. J. Templeton, H. B. Turner and G. U. Wenner, Second Lieut., Inf.—R. C. Burrus, C. M. Kolb and D. B. Todd, Jr., Second Lieut., Sig. Corps.—B. J. Ayres. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to duty: Major E. J. Rehman, Capt. E. G. Bowen, G. C. P. Archibald, M. O. Kimberling, P. E. Vite and R. L. McLung, 1st Lieut. E. R. Gammon, L. A. Dunn, R. J. Williamson, W. M. Wolters, W. Schachtel, W. R. Watson, R. O. Ferrell, O. S. Smith, J. E. McClure, C. J. Ancker, W. D. Croley, C. H. Tucke, G. O. Benson, R. M. Newcomb, S. A. Shappell and V. G. Allen, 2d Lieut. G. A. Owsley, R. E. Jarvis, K. J. Powell, J. L. Corbly, G. M. Maddox, R. P. Jones, F. D. McGraw, J. A. Murphy, P. H. Cooper and E. Jones. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: Capt. W. H. Hobson and H. Motter, 1st Lieut. J. C. Collins, J. H. Hilkens, H. H. Dittmore, L. Boat, F. L. McCabe, W. R. Thurman, E. V. Sinnott, E. M. Burnett and 2d Lieut. C. W. Varnado. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Second Lieut. D. W. Lynch, A. M. Conger, W. M. Stotts, T. T. Trapwell, O. E. Roberts and W. F. Dunkle. (March 22, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Gordon, Ga., and report to commanding general of that camp in arrest: Lieut. Col. W. Brooke, 1st Lieut. C. L. Simmons and J. E. Beach. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. W. S. Johnson, 1st Lieut. K. P. Cooley, 2d Lieut. C. W. Bunckley, L. A. Lare, J. P. Parcell and E. T. Morris. (March 22, War D.)

Major G. A. Duncan, Inf., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Major W. Bigelow, Inf., to Washington and report to Secretary of War for duty in his office. (March 24, War D.)

Major E. V. Smith, Inf., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

The following captains are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A. only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Capt. J. R. Orton and M. M. Friedman, Inf. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. D. L. Jewell, Inf., now at Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to district director Commission on Training Camp Activities for duty as assistant district director, District No. 8, Commission on Training Camp Activities. (March 24, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. N. Minus, Inf., is hereby made permanent. (March 20, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Majors J. E. Johnstone, H. E. Rising and S. G. Blanton, Capt. H. S. Bell, E. Lytle, C. L. Snyder and S. L. Gordon, 1st Lieut. H. E. West, C. M. Cunningham, H. A. Campbell, B. O. Cooper, H. E. Adams, J. C. Toohy, G. A. Ralls, D. A. Scheid, J. W. Ballard, E. M. Moses and E. U. Arbuckle, 2d Lieut. F. M. Hunter, L. D. Wagner, L. R. Fuller, E. L. Burg, J. G. Kennan.

G. N. Hall, L. C. Young, I. R. Trainer, C. W. Nunn and J. P. Hines. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by E. M. Bates, Inf., as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. L. Noel, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by C. B. McColley, Inf., of his commission as temp. 1st Lieut. and prov. 2d Lieut. is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by M. Farnum, Inf., as a prov. 2d Lieut. is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by E. R. Schaffner, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, to take effect April 1, 1919. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by U. Stephens, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by H. E. Watson, Inf., of his commission as a prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, effective this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by M. G. Frost, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by C. D. Johnston, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted this date. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by H. C. Scholl, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. W. Setzer, Jr., Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by W. B. Norris, Jr., Inf., of his commissions as temp. first Lieut. and prov. second Lieut. is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. H. L. Hawthorne, retired, is relieved from duty as department inspector, Panama Canal Dept., upon the arrival of his successor, and will then proceed to his home and is relieved from active duty. (March 21, War D.)

Col. F. L. Palmer, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as professor at the Atlanta public schools, Atlanta, Ga. (March 22, War D.)

Col. A. P. Buffington, retired, from duty at hqrs., Central Dept., Chicago, to home and from active duty. (March 24, War D.)

First Lieut. F. H. Mann, U.S.A., retired, relieved duty at Fort McDowell, Calif., to home and from active duty. (March 24, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. A. P. Oliver, M.T.C., from treatment to Philadelphia for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Blagg, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued to Capt. C. H. Armstrong, Inf., attached to M.T.C., are amended; he will report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as camp motor transport officer. (March 24, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as members of a board to be appointed about April 1, 1919, for the purpose of considering, developing, testing and making recommendations concerning pack outfits for the Army: Col. A. E. Phillips, O.D.; Lieut. Col. H. Erenkotter, F.A.; Major H. W. Daly, Q.M.C., and W. H. Burt, F.A. (March 21, War D.)

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are placed on the Detached Officers' List: Major H. D. Blackland (lieut. col.), Inf.; Capt. L. V. Jeffers and A. M. Pendleton, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Warren, C. B. Bonner, J. W. Loef, S. P. Griffith, E. D. Margrave, H. Y. Stebbins and S. M. Canby, F.A. (March 21, War D.)

Officers to report in person to Chief of Staff for duty with Military Intelligence Division: Capt. C. K. Fales, 21st Inf.; G. W. Lester, 18th Inf.; H. G. Sebastian, 10th Inf.; W. H. Gillett, 8th Cav.; P. S. Hayden, 12th Cav. (March 24, War D.)

ARMY G.C.M.'S.

By order of the President the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Lieut. Henry L. Mashaw, 82d Inf., in G.O. M.O. 259, War Dept., Dec. 6, 1918, is resumed. (G.C.M.O. 46, War Dept., Feb. 26, 1919.)

Cadet Kenneth A. Hannan, U.S. Corps of Cadets, was brought before a G.O.M. at West Point, N.Y., on Jan. 7, 1919, charged with having denied to Cadet Lieut. F. H. Blodgett that while a sentinel on post on Nov. 3, 1918, he had talked to occupants of certain rooms, and also with having broken arrest on Dec. 16 by visiting other rooms in cadet barracks. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.C.M.O. 49, War Dept., March 1, 1919.)

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Gen. Count Sixt von Arnim, commander of the German army in Flanders during a large part of the war, has been beaten to death by peasants at Asch, Bohemia, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company on March 16, 1919. It is said that General von Arnim shot at peasants gathering firewood on his property and that the mob invaded and pillaged his chateau after killing him.

The following equipment of the German armies had been surrendered to the British up to Feb. 9, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons on Feb. 18: Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,065; motor trucks, 1,220. Up to Feb. 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

The losses of the Turkish army in the war are placed at 948,477 dead, wounded, missing and prisoners, according to an official statement made public in Constantinople, says a press message from the Turkish capital. The casualties are distributed as follows: Killed and died of wounds and disease, 5,500 officers, 431,424 men; wounded, 407,772 officers and men; prisoners and missing, 3,030 officers, 100,701 men.

A White Paper issued by the British government on March 1 announced that the British army at home and abroad, exclusive of the force in India, now numbers 2,500,000 men and is being reduced to 952,000. The Army of the Rhine, including troops in France and Belgium, will consist, after demobilization, of 23,300 officers and 380,000 men. The armies of the Middle East will be as follows: Italy, 600 officers and 10,000 men; Bulgaria, Turkey and the Caucasus, 4,850 officers and 75,000 men of the British army and 1,150 officers and 19,500 men of the Indian army; Egypt and Palestine, 3,750 officers and 56,500 men of the British army, and 2,750 officers and 40,000 men of the Indian army; Mesopotamia and Northern Persia, 1,750 officers and 28,950 men from the British army and 4,600 officers and 59,000 from the Indian army. The home and colonial establishment, including troops in Russia, will consist of 15,000 officers and 250,000 men.

Three Austrian warships were taken over by Italy on March 24. They were the dreadnought Tegetthof, the battleship Frasn Ferdinand and the light cruiser Saïda. They entered St. Mark's Basin flying the Italian flag and were escorted by an Italian squadron under Admiral Cagni and the Prince of Udine. The Tegetthof was built in 1912, displaces 20,000 tons and carries twelve 12-inch Skoda guns. The Frasn Ferdinand was built in 1908, displaces 14,500 tons and carries four 12-inch guns. The Saïda, built in 1912, has nine 3.9-inch

guns and displaced 3,500 tons. Great crowds greeted the arrival of the ships.

ENEMY WAR MATERIAL SALVAGED BY A.E.F.

Millions of dollars worth of salvaged German ordnance material, picked up on battlefields where the Germans abandoned it in their last retreat, or taken practically new from arsenals in the Coblenz region, is being brought into Mehus daily, says the Mehus News of Feb. 21, organ of the Ordnance troops stationed at Atelier de Mehus-sur-Yèvre, France. The salvage department of the Ordnance repair shops is reported often to be swamped under the greatest jam of war trophies imaginable, the paper declares, adding: "In addition to the large amount of German material there is an equally large quantity of American rifles, machine guns, etc., several chests of French ordnance and quantities of British rifles and bayonets. There are also numerous articles, both arms and equipment, which authorities have been unable to classify. These include German rifles, swords and bayonets, evidently made in the peaceful times prior to 1914, and elaborately inscribed and decorated. Another interesting lot is a number of bayonets, evidently British, each as slender as a rapier, and crowned at the base by a gilded lion's head, like those used in the British Indian campaigns. Pistols, fencing swords, broad swords and knives, marked presumably by the insignia of German fraternal organizations; sniper's rifles, painted so as to be indistinguishable among the leaves of a tree, and several anti-tank guns have been brought out of the masses of material thrown from the cars. The anti-tank guns are especially interesting. With a barrel seven or eight feet in length, these guns, of about 50-cal., fire an armor-piercing bullet. Barrel, stock and all, they resemble in size and appearance the papier maché gun shop signs in the States. There are also numerous machine gun cases, gun slings, optical instruments and articles of a like nature, many of which are made in whole or in part of paper, indicating the ends to which the Germans had become reduced for raw material, and the characteristic resourcefulness with which they met their difficulties. Practically all the cases and machine gun slings are made of paper, leather being only used at the points on these objects where the wear is greatest. More than 100,000 German rifles and an equal number of German bayonets have been received here. Up to the present time no definite plan has been formulated for the disposition of these guns, all the efforts of the small arms shop being concentrated on the cleaning and boxing of United States rifles and machine guns for shipment to the States, with the exception of orders that have been received for the shipment to the War Department of a representative collection of captured German small arms and light artillery to be used in the canvass of the Victory Liberty Loan. Only pieces not fit for further service are to be sent. The collection will include 150 pieces of the 77-mm. type, complete, with carriages; 100 trench mortars and grenade throwers, 500 machine guns, complete; 1,000 rifles and a quantity of bayonets, scabbards and trench knives."

6TH DIVISION, U.S. ARMY.

The battle work of the 6th Division of the Regular Army, Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., in the Argonne section in France, has been very highly commended in an official communication to General Gordon. In the communication General Pershing shows that he is fully aware of the hardships that confronted the 6th in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It is on record at his headquarters, he says, that the men of the 6th, handicapped by a serious shortage of animals, pulled their own machine gun carts through almost impassable roads and that the Infantry made long marches, carrying on its back or doing without, supplies, for which transportation should normally be available. In Communication No. 232 mention was made of the front line units in the offensive and praise was given them for their work. The communication sent by General Pershing to General Gordon was an express means of conveying to the men of the 6th Division, who were not in the front line, the appreciation of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. of the good work done by this division as a reserve unit. Practically every unit in the A.E.F., from the front line divisions to the supply shippers of the S.O.S., contributed to the success of the offensive, General Pershing says, and in the issuing of No. 232 it was necessary to adhere to some rigid rule in giving praise. Consequently only the front line divisions were enumerated. "Altogether," says General Pershing, "the performance of the 6th Division during the first eleven days of

November, 1918, stands out as one of the finest examples of fortitude and soldierly spirit displayed by the American soldier during the war. It is not unjust to say that the duties of the 6th Division during this period required more discipline and soldierly determination than many engagements with the enemy."

A.E.F. TROOPS HERE, COMING AND TO COME.

These warships and troop transports have arrived from France at the ports indicated, or are destined to come, on the dates given and with the organizations stated. The units aboard vessels marked a were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on March 22; those marked b on March 15; those marked c on March 8:

Ships of the Navy—Arrived.
U.S.S. Huntington, at New York March 28—b.
U.S.S. North Carolina and U.S.S. Montana, at New York March 24—c.
U.S.S. New Hampshire, at Norfolk March 25—a.
U.S.S. Pueblo, at New York March 27—c.
Merchantmen—Arrived.
Haverford, at Philadelphia March 22—b.
Noordam and Von Steuben, at New York March 23—a.
Kronland, at Newport News March 23—a.
Zacapa, at New York March 23—b.
Lanchuria, Antigone and Maitonia, at New York March 24—c.
Susquehanna and George Sherman, March 24—c.
Venezia, at New York March 25—b.
Argentina—b; Francesca, at New York March 26—c.
Westboro—b; Tivives—b; Great Northern, at New York March 27.
Infantry—145th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. co., M.G. co., supply co., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E (to Camps Sherman, Dix); 148th Regt., detach. M.G. co. (to Camp Sherman). Casual Co.—745th (scattered). Breast convalescent detach.—125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th.
Mercury—c; E. Comingen der Nederlanden—c, at Charleston, S.C., on March 27.

Ships of the Navy—Sailed.
U.S.S. Kansas, from Breest March 19, due Newport News April 1. Engineers—112th Regt., 1st Batn. hqrs., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camps Sherman, Meade). Infantry—146th Regt., detach. (to Camps Meade, Lee, Gordon, Greene).
U.S.S. Georgia, from Breest March 19, due Newport News April 1. Engineers—112th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. co., 2d Batn. hqrs., ord. detach., med. detach., Cos. D, E, F (to Camps Sherman, Custer, Meade). Infantry—146th Regt., detach. (to Camp Beauregard); 148th Regt., detach. (to Camps Greene, Lee, Bowie). Casual Co.—725th (to Calif.). 747th (scattered), 1,478th (to N.C.).
U.S.S. Frederick, from Breest March 24, due New York April 4. Infantry—387th Regt., all latter companies med. detach. (to Camps Custer, Bowie, Dix, Lewis, Beauregard, Pike, Sherman).

Merchantmen—Sailed.
Henderson, from Bordeaux March 19, due New York March 31. Bordeaux convalescent detach.—178th, 180th, 198d, 194th, 195th, 218th, 214th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 223d, 223d. Casual Co.—53d (to New York), detach. 54th (to Mass.). Special Casual Co.—59th (discharges). Base Hospital—22d, detach. Sick or wounded—1,121.
Liberator, from St. Nazaire March 19, due New York (date omitted). Infantry—363d Regt., hqrs. 3d Batn. Cos. E, D, K, L, M (to Camp Kearny). Casual Co.—608th (to Ga.). Casual Ord.—20th, detach. (for duty).
President Grant, from Breest March 20, due Newport News April 3. Ammunition Train—complete (to Camps Sherman, Taylor). Field Art.—184th Regt., Batteries C, D, E, F (to Camps Sherman, Taylor, Greene, Grant); 185th Regt., supply co., ord. detach., med. detach. (to Camp Sherman). Infantry—145th Regt., detach. (to Camps Shelby, Bowie, Meade, Gordon, Greene, Lee, Taylor, Grant, Custer, Lewis). Sanitary Squad—45th, 46th (to Camp Sherman). U.S. Army Ambulance Service Sections—517th, 523d, 539th, 551st, 558th, 592d, 593d, 628th, 630th, 641st (scattered); to Camp Lee). Casual Cos.—750th (scattered), 980th (to Ga.), 999th (to Ala.), 1,432d (to Va.), 1,454th, 1,477th (to Va.), 1,488th (to Tenn.), 1,495th (to Mo.), 1,901st (to Ala.), 2,467th (scattered). Infantry—146th Regt., detach. (to Camps Lewis, Grant). Field Art.—186th Regt., detach. (to Camp Sherman). Breast convalescent detach.—19th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th. Wounded or sick—682.
Philippines, from St. Nazaire March 20, due New York April 6. Tank Corps—Center 302d, hqrs., 1st depot co., med. detach. (to Camp Dix).
Artigas, from La Pallice Rochelle March 20, due Newport News April 4. Special Casual Co.—58th (discharges), med. detach. for duty.
Kentuckian, from St. Nazaire March 21, due New York April 8. Infantry—Brig. Gen. Varnum A. Giddwell, U.S.A.—182d Brig. Hqrs. (to Camp Kearny); 363d Regt., regt. and 1st Batn. hqrs., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Kearny, Sherman, Lewis, Dodge). Special Casual Co.—2,481st, 2,483d. Casual Cos.—802d (to U.S.M.C.), 607th (to Texas). Chemical Warfare convoy detach.—18th.
Huron, from St. Nazaire March 21, due Charleston, S.C., April 4. Infantry—119th Regt., hqrs. and med. detach. of 2d and 3d Battalions, Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Jackson, Dodge, Gordon, Grant, Pike, Sherman, Taylor, Upton). 118th M.G. Batn.—field "d" staff, hqrs. detach., ord. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B (to Camps Jackson, Dodge). Sanitary Train—105th, med. supply depot, hqrs. ambulance section, ambulance cos. 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, hqrs. field hospital service section and field hospitals 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th (to Camps Jackson, Funston, Gordon, Devenas).
Edgar A. Luckenbach, from Bordeaux March 22, due New York April 2. Infantry—40th Division hqrs. troop (to Camp

Kearny). Casual Co.—54th (to Va.). Train Hqrs.—115th (to Camp Kearny). 159th Regt., hqrs. detach., hqrs. company, supply company, san. detach., M.G. detach. (to Camps Kearny, Bowie, Pike, Custer, Devenas, Dix, Funston, Hancock, Taylor, Dodge, Greene, Lee, McClellan, Regular Army). Casual Co.—54th (to Va.). Train Hqrs.—115th (to Camp Kearny).
Siboney, from St. Nazaire March 22, due New York April 3. Infantry—363d Regt., hqrs. 2d Batn., supply company, Cos. F, G, H (to Camps Kearny, Lewis, Taylor, Dodge, Funston, Sherman, scattered). 364th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. 3d Batn., ord. detach., med. detach., hqrs. detach., supply company, M.G. company, Cos. A, B, I, K, L, M (to Camps Kearny, Lewis, Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Dix, Dodge, Funston, scattered). Casual Co.—612th (to N.Y.). Special Casual Co.—618th (furloughs), 619th (discharges). St. Nazaire convalescent detach.—130th. Sick or wounded—185.
Maul, from Breest March 18, due New York March 30. Inf.—73d Brig., Gen. S. B. Stanberry, commanding, hqrs. (to Camp Sherman). Infantry—146th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, M.G. company, supply company, med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Sherman, Dix, Dodge, Custer, Bowie). Casual Cos.—726th, colored (scattered), 1,226th (to N.J.), 1,227th, colored (to S.C.), 1,228th, colored (to Ill.). Special Casual Co.—741st, colored (discharge). Breast convalescent detach.—131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th. Sick or wounded—635.
La Touraine, from Le Havre March 18, due New York about March 28. Casual Cos.—2,469th, 2,469th, 2,470th, 2,471st (scattered).
Arizona, from Bordeaux March 18, due New York April 2. Coast Art. Park—5th, mobile ord. detach., park battery, Truck Cos. A, B, D, E, F, med. detach., hqrs., motor section, park hqrs. (to Camp Grant, Sherman). Aero Sqdns.—19th, 21st, 30th, 31st, 33d, 43d, 101st, 174th, 172d, 174th, 257th, 640th.
Madawaska, from St. Nazaire March 18, due Charleston, S.C., April 1. Infantry—50th Division, Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., commanding, hqrs., hqrs. detach., hqrs. troop (to Camp Jackson). 117th Regt., hqrs. 2d Batn., san. detach., 3d Batn., Cos. G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camp Jackson). 119th Regt., regt. and batn. hqrs., hqrs. supply company, M.G. company, med. detach., 1st Batn., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Jackson, Dodge, Lee, Funston). Special Casual Co.—006th (discharges), 2,472d (furloughs), 2,473d (discharges).
Birigo, from La Pallice Rochelle March 23, due New York (date omitted). Special Casual Co.—61st, detach. B, colored (discharges). Casual Co.—55th, colored (to Miss.).
El Oriente, from Bordeaux March 24, due New York April 3. Casual Co.—54th, detach. C (to New York). Special Casual Co.—60th (discharges).
Ulus, from Breest March 23, due New York April 4. Field Art.—328th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company, ord. detach., med. detach., Batteries A, B, C, F (to Camp Custer). Base Hospital—112th (scattered). Casual Co.—755th (scattered).
La Lorraine, from Le Havre March 23, due New York March 31. Casual Co.—2,476th (to Regular Army), 2,477th (scattered), 2,478th (to S.C.), 2,480th (to Neb.), 2,481st (scattered). Special Casual Co.—2,474th (discharges).
Aquitania, from Breest March 23, due New York March 29. 85th Div., hqrs., hqrs. troop (to Camp Custer). Field Art.—1,47th Regt., detach. (to Camps Dix, Upton). 155th Regt., detach. (to Camp Upton), 166th Brig. hqrs. (to Camp Kearny, scattered), 347th Regt., complete (to Camp Kearny, Funston, Lewis, Dodge). Infantry—Erig, hqrs. (to Camp Custer), 145th Regt., Cos. F, G, H, K, L, M (to Camps Sherman, Upton, Funston, Dodge, Devenas), 146th Regt., med. detach., camp detach. (to Camps Upton, Devenas, Taylor, Funston, Sherman), 337th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company (to Camps Custer, Kearny). Base Hospital—40th unit, 92d (to New York). Casual Cos.—1,017th (scattered), 749th (to N.Y.).

Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

U.S. Army Ambulance Service Sections 504th, 510th, 512th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 532d, 542d, 545th, 552d, 553d, 555th, 557th, 559th, 560th, 563d, 565th, 566th, 571st, 573d, 579th, 587th, 590th, 596th, 601st, 603d, 625th, 626th, 632d, 633d, 634th, 636th, 638th, 646th.
Bakery Co., 304th, 397th.
Ponton Train, 465th.
Telegraph Battalion, 408th, 411th.
Base Hospital, 34th, 92d, 97th, 102d, 112th.
Evacuation Hospitals, 3d, 7th.
64th Field Art. Brig. hqrs., 141st Regt.
Transportation Corps, 825th, 827th, 833d, 851st, 853d Cos.
Signal Corps, Casual Co., 4th.
Ammunition Train, 316th, Cos. B, D.

Following organizations of the 35th Division:

Field Art.—60th Brig. hqrs., 129th, 129th, 130th Regts.

The War Department announces that the troop transport Mercury, from St. Nazaire, March 15, due at Newport News March 29, is bringing headquarters of the 59th Infantry Brigade, instead of headquarters of the 76th Infantry Brigade, as previously announced.

Changes in Schedule.

The War Department has issued the following cable corrections:

The troop transports Pocahontas and Mercury, which sailed from St. Nazaire for Newport News, due March 29, have changed their course to arrive at Charleston, S.C. The Mercury is bringing the headquarters of the 59th Inf. Brigade instead of hqrs. 76th Inf. Brigade.

The U.S.S. Connecticut, which arrived at Newport News March 24, brought the 62d Field Art. Brigade headquarters instead of the 253d Field Art. Brigade headquarters.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to March 27 were given out as follows: Killed

in action, 31,579; lost at sea, 732; died of wounds, 13,368; died of accident, 3,745; died of disease, 21,993.

Total deaths, 71,417. Wounded, 194,090; missing, 5,417. Grand total, 270,924.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of March 22-28, inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.
Lieutenant.
Basemore, William, Apeskie, N.C.
DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.
Lieutenant.
Stone, John, Coffeerville, Miss.
DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
Lieutenants.
Hamer, Thomas M., Memphis, Tenn.
Jones, William H., West Orange, N.J.
Joplin, Charles W., Gurley, Ala.
Martin, Ray A., Austin, Ark.
Sudborough, Alfred G., Adrian, Mich.
Travis, Ernest F., Griffin, Ga.
DIED OF DISEASE.
Captains.
Dunbar, Gale S., Toledo, Ohio.
Richardson, Peter, Pasadena, Cal.
Rogers, Elton B., Gap, Pa.
Lieutenants.
Adoue, Bertrand, Dallas, Texas.
Bayly, Louis H., Washington, D.C.
Clay, Henry R., Fort Worth, Texas.
Herbert, Thomas C., Spartanburg, S.C.
Leon, Albert E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Martin, William J., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
Melasky, Emanuel, Taylor, Texas.
Pillgard, Eric F., Chicago, Ill.
Ragsdale, Irving L., Roseburg, Ore.
Shields, Alexander, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Vogel, William, Dubois, Ind.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Captain.
Priest, Frank Talburt, Wichita, Kas.
Lieutenants.
Bodeon, Harry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Casey, J. Townsend, Newburgh, N.Y.
Fisher, Chester L., Boston, Mass.
Griffin, Russell F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mead, Harry H., Wilmington, Ohio.
Robertson, Thomas A., New York city.
Thompson, Howard A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ulmer, William, Pottsville, Pa.

WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.

Captain.
McCluskey, Harry D., Kane, Pa.
Lieutenants.
Carew, John J., Medford, Mass.
Dunning, Earle B., Los Angeles, Cal.
Edwards, Archibald C., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Graham, Thomas, Hillsboro, Ill.
Griffith, Grove B., Denver, Colo.
Knight, Courland W., Pasadena, Calif.
Park, Joseph M., New Haven, Conn.
Sanderson, Edward, Milwaukee, Wis.
Young, Jesse E., New Orleans, La.

WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

Majors.
Abernethy, Eric Alonso, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Dawley, Ernest J., Antigo, Wis.
Davison, Paul Root, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis, William M., Racine, Wis.
Livingston, Charles E., New York city.
Lynn, Charles W., New York city.

Captains.

Barclay, Herbert Thomas, Kansas City, Kas.
Bartol, Walter H., Warsaw, Ind.
Bechtold, Jacob E., Greenfield, Mass.
Dunkel, John R., Altoona, Pa.
Morehouse, Cecil G., Anamosa, Iowa.
O'Brien, James J., South Boston, Mass.

Lieutenants.

Allen, John Milton, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Armstrong, William A., Corvallis, Ore.
Avery, Charles D., Lincoln Center, Kas.
Bagwell, Carl D., Birmingham, Ala.
Baker, John I., Manchester, Mass.
Bell, Frank J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Blair, Sam, Littleton, Ala.
Boehm, William J., New York city.
Davis, G. E., Medford, Mass.
Davis, George M., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Davis, Llewellyn E., Cayuga, N.Y.
Dickson, James B., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Dundson, Frank E., Superior, Wis.
Eastwood, Lewis E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Edminton, Andrew, Jr., Weston, W.Va.
Fitchett, Joseph W., Richmond, Va.
Fitzgerald, William Bird, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Francis, J. H., Memphis, Tenn.
Freeman, Robert H., Newman, Ga.
Lewis, David J., Waycross, Ga.
Ley, Harry Solomon, Crosson, Pa.
Lukins, Aaron T., Pullman, Wash.
McClure, Barton V., Bon Air, Va.
McDowell, Lewis Bain Adair, Area, Ill.
MacGuffie, Robert Nichol, Passaic, N.J.
Meyer, Victor H., Glendale, N.Y.
Myers, Arthur B., Beacon, N.Y.
Mills, Truman R., Tecumseh, Mich.
Murphy, Glenn E., Chicago, Ill.
Murphy, Edwin S., New York city.

Neale, M. Gordon, Centralia, Mo.

Padgett, Grady, Reidville, Ga.
Salm, Nicholas Peter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Shadle, Charles O. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Smart, P. H., Hurstmont Mountain, N.J.
Smith, Arthur J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Smith, Forrest A., Bloomington, Ohio.
Smith, Walter B., Indianapolis, Ind.
Smith, Wilbur T., Bedford, Ohio.
Snook, Theodora P., Athens, Pa.
Sparrow, Ezra, Sinal, Ky.
Streeter, Harry S., Grant Park, Ill.
Talley, Banks C., Statesville, N.C.
Turner, Lee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Turner, Louis C., Bladen Springs, Ala.
Tushek, Rudolph R., Joliet, Ill.
Tyler, Gerald R., Windsor, S.C.
Vail, Robert W., Worcester, Mass.
Wilson, David S., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CHANGE IN STATUS.

Killed in action, previously reported wounded, degree undetermined.—Lieut. William S. Wolf, Jr., Lamar, Mo.

Killed in action, previously reported missing.—Lieuts. Edward Elliott, Muncie, Ind.; Howard I. Kinne, Stearns, Ky.; Robert G. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

Wounded severely, previously reported missing.—Lieut. Benjamin L. Atwater, Redbank, N.J.

Returned to duty, previously reported dead.—Lieut. Ronson J. Wane, Matawan, N.J.

Returned to duty, previously reported missing in action.—Lieut. Clark Robinson, Brookline, Mass.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. O. H. West, D.O. (Regular Army), of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, effective this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by 1st Lieut. J. W. Fowler, D.O., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. G. E. Griffin, V.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Capt. T. J. Walker, San. C., to Garden City, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. C. B. Leedom, San. C., to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, for duty in base hospital. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. D. W. Robinson, San. C., about April 1, 1919, proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., G.H. 2, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Lieut. Col. A. E. Peirce, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major D. H. Gillette, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., March 31, 1919, for a course at Engineer School. (March 24, War D.)

Major W. D. Styer, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for a course at the Engineer School. (March 24, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. O. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Capt. S. H. Clapp, O.D., to Admiral, Md., Camp Meade, as C.O., 101st Ord. Depot Co. (March 22, War D.)

Major C. C. Chase, O.D., to Savannah, Ill., as constructing quartermaster for Savannah Proving Grounds. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. T. W. Holmes, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, as student officer of School for Coast Defense Officers. (March 24, War D.)

Sergeant J. Conners, O.D., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (March 22, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Major R. E. McQuillin, S.C., to Washington for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. B. L. Jenkins, S.C., to Little Silver, N.J., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Master Signal Electrn. J. J. Foley, 4th Service Co., S.C., will be placed upon the retired list at 8-10 Bridge St., New York, and will proceed to his home. (March 22, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR.

Col. A. Miller, Air Ser., to Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, N.Y., and assume command of all Air Service activities on Long Island. (March 24, War D.)

Major A. J. Hightower, Air Ser., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. B. Clapp, Air Ser., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major J. B. Reynolds, Air Ser., is assigned for duty in the office of the Secretary of War. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. T. B. Cassels, Air Ser., to Middletown, Pa., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. J. M. Clark, Air Ser., to San Antonio, Texas, Kelly Field, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. O. M. Savage, Air Ser., to Sacramento, Mather Field, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. D. T. S. Casteel, Cav., is detailed as professor at the College of the City of New York, New York city. (March 22, War D.)

The following colonels are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Col. R. R. Walach, J. N. Munro, Cav. (March 24, War D.)

The following majors are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A., only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Majors P. H. Sherwood, B. H. Coiner and Le R. Davis, Cav. (March 24, War D.)

Major P. R. Frank, Cav., now attached to the 5th Cavalry, is relieved from assignment to 7th Cavalry, and is assigned to the 5th Cavalry, Fort Bliss, Texas. (March 21, War D.)

Major F. C. Johnson, Cav., is assigned to 10th Cavalry, and to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major B. McNally, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cavalry, and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. J. Boniface, Cav., is assigned to 16th Cavalry and to Mercedes, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. F. J. Herman, Cav., is assigned to the 8th Cavalry and to Maria, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. P. Moffet, Cav., is assigned to 5th Cavalry and will report at Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. A. Cornell, Cav., from duty with 10th Cavalry, April 1, 1919, is assigned to 1st Cavalry, and will proceed to Douglas, Ariz., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. M. Cooley, Cav., is assigned to 4th Cavalry, Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. I. L. McAlister, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical incapacity received in line of duty, is retired from active service. (March 21, War D.)

Appointment of G. R. Rogers, late cadet and Q.M. at the Military Academy at West Point, as a second lieutenant of Cav. in the U.S.A., with rank from March 19, 1919, is announced. Retirement of 2d Lieut. G. R. Rogers, Cav., from active service is announced. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by P. R. Davison, Cav., of his commission as temporary lieutenant colonel and captain (Regular Army) is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. F. Choate, 3d Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted this date. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by S. von Christensen, Cav., of his commission as provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by R. S. La Motte, Cav., as temporary captain and first lieutenant (Regular Army) is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Lieut. Col. H. B. Hayden, F.A., to duty with Military Intelligence Division, Washington. (March 24, War D.)

Major N. E. Fiske, Field Art., is detailed as assistant professor at the University of California, Berkeley, Calif. (March 21, War D.)

Major I. V. Todd, F.A., to Washington for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. R. Y. Gearhart, F.A., is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. for duty with the Repair Unit No. 304, Camp Normoyle, Fort Sam Houston. (March 22, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.O.A.

Col. P. M. Kessler, C.A.C., is detailed in the I.G.D. for the present emergency. He is relieved from his present duties at Fort Bliss, Texas, and will proceed, via New Orleans, to Ancon, O.Z., and to Panama Canal Dept. as dept. insp., relieving Col. H. L. Hawthorne, U.S.A., retired. (March 21, War D.)

Col. E. J. Timberlake, C.A.C., to West Point, N.Y., U.S.M.A., for duty as Q.M. (March 24, War D.)

Col. A. S. Morgan, C.A.C., to Chicago for duty as zone finance officer. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. C. Garrett, C.A.C., to Fort Totten, N.Y., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. H. W. Wettingfield, C.A.C., will report to commanding general, 39th Brigade, C.A.C., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Major A. E. Rowland, C.A.C., from treatment at Walter Reed G.H., and to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. N. Dingley, 3d C.A.C., upon expiration of present leave to Fort Crockett, Texas, for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. now in coast defenses of Puget Sound, Wash., relieved assignment to 39th Artillery, C.A.C., and report to C.O. of those coast defenses for duty: Major E. H. Thompson; Capt. F. L. Topping, O. M. Drake. (March 24, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. now in coast defenses of Charleston, S.C.,

relieved assignment to 8th Trench Mortar Battalion, O.A.C., and report to C.O. of those coast defenses, for duty: First Lieut. F. H. Hastings, B. C. Ferguson, E. Newmann. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by A. P. Bowden, C.A.C., as temporary first lieutenant and prov. second lieutenant is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

INFANTRY.

12TH—Lieut. Col. C. H. Rich, 12th Inf., is relieved from assignment to 12th Inf. (March 24, War D.)

22D—First Sergt. W. J. Tucker, Co. L, 22d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y. (March 21, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. E. A. Roche, Inf., is assigned to 37th Inf., Fort McIntosh, for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Col. H. R. Lee to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to the 48th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Col. P. H. Mullay, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, Inf., U.S.A., only, and is relieved from the command of Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss., March 31, 1919. (March 21, War D.)

Col. W. F. Creary, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to the 156th Depot Brigade. (March 21, War D.)

Col. E. A. Fry, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Cleveland public high school, Cleveland, Ohio. (March 22, War D.)

Col. G. S. Tiffany, Inf., to Washington for duty in the Operations Division. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. A. Brandt, Inf., to Camp Stuart, Va., for assignment to 12th Inf. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. Twyman, Inf., to Camp Devens, Mass., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. E. Jepson, Inf., to Fort McIntosh, Texas, for assignment to 37th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. F. J. Mack, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. M. True, Inf., to Washington for duty in the historical branch, War Plans Division. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. E. S. Hayes, Inf., to Washington for duty in the historical branch, War Plans Division. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. B. Schneller, Inf., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., General Hospital No. 28, for further treatment. (March 22, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. N. Hayden, Inf., is detailed for duty at Hoboken, N.J. (March 21, War D.)

Lieut. Col. W. F. Grote, Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 164th Depot Brigade. (March 21, War D.)

Major F. W. Smith, Inf., to Camp Dodge, Ia., for assignment to 2d Infantry. (March 21, War D.)

Major M. C. Crim, Inf., to Camp Pike, Ark., for assignment to 162d Depot Brigade. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. A. Stevens, Inf., to Disciplinary Barracks, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. T. Steele, Inf., to Fort Riley for assignment to 20th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. G. E. Cronin, Inf., to Camp Lee, Va., for assignment to 62d Infantry. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. K. S. Snow, Inf., to Camp Jackson, S.C., for assignment to 8th Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. G. deB. Hunt will report to C.G., Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 41st Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. W. Saunders, Inf., to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. J. R. Walker, Inf., to Camp Funston, Kas., for assignment to 41st Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Capt. W. F. Stromeyer is attached to the M.T.C., Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (March 21, War D.)

Each of the following officers will proceed to Camp Grant, Ill. for duty: Major A. J. Perry, Inf.; Capt. G. G. Beavers and L. V. Bush, Inf. (March 21, War D.)

Major J. Wright, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major A. R. Dillingham, Inf., is assigned to 63d Inf., Petomac Park, D.C., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major H. C. Frazer, Inf., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major T. Dean, Inf., to Washington, D.C., Howard University, for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major H. H. Flower, Inf., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Major H. J. C. Humphrey, Inf., relieved from assignment to 156th Depot Brigade, Camp Jackson, S.C. (March 22, War D.)

The following officers to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: Major J. M. Howard and Capt. J. A. Chase, Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Capt. E. L. Upson, Inf., to Presidio of San Francisco for assignment to 44th Inf. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. L. F. Johnson and R. E. Skinner. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Majors J. L. Connolly, H. N. Freed and G. H. Farrell, Capt. F. M. Harshberger, W. H. Huntzberg, H. A. Maloney and R. M. Bidgood, 1st Lieut. E. F. Kulp, W. R. Copeland, H. E. Crum and E. W. Brewster, 2d Lieut. L. B. Burton, S. B. Davies, J. B. Davies, W. Brown, H. M. Little, E. C. Atherton, S. F. Smith, O. V. Roberts, C. C. Woodbury, D. D. Alley, J. O. Bell and F. J. Kennedy. (March 22, War D.)

The following officers to Washington, D.C., for assignment to duty as field representatives throughout the United States in connection with the employment of discharged soldiers: Captains, Inf.—J. L. Bachus, F. L. Ballein, H. O. Billings, B. R. Carroll, H. W. Davant, H. J. Fes, R. B. Fountain, H. H. Kimball, H. W. Nelson, H. R. Packard, A. A. Russell, F. D. Scott, and R. L. Talbot, Captain, F.A.—D. E. Nevins.

First Lieut. Inf.—C. H. Boyles, F. W. Caswell, W. E. Craig, C. B. Fullerton, G. P. Gardner, L. N. Kromer, R. V. Laughlin, C. G. Mathys, H. W. Bailey, R. Robinson, J. F. Stoeckel, Jr., L. J. Templeton, H. B. Turner and G. U. Wenner. Second Lieut. Inf.—R. C. Burrus, C. M. Kolb and D. B. Todd, Jr.

Second Lieut. Sig. Corps—R. J. Ayres. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to duty: Major E. J. Robinson, Capt. E. G. Bowen, G. C. P. Archibald, M. C. Kimberling, P. R. Vitte and R. L. McLung, 1st Lieut. S. R. Gammon, L. A. Duff, R. J. Williamson, W. M. Wolters, W. W. Schachtel, W. R. Watson, R. O. Ferrell, O. S. Smith, J. E. McLure, C. J. Ancker, W. D. Croasley, C. E. Tucke, G. O. Bessor, R. M. Newcomb, S. A. Shappell and V. G. Allen, 2d Lieut. G. A. Owsley, R. E. Jarvis, K. J. Powell, J. L. Corby, G. M. Maddox, R. P. Jones, F. D. McGraw, J. A. Murphy, P. H. Cooper and E. Jones. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: Capt. W. W. Hobson and H. Mottern, 1st Lieut. J. C. Collins, H. H. Hilkene, H. P. Dittmore, L. Jost, F. L. McCabe, W. R. Thurman, S. L. Sinnott, E. M. Burnett and 2d Lieut. C. W. Varnado. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Second Lieut. D. W. Lynch, A. M. Conger, W. M. Stotts, T. T. Trapwell, O. E. Roberts and W. F. Dunkle. (March 22, War D.)

Officers of Inf. to Camp Gordon, Ga., and report to commanding general of that camp in arrest: Lieut. Col. W. Brooks, 1st Lieut. C. L. Simmons and J. E. Beach. (March 22, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Meade, Md., for duty: Capt. W. S. Johnson, 1st Lieut. K. P. Cooley, 2d Lieut. C. W. Bunckley, L. A. Lare, J. P. Purcell and E. T. Morris. (March 22, War D.)

Major G. A. Duncan, Inf., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Major B. Bicklow, Inf., to Washington and report to Secretary of War for duty in his office. (March 24, War D.)

Major E. V. Smith, Inf., to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty. (March 24, War D.)

The following captains are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A. only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Capt. J. R. Orton and M. M. Friedman, Inf. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. D. L. Jewell, Inf., now at Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., and report in person to district director Commission on Training Camp Activities for duty as assistant district director, District No. 3, Commission on Training Camp Activities. (March 24, War D.)

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of 1st Lieut. N. Minus, Inf., is hereby made permanent. (March 20, War D.)

Infantry officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty: Majors J. E. Johnstone, H. R. Rising and S. G. Blanton, Capt. H. S. E. Bell, E. Lytle, C. L. Snyder and S. L. Gordon, 1st Lieut. H. H. West, C. M. Cunningham, H. C. Campbell, S. Cooper, H. E. Adams, J. C. Tooby, G. A. Ball, D. A. Scheld, J. W. Ballard, A. M. Moses and E. U. Arbuckle, 2d Lieut. F. M. Hunter, L. D. Wagner, L. R. Fuller, E. L. Burg, J. G. Kennan,

G. N. Hall, L. C. Young, I. R. Trainer, C. W. Nunn and J. P. Hines. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by E. M. Bates, Inf., as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. L. Noel, Inf., as an officer of the Army is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by O. B. McColey, Inf., of his commission as temp. 1st lieutenant and prov. 2d lieutenant is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by M. Farnum, Inf., as a prov. 2d Lieut. is accepted. (March 22, War D.)

Resignation by E. R. Schauder, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, to take effect April 1, 1919. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by U. Stephens, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by H. E. Watson, Inf., of his commission as a prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, effective this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by M. G. Frost, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. 1st Lieut. is accepted, to take effect this date. (March 24, War D.)

Resignation by C. D. Johnston, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. first lieutenant is accepted this date. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by H. C. Scholl, Inf., of his commissions as temp. capt. and prov. first Lieut. is accepted for the good of the Service. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. G. W. Setzer, Jr., Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted, to take effect this date. (March 21, War D.)

Resignation by W. B. Norris, Jr., Inf., of his commissions as temp. first Lieut. and prov. second Lieut. is accepted. (March 21, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. H. L. Hawthorne, retired, is relieved from duty as department inspector, Panama Canal Dept., upon the arrival of his successor, and will then proceed to his home and be relieved from active duty. (March 21, War D.)

Col. F. L. Palmer, U.S.A., retired, is detailed as professor at the Atlanta public schools, Atlanta, Ga. (March 22, War D.)

Col. A. P. Buffington, retired, from duty at hqrs., Central Dept., Chicago, to home and from active duty. (March 24, War D.)

First Lieut. F. H. Mann, U.S.A., retired, relieved duty at Fort McDowell, Calif., to home and from active duty. (March 24, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. A. P. Oliver, M.T.C., from treatment to Philadelphia for duty. (March 24, War D.)

Capt. J. P. Blagg, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (March 22, War D.)

Orders heretofore issued to Capt. C. H. Armstrong, Inf., attached to M.T.C. are amended; he will report at Camp Benning, Ga., for duty as camp motor transport officer. (March 24, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

The following officers will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as members of a board to be appointed about April 1, 1919, for the purpose of considering, developing, testing and making recommendations concerning pack outfits for the Army: Col. A. E. Phillips, O.D.; Lieut. Col. H. Erlenkotter, F.A.; Major H. W. Daly, Q.M.C.; and W. H. Burt, F.A. (March 21, War D.)

The names of the officers hereinafter specified are placed on the Detached Officers' List: Major H. D. Blaaland (lieut. col.), Inf.; Capt. L. V. Jeffers and A. M. Pendleton, C.A.C.; 1st Lieut. A. L. Warren, C. B. Bonner, J. W. Loef, S. P. Griffith, E. D. Margrave, H. Y. Stebbins and S. M. Canby, F.A. (March 21, War D.)

Officers to report in person to Chief of Staff for duty with Military Intelligence Division: Capt. C. K. Fales, 21st Inf.; G. W. Lester, 18th Inf.; H. G. Sebastian, 10th Inf.; W. H. Gillett, 8th Cav.; P. S. Hayden, 12th Cav. (March 24, War D.)

ARMY G.O.M.'S.

By order of the President the unexecuted portion of the sentence awarded Lieut. Henry L. Mashaw, 82d Inf., in G.O. M.O. 259, War Dept., Dec. 6, 1918, is remitted. (G.O.M.O. 46, War Dept., Feb. 26, 1919.)

Cadet Kenneth A. Hannah, U.S. Corps of Cadets, was brought before a G.O.M. at West Point, N.Y., on Jan. 7, 1919, charged with having denied to Cadet Lieut. F. H. Blodgett that while a sentinel on post on Nov. 3, 1918, he had talked to occupants of certain rooms, and also with having broken arrest on Dec. 16 by visiting other rooms in cadet barracks. He was found guilty and sentenced to be dismissed the Service. The President confirmed the sentence. (G.O.M.O. 49, War Dept., March 1, 1919.)

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Gen. Count Sixt von Arnim, commander of the German army in Flanders during a large part of the war, has been beaten to death by peasants at Asch, Bohemia, according to a Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company on March 16, 1919. It is said that General von Arnim shot at peasants gathering firewood on his property and that the mob invaded and pillaged his chateau after killing him.

The following equipment of the German armies had been surrendered to the British up to Feb. 9, according to an announcement made in the House of Commons on Feb. 18: Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,065; motor trucks, 1,220. Up to Feb. 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

The losses of the Turkish army in the war are placed at 948,477 dead, wounded, missing and prisoners, according to an official statement made public in Constantinople, says a press message from the Turkish capital. The casualties are distributed as follows: Killed and died of wounds and disease, 5,500 officers, 431,424 men; wounded, 407,772 officers and men; prisoners and missing, 3,030 officers, 100,701 men.

A White Paper issued by the British government on March 1 announced that the British army at home and abroad, exclusive of the force in India, now numbers 2,500,000 men and is being reduced to 952,000. The Army of the Rhine, including troops in France and Belgium, will consist, after demobilization, of 23,500 officers and 380,000 men. The armies of the Middle East will be as follows: Italy, 600 officers and 10,000 men; Bulgaria, Turkey and the Caucasus, 4,850 officers and 75,000 men of the British army and 1,150 officers and 19,500 men of the Indian army; Egypt and Palestine, 3,750 officers and 56,500 men of the British army, and 2,750 officers and 40,000 men of the Indian army; Mesopotamia and Northern Persia, 1,750 officers and 28,950 men from the British army and 4,600 officers and 59,000 men from the Indian army. The home and colonial establishment, including troops in Russia, will consist of 15,000 officers and 250,000 men.

guns and displace 3,500 tons. Great crowds greeted the arrival of the ships.

ENEMY WAR MATERIAL SALVAGED BY A.E.F.

Millions of dollars worth of salvaged German ordnance material, picked up on battlefields where the Germans abandoned it in their last retreat, or taken practically new from arsenals in the Coblenz region, is being brought into Mehus daily, says the Mehus News of Feb. 21, organ of the Ordnance troops stationed at Atelier de Mehus-sur-Yevre, France. The salvage department of the Ordnance repair shops is reported often to be swamped under the greatest jam of war trophies imaginable, the paper declares, adding: "In addition to the large amount of German material there is an equally large quantity of American rifles, machine guns, etc., several chests of French ordnance and quantities of British rifles and bayonets. There are also numerous articles, both arms and equipment, which authorities have been unable to classify. These include German rifles, swords and bayonets, evidently made in the peaceful times prior to 1914, and elaborately inscribed and decorated. Another interesting lot is a number of bayonets, evidently British, each as slender as a rapier, and crowned at the base by a gilded lion's head, like those used in the British Indian campaigns. Pistols, fencing swords, broad swords and knives, marked presumably with the insignia of German fraternal organizations; sniper's rifles, painted so as to be indistinguishable among the leaves of a tree, and several anti-tank guns have been brought out of the masses of material thrown from the cars. The anti-tank guns are especially interesting. With a barrel seven or eight feet in length, these guns, of about 50-cal., fire an armor-piercing bullet. Barrel, stock and all, they resemble in size and appearance the papier maché gun shop signs in the States. There are also numerous machine gun cases, gun slings, optical instruments and articles of a like nature, many of which are made in whole or in part of paper, indicating the ends to which the Germans had become reduced for raw material, and the characteristic resourcefulness with which they met their difficulties. Practically all the cases and machine gun slings are made of paper, leather being only used at the points on these objects where the wear is greatest. More than 100,000 German rifles and an equal number of German bayonets have been received here. Up to the present time no definite plan has been formulated for the disposition of these guns, all the efforts of the small arms shop being concentrated on the cleaning and boxing of United States rifles and machine guns for shipment to the States, with the exception of orders that have been received for the shipment to the War Department of a representative collection of captured German small arms and light artillery to be used in the canvass of the Victory Liberty Loan. Only pieces not fit for further service are to be sent. The collection will include 150 pieces of the 77-mm. type, complete, with carriages; 100 trench mortars and grenade throwers, 500 machine guns, complete; 1,000 rifles and a quantity of bayonets, scabbards and trench knives."

6TH DIVISION, U.S. ARMY.

The battle work of the 6th Division of the Regular Army, Major Gen. Walter H. Gordon, U.S.A., in the Argonne section in France, has been very highly commended in an official communication to General Gordon. In the communication General Pershing shows that he is fully aware of the hardships that confronted the 6th in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. It is on record at his headquarters, he says, that the men of the 6th, handicapped by a serious shortage of animals, pulled their own machine gun carts through almost impassable roads and that the infantry made long marches, carrying on its back or doing without, supplies, for which transportation should normally be available. In Communication No. 232 mention was made of the front line units in the offensive and praise was given them for their work. The communication sent by General Pershing to General Gordon was an express means of conveying to the men of the 6th Division, who were not in the front line, the appreciation of the Commander-in-Chief of the A.E.F. of the good work done by this division as a reserve unit. Practically every unit in the A.E.F., from the front line divisions to the supply shippers of the S.O.S., contributed to the success of the offensive, General Pershing says, and in the issuing of No. 232 it was necessary to adhere to some rigid rule in giving praise. Consequently only the front line divisions were enumerated. "Altogether," says General Pershing, "the performance of the 6th Division during the first eleven days of

November, 1918, stands out as one of the finest examples of fortitude and soldierly spirit displayed by the American soldier during the war. It is not unjust to say that the duties of the 6th Division during this period required more discipline and soldierly determination than many engagements with the enemy."

A.E.F. TROOPS HERE, COMING AND TO COME.

These warships and troop transports have arrived from France at the ports indicated, or are destined to come, on the dates given and with the organizations stated. The units aboard vessels marked *c* were published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on March 22; those marked *b* on March 15; those marked *a* on March 8:

Ships of the Navy—Arrived.

U.S.S. Huntington, at New York March 23—*b*.
U.S.S. North Carolina and U.S.S. Montana, at New York March 24—*a*.
U.S.S. New Hampshire, at Norfolk March 25—*a*.
U.S.S. Pueblo, at New York March 27—*a*.

Merchantmen—Arrived.

Haverford, at Philadelphia March 22—*b*.
Kroonland, at Newport News March 23—*a*.
Zacapa, at New York March 23—*b*.
Manchuria, Antigone and Matsonia, at New York March 24—*a*.
Susquehanna and George Washington—*c*; Argentina and Venezia, at New York March 25—*b*.
Argentina—*b*; Francesca, at New York March 26—*c*.
Westboro—*b*; Tivivas—*b*; Great Northern, at New York March 27—*a*.
Infantry—145th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. co., M.G. co., supply co., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E (to Camp Sherman, Dix); 145th Regt. detach. M.G. co. (to Camp Sherman, Dix); 74th (scattered). Breast convalescent detach.—125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th.
Mercury—*a*; Pocahontas—*a*; Koenigstein der Nederlanden—*a*, at Charleston, S.C., on March 27.

Ships of the Navy—Sailed.

U.S.S. Kansas, from Brest March 19, due Newport News April 1. Engineers—112th Regt., 1st Batn. hqrs., med. detach., Cos. A, B, C (to Camp Sherman, Meade). Infantry—146th Regt., detach. (to Camp Meade, Lee, Gordon, Greene). U.S.S. Georgia, from Brest March 19, due Newport News April 1. Engineers—112th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. co., 2d Batn. hqrs., ord. detach., med. detach., Cos. D, E, F (to Camp Sherman, Custer, Meade). Infantry—146th Regt., detach. (to Camp Meade). 148th Regt., detach. (to Camps Greene, Lee, Bowie). Casual Co.—725th (to Calif.). 747th (scattered), 1,478th (to N.C.).
U.S.S. Frederick, from Brest March 24, due New York April 4. Infantry—387th Regt., all latter companies, med. detach. (to Camps Custer, Bowie, Dix, Lewis, Beauregard, Pike, Sherman).

Merchantmen—Sailed.

Henderson, from Bordeaux March 19, due New York March 31. Bordeaux convalescent detach.—178th, 180th, 193d, 194th, 195th, 213th, 214th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 222d, 223d. Casual Co.—53d (to New York), detach. 54th (to Mass.). Special Casual Co.—59th (discharges). Base Hospital—22d, detach. Sick or wounded—1,121.
Liberator, from St. Nazaire March 19, due New York (date omitted). Infantry—363d Regt., hqrs. 3d Batn. Cos. E, D, K, L, M (to Camp Kearny). Casual Co.—608th (to Ga.). Casual Ord.—20th, detach. (for duty).
President Grant, from Brest March 20, due Newport News April 3. Ammunition Train—complete (to Camps Sherman, Taylor). Field Art.—154th Regt., Batteries C, D, E, F (to Camps Sherman, Taylor, Grant); 135th Regt., supply co., ord. detach., med. detach. (to Camp Sherman). Infantry—145th Regt., detach. (to Camps Shelby, Bowie, Meade, Gordon, Greene, Lee, Taylor, Grant, Custer, Lewis). Sanitary Squads—45th, 46th (to Camp Sherman). U.S. Army Ambulance Service Sections—517th, 523d, 539th, 551st, 558th, 592d, 593d, 628th, 630th, 641st (scattered); to Camp Lee. Casual Co.—750th (scattered), 980th (to Ga.), 999th (to Ala.), 1,432d (to Va.), 1,454th, 1,477th (to Va.), 1,488th (to Tenn.), 1,495th (to Mo.), 1,901st (to Ala.), 2,467th (scattered). Infantry—146th Regt., detach. (to Camps Lewis, Grant). Field Art.—136th Regt., detach. (to Camp Sherman). Breast convalescent detach.—119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th. Wounded or sick—682.
Philippines, from St. Nazaire March 20, due New York April 6. Tank Corps—Center 302d, hqrs., 1st depot co., med. detach. (to Camp Dix).
Artigas, from La Pallice Rochelle March 20, due Newport News April 4. Special Casual Co.—58th (discharges), med. detach. (for duty).
Kentuckian, from St. Nazaire March 21, due New York April 3. Infantry, Brig. Gen. Vernon A. Caldwell, U.S.A.—182d Brig. Hqrs. (to Camp Kearny); 363d Regt., regt. and 1st Batn. hqrs., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Kearny, Sherman, Lewis, Dodge). Special Casual Co.—2,481st, 2,483d. Casual Co.—602d (to U.S.M.C.), 607th (to Texas). Chemical Warfare convoy detach.—18th.
Huron, from St. Nazaire March 21, due Charleston, S.C. April 4. Infantry—118th Regt., hqrs. and med. detach. of 2d and 3d Batns., Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camp Jackson, Dodge, Gordon, Grant, Pike, Sherman, Taylor, Upton). 118th M.G. Bn.—field and staff, hqrs. detach., ord. detach., med. detach., Cos. A, B (to Camps Jackson, Dodge). Sanitary Train—105th, med. supply depot, hqrs. ambulance section, ambulance cos. 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, hqrs. field hospital service section and field hospitals 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th (to Camps Jackson, Funston, Gordon, Devens).
Edgar A. Luckenbach, from Bordeaux March 22, due New York April 2. Infantry—40th Division hqrs. troop (to Camp

Kearny). Casual Co.—54th (to Va.). Train Hqrs.—115th (to Camp Kearny). 159th Regt., hqrs. detach., hqrs. company, supply company, san. detach., M.G. detach. (to Camps Kearny, Bowie, Pike, Custer, Devens, Dix, Funston, Hancock, Taylor, Dodge, Greene, Lee, McClellan, Regular Army). Casual Co.—54th (to Va.). Train Hqrs.—115th (to Camp Kearny).
Siboney, from St. Nazaire March 22, due New York April 3. Infantry—363d Regt., hqrs. 2d Batn., supply company, Cos. F, G, H (to Camps Kearny, Lewis, Taylor, Dodge, Funston, Sherman, scattered). 364th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. 3d Batn., ord. detach., med. detach., hqrs. detach., supply company, M.G. company, Cos. A, B, I, K, L, M (to Camps Kearny, Lewis, Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Dix, Dodge, Funston, scattered). Casual Co.—612th (to N.Y.). Special Casual Co.—618th (for-loughs), 619th (discharges). St. Nazaire convalescent detach.—130th. Sick or wounded—185.
Maui, from Brest March 18, due New York March 30. Inf.—78d Brig., Gen. S. B. Stanberry, commanding, hqrs. (to Camp Sherman). Infantry—146th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, M.G. company, supply company, med. detach., Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camps Sherman, Dix, Dodge, Custer, Bowie). Casual Co.—726th, colored (scattered), 1,226th (to N.J.), 1,227th, colored (to S.C.), 1,228th, colored (to Ill.). Special Casual Co.—741st, colored (discharges). Breast convalescent detach.—131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, Sick or wounded—635.
La Touraine, from Le Havre March 18, due New York about March 28. Casual Cos.—2,468th, 2,469th, 2,470th, 2,471st (scattered).
Arizona, from Bordeaux March 18, due New York April 2. Coast Art. Park—5th, mobile ord. detach., park battery, Truck Cos. A, B, D, E, F, med. detach., hqrs., motor section, park hqrs. (to Camps Grant, Sherman). Aero Sqdns.—19th, 21st, 30th, 31st, 33d, 43d, 101st, 174th, 172d, 174th, 257th, 640th.
Madawaska, from St. Nazaire March 18, due Charleston, S.C., April 1. Infantry—30th Division, Brig. Gen. Samson L. Faison, U.S.A., commanding, hqrs., hqrs. detach., hqrs. troop (to Camp Jackson), 117th Regt., hqrs., 2d, 3d Batns., san. detach., 3d Batn., Cos. G, H, I, K, L, M (to Camp Jackson), 119th Regt., regt. and batn. hqrs., hqrs. supply company, M.G. company, med. detach., 1st Batn., Cos. A, B, C, D (to Camps Jackson, Dodge, Lee, Funston). Special Casual Co.—606th (discharges), 2,472d (for-loughs), 2,473d (discharges).
Dirigo, from La Pallice Rochelle March 23, due New York (date omitted). Special Casual Co.—61st, detach. B, colored (discharges). Casual Co.—55th, colored (to Miss.).
El Oriente, from Bordeaux March 24, due New York April 8. Casual Co.—54th, detach. C (to New York). Special Casual Co.—60th (discharges).
Jules, from Brest March 23, due New York April 4. Field Art.—328th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company, ord. detach., med. detach., Batteries A, B, C, F (to Camp Custer). Base Hospital—112th (scattered). Casual Co.—755th (scattered).
La Lorraine, from Le Havre March 23, due New York March 31. Casual Cos.—2,476th (to Regular Army), 2,477th (scattered), 2,478th (to S.C.), 2,480th (to Neb.), 2,481st (scattered). Special Casual Co.—2,474th (discharges).
Aquitania, from Brest March 23, due New York March 29. 55th Div., hqrs. troop (to Camp Custer). Field Art.—14th Regt., detach. (to Camps Dix, Upton), 125th Regt., detach. (to Camp Upton), 166th Brig. hqrs. (to Camp Kearny, scattered), 347th Regt., complete (to Camps Kearny, Funston, Lewis, Dodge). Infantry—Brig. hqrs. (to Camp Custer), 145th Regt., Cos. F, G, H, K, I, L, M (to Camps Sherman, Upton, Funston, Dodge, Devens), 146th Regt., med. detach., camp detach. (to Camps Upton, Devens, Taylor, Funston, Sherman), 337th Regt., field and staff, hqrs. company, supply company (to Camps Custer, Kearny). Base Hospital—40th unit, 92d (to New York). Casual Cos.—1,017th (scattered), 749th (to N.Y.).

Assigned to Early Convoy.

The War Department announces that the following organizations have been assigned to early convoy:

U.S. Army Ambulance Service Sections 504th, 510th, 512th, 525th, 526th, 527th, 528th, 529th, 532d, 543d, 545th, 552d, 553d, 555th, 557th, 558th, 560th, 563d, 565th, 566th, 571st, 573d, 579th, 587th, 590th, 596th, 601st, 603d, 625th, 626th, 632d, 633d, 634th, 636th, 638th, 646th.
Bakery Co., 304th, 397th.
Ponton Train, 465th.
Telegraph Bn., 408th, 411th.
Base Hospital, 84th, 92d, 97th, 102d, 112th.
Evacuation Hospitals, 3d, 7th.
64th Field Art. Brig. hqrs., 141st Regt.
Transportation Corps, 825th, 827th, 833d, 851st, 853d Cos.
Signal Corps, Casual Co., 4th.
Ammunition Train, 316th, Cos. B, D.

Following organizations of the 35th Division:
Field Art.—60th Brig., hqrs., 128th, 129th, 130th Regts.

The War Department announces that the troop transport Mercury, from St. Nazaire, March 15, due at Newport News March 29, is bringing headquarters of the 59th Infantry Brigade, instead of headquarters of the 76th Infantry Brigade, as previously announced.

Changes in Schedule.

The War Department has issued the following cabled corrections:

The troop transports Pocahontas and Mercury, which sailed from St. Nazaire for Newport News, due March 29, have changed their course to arrive at Charleston, S.C. The Mercury is bringing the headquarters of the 59th Inf. Brigade instead of hqrs. 76th Inf. Brigade.

The U.S.S. Connecticut, which arrived at Newport News March 24, brought the 62d Field Art. Brigade headquarters instead of the 253d Field Art. Brigade headquarters.

CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

The casualties in the American Expeditionary Force reported to March 27 were given out as follows: Killed

in action, 31,579; lost at sea, 732; died of wounds, 13,368; died of accident, 3,745; died of disease, 21,993.

Total deaths, 71,417. Wounded, 194,000; missing, 5,417. Grand total, 270,924.

Commissioned casualties announced in lists of March 22-28, inclusive.

KILLED IN ACTION.
Lieutenant.
Basmore, William, Apokkie, N.C.
DIED IN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT.
Lieutenant.
Stone, John, Coffeyville, Miss.
DIED OF ACCIDENT AND OTHER CAUSES.
Lieutenant.
Hamer, Thomas M., Memphis, Tenn.
Jones, William H., West Orange, N.J.
Joplin, Charles W., Gurley, Ala.
Martin, Ray A., Austin, Ark.
Sudborough, Alfred G., Adrian, Mich.
Travis, Ernest F., Griffin, Ga.
DIED OF DISEASE.
Captains.
Dunbar, Gale S., Toledo, Ohio.
Richardson, Peter, Pasadena, Cal.
Rogers, Elton B., Gap, Pa.
Lieutenants.
Adoue, Bertrand, Dallas, Texas.
Bayly, Louis H., Washington, D.C.
Olney, Henry R., Fort Worth, Texas.
Herbert, Thomas C., Spartanburg, S.C.
Leon, Albert E., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Martin, William J., Wilkesburg, Pa.
Melasky, Emanuel, Taylor, Texas.
Pilligard, Eric F., Chicago, Ill.
Ragsdale, Irving L., Roseburg, Ore.
Shields, Alexander, Wauwatosa, Wis.
Vogel, William, Dubois, Ind.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.
Captains.
Priest, Frank Talburt, Wichita, Kas.
Lieutenants.
Bodeon, Harry, Indianapolis, Ind.
Cassedy, J. Townsend, Newburgh, N.Y.
Fisher, Chester L., Boston, Mass.
Griffin, Russell F., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mead, Harry H., Wilmington, Ohio.
Robertson, Thomas A., New York city.
Thompson, Howard A., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Ulmer, William, Pottsville, Pa.
WOUNDED, DEGREE UNDETERMINED.
Captain.
McCluskey, Harry D., Kane, Pa.
Lieutenants.
Carew, John J., Medford, Mass.
Dunning, Earle B., Los Angeles, Cal.
Edwards, Archibald C., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Graham, Thomas, Hillsboro, Ill.
Griffith, Grove B., Denver, Colo.
Knight, Courtland W., Pasadena, Calif.
Park, Joseph M., New Haven, Conn.
Sanderson, Edward, Milwaukee, Wis.
Young, Jesse E., New Orleans, La.
WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.
Major.
Abernethy, Eric Alonso, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Dawley, Ernest J., Antigo, Wis.
Davison, Paul Root, Chicago, Ill.
Lewis, William M., Racine, Wis.
Livingston, Charles E., New York city.
Lynn, Charles W., New York city.

Captains.
Barclay, Herbert Thomas, Kansas City, Kas.
Bartol, Walter H., Warsaw, Ind.
Bechtold, Jacob E., Greenfield, Mass.
Dunkel, John R., Altoona, Pa.
Morehouse, Cecil G., Anamosa, Iowa.
O'Brien, James J., South Boston, Mass.
Lieutenants.
Allen, John Milton, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Armstrong, William A., Corvallis, Ore.
Avery, Charles D., Lincoln Center, Kas.
Bagwell, Carl D., Birmingham, Ala.
Baker, John I., Manchester, Mass.
Bell, Frank J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Blair, Sam, Littleton, Ala.
Boehm, William J., New York city.
Davis, G. E., Medford, Mass.
Davis, George M., New Rochelle, N.Y.
Davis, Llewellyn H., Cayuga, N.Y.
Dickson, James B., Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Dundson, Frank E., Superior, Wis.
Eastwood, Lewis E., Philadelphia, Pa.
Edmonton, Andrew J., Weston, W. Va.
Fitchett, Joseph W., Richmond, Va.
Flanagan, William H., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Francis, J. E., Memphis, Tenn.
Freeman, Robert H., Newman, Ga.
Lewis, David J., Waycross, Ga.
Ley, Harry Sorman, Cressona, Pa.
Lukins, Aaron T., Pullman, Wash.
McCluer, Barton V., Bon Air, Va.
McDowell, Lewis Bain Adair, Area, Ill.
MacGuffee, Robert Nichol, Passaic, N.J.
Meyer, Victor H., Glendale, N.Y.
Myers, Arthur H., Boston, N.Y.
Mills, Truman R., Tecumseh, Mich.
Murphy, Glenn E., Chicago, Ill.
Murphy, Edwin S., New York city.

Neale, M. Gordon, Centralia, Mo.
Padgett, Grady, Reidville, Ga.
Salm, Nicholas Peter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Shadle, Charles C. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Smart, P. H., Hartsmont Mountain, N.J.
Smith, Arthur J., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Smith, Forrest A., Bloomington, Ohio.
Smith, Walter B., Indianapolis, Ind.
Smith, Wilbur T., Bedford, Ohio.
Snook, Theodore P., Athens, Pa.
Sparrow, Ezra, Sinal, Ky.
Streeter, Harry S., Grant Park, Ill.
Talley, Banks C., Statesville, N.C.
Turner, Lee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Turner, Louis C., Bladen Springs, Ala.
Tusker, Rudolph R., Joliet, Ill.
Tyler, Gerald E., Windsor, S.C.
Vail, Robert W., Worcester, Mass.
Wilson, David S., Brooklyn, N.Y.

CHANGE IN STATUS.

Killed in action, previously reported wounded, degree undetermined—Lieut. William S. Wolf, jr., Lamar, Mo.

Killed in action, previously reported missing—Lieuts. Edward Elliott, Muncie, Ind.; Howard I. Kinne, Stearns, Ky.; Robert G. Scott, Kansas City, Mo.

Wounded severely, previously reported missing—Lieut. Benjamin L. Atwater, Redbank, N.J.

Returned to duty, previously reported died—Lieut. Ransom J. Warne, Matawan, N.J.

Returned to duty, previously reported missing in action—Lieut. Clark Robinson, Brookline, Mass.

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There will be a Glass supper in New York on the evening of April 16, 1919, the day following the arrival of the fleet. About fifty members of the Class serving in the fleet have already signified their intention of attending, and it is hoped to have a majority of the Class present. Further details regarding the time and place, etc., will be gladly furnished by me. Address U.S.S. Wyoming, c/o Postmaster, New York.
HARRY W. HILL, Lieut. Comdr., U.S. Navy.

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PROVISIONAL 1ST LIEUTENANT, Coast Artillery, desires mutual transfer with PROVISIONAL 1ST LIEUT., Cavalry. Date of original commission Oct. 26, 1917; date of 1st Lieut. commission May 13, 1918. J. L., c/o Army and Navy Journal, New York city.

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Applications for aid, advice or information may be addressed to either of the above and will receive prompt and sympathetic attention.

NAVY SELECTION BOARD FOR RESERVE FORCE.

The U.S. Navy Selection Board, which will recommend for promotion line officers of the Reserve Force, will meet about April 10, it is stated at the Navy Department. At that time members of the board now on active duty with the fleet will have returned to the United States.

PLAN TO BRING HOME BODIES OF SOLDIERS.

Former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory is investigating customs and conditions in France for the War Department in respect to the proposed plan of the Government to bring the bodies of American soldiers killed in France back to this country. In making this announcement on March 27 Secretary Baker said the War Department had not yet determined upon any pro-

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gram of this kind, but upon Mr. Gregory's return the matter would be taken up finally. The former Attorney General, during his stay in Paris as one of the advisors to President Wilson at the peace conference, is looking into French law and custom concerning disinterment.

ARMY PLANES FOR FOREST PATROL.

The Secretary of War has informed the Secretary of Agriculture regarding experiments in forest fire patrol with aircraft, that the War Department will be pleased to undertake the experiments that have been suggested and has directed the Director of the Air Service to institute necessary arrangements for conducting such experiments in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture, to the extent that equipment, personnel and other necessary facilities shall be made available with the least practical delay.

MOTOR CAR SALE ANNOUNCEMENT WITHDRAWN.

Through inadvertence, proposals asked for by the Zone Supply and Port Storage Officer, Baltimore, Md., covering a list of passenger cars and trucks did not specifically state that these cars and trucks were not in usable condition. These are vehicles which have been condemned and declared unserviceable. All proposals will be returned and announcements of the sale withdrawn. New proposals will be asked for, emphasizing the fact that the material to be sold consists of unserviceable vehicles and their parts.

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CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

Neither the lapse of time nor the length of perspective from the end of the last Congress improves our esteem for the work that body did for the Services. In fact, as the weeks roll by and complication after complication arises in both the War and Navy Departments, it must become apparent to all officers and men serving temporarily in either the Army or Navy that the solicitude displayed by Senators and Congressmen for "the boys" while Congress was in session was merely lip service. It is not alone in such conspicuous legislative measures as the Army and Navy Appropriation bills, the Army Reorganization bill, the measure providing \$100,000,000 to reclaim land for wounded soldiers, that Congress was recreant in its duty to the soldiers. One of its shabbiest failures was the lack of provision for money to carry on the work of the U.S. Employment Service, the first effort of the Government to supply discharged officers and enlisted men of both Services with positions in civil life. Nothing of this kind was ever attempted before by the Government of the United States for discharged officers and men of the Army and Navy, and its initial success was excellent. Yet now we are presented with the spectacle of this work being badly crippled for lack of funds owing to the indifference of Congress to the actual, and not sentimental, needs of "the boys"; and the work is being carried on mainly through the readiness of civilians to furnish money, aid and encouragement to the Employment Service. For the interval before peace is formally declared by the United States and the Allied governments, Great Britain has given increased pay to officers and men in both the army and navy of that country; and our forces in the Army of Occupation on the Rhine are side by side with troops whose pay has been notably increased for the period in which they are on this duty, while the pay of our officers and men remains the same as it has been during the emergency. In his statement on the Army estimates on March 3, Winston Churchill, British Secretary of State for War, said in respect to this increase of pay that "three out of four men in the army would be demobilized, and he proposed to pay the fourth man double to finish the job." Yet our Army officers must still exist on the 1908 scale of pay!

When the Sixty-fifth Congress adjourned for the last time it seemed evident that the Army faced a long series of investigations of all sorts once the new Congress came into being, either in extraordinary or regular session. It also seemed evident that the Navy was likely to escape any grilling of this kind, for the Sixty-fifth Congress showed no evidences of being in a capitious mood toward the Navy except in the case of the contracts made with Henry Ford for the Eagle class boats. One of our correspondents sends us an editorial from the San Antonio Light on this subject of investigating the Army, which says in part:

"The Army undertook a tremendous task and in the main did it far better than anyone believed it could have been done in the time available. In doing its work the Army did not mince matters. It could not bring much efficiency to bear if the private interests of any particular individual were permitted to interfere. Much of the complaint that has been made can be traced through devious ways to one or more politicians who did not get what they expected and are using what influence they have to make the Army suffer. There is also the politician who hopes by his efforts in making the Army explain its failings to appear as a worker in the interests of his constituents. These two, combined with the demagogue who will take up any old charge against the Army for the little publicity he will get out of it and the citizen who is willing to jump at conclusions, will make trouble for the Army for a time.

"Considering what it has had to do and the means with which it has been provided, the Army performed wonders and it should be freed from the annoyance of petty or unsustained charges. No one desires that blunders which were inexcusable shall be overlooked. But it is not fair to the Army to require it to explain when no explanation really should be due. Congress, before taking up charges of inefficiency, might first examine its own conscience. The lack of provision made in years past for an adequate army and for the training of reserves certainly will explain in large part some of the inefficiency which is so freely charged against the Army."

That politics, in times of peace, rises superior to every other consideration in a certain type of Senator and Congressman is a regrettable phenomenon, the fruit of which in the past has been much injustice to the Regular Army. By the time Congress meets again it is probable Mr. Kahn, the next chairman of the House Military Committee, as well as the group of Representatives that Secretary of the Navy Daniels invited to accompany him abroad, will have returned to the United States. They will have seen the desolation caused by the war

In northern France and Belgium, they will have witnessed the enormous amount of construction work done by our Army officers in France, they will have seen our Army on guard on the Rhine, and marking time in billets preparatory to their return to the United States. To anyone who watches, through reading, the effect of a tour of the battlefields and an inspection of our Army's effort in France on the civilian mind it must be plain that such a journey brings a great enlightenment. Civilian writers are changed men after such an experience, and criticism of the Army disappears almost completely from their articles. Now the question this brings up is the effect all these things of war and the effects of war will have on Mr. Kahn and on Mr. Daniels's Congressional party. They must enjoy the common experiences, mental and physical, of all other visitors to the zone of operations; and what more natural than that they too should become converts to the idea that the Army did a good job between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918? Of course there are not many of these members of Congress to spread this idea through the whole body; but a score of earnest men can do much to sway a greater number to their way of thinking if they are sufficiently strong in their purpose.

And Congress must remember this before it begins its investigations of the Army. It stands before the country chargeable with open neglect of "the boys" in that it failed to grant them money for their pay; failed to grant them money enough to be supplied with opportunities to work once they were discharged from the Services; failed to make provision for reclaiming land for those of "the boys" who wanted to become farmers on their return to civil life. With such a record of worse than ineptitude toward "the boys" we may well wonder if Congress will have the impertinence to investigate any Governmental agencies other than itself.

OFFICER PERSONNEL PROBLEM IN U.S. NAVY.

Statements appearing in the daily press emphasizing the fact that Reserve and temporary officers of the U.S. Navy are not being released as quickly as many of these officers desire appear to take little cognizance of the activities of the Navy that have not been diminished by reason of the cessation of hostilities. The Navy, besides manning the fighting units afloat and the necessary shore establishments and bases, is called upon to bring back our troops from France and to a large extent to carry supplies to feed the troops while they are abroad. The Navy operates for this purpose ninety-four troop transports exclusive of battleships and cruisers, and in addition 210 cargo carriers which provision our soldiers overseas and our Allies. The Navy, too, has its work to do in sweeping the seas of mines, and there is also considerable work in connection with demobilization as well as closing up of stations abroad and other temporary stations within the continental limits of the United States, involving the disposition of million of dollars' worth of Government property so as to put the Navy on a peace footing. Because of the failure of the Congress to authorize an increased enlisted strength and to provide requisite appropriations, a reduction of the Navy forces is imperative.

In view of the demands upon the Navy as outlined above, it may be easily conjectured what a tremendous problem the Navy Department is struggling with in order to secure the necessary personnel, particularly in face of the thousands of requests for release filed by Reservists and the resignations of temporary officers.

At first Reservists were released from active duty and the resignations of temporary officers were accepted indiscriminately, until it became apparent that there was grave danger of the failure of the Naval Appropriation bill. Officers of the temporary Navy are under obligation to perform active duty for a period not later than six months after the termination of the war, while officers and enrolled men of the Reserve Force have only obligated themselves to serve in time of war or during the existence of the national emergency. In view of the imminent signing of a peace treaty it has become necessary to release all Reserve officers whose services can be spared. The great reduction in Reserve officer personnel, therefore, has made it necessary to retain the services of the temporary officers. In the Naval Appropriation bill legislation was proposed for the gradual reduction of the Reserve Force, so that ten per cent. could be retained on active duty until Jan. 1, 1920, and five per cent. until July 1, 1920. This plan, it was believed, would have overcome just such difficulties as are now being experienced. Under the existing law, however, there is no authority to retain members of the Reserve Force even with their consent on active duty after peace is declared. It is true that the employment afloat of those Reservists who have been confirmed in their ranks or ratings is authorized, but since no examinations for confirmation in rank or ratings were held during the war, the number of officers affected thereby is negligible. Congress having failed to pass remedial legislation it has become incumbent upon the Navy Department to release practically all members of the Reserve Force on active duty immediately peace is declared.

Because of the pressing need of officers due to the continuing activities of the Navy and the shortage of Regular officers, it is of course considered advisable to accept generally resignations of officers of the temporary Navy. The Navy Department, however, intends to accept resignations as quickly as additional officers are made or appointed in the temporary or permanent Navy or the reduction of activities will permit. As temporary officers

are withdrawn from the various stations abroad and within the continental limits of the United States and from ships afloat they are sent to various centers for further assignment afloat to replace Reservists who have been released from active duty. The existing situation is due to conditions over which the Navy Department has had no control, and it is believed that as these conditions become known to the officers of the temporary Navy the greater part of them will be content in the knowledge that the department is doing all that can reasonably be expected in this emergency and in the solution of its officer personnel problem.

UNWARRANTED ATTACKS ON THE ARMY.

There need be no surprise at the intemperate and unjustifiable aspersions on officers of the Regular Army by Col. William Hayward, who was in command of the 369th (colored) Infantry, U.S.A. (formerly the 15th Infantry, N.G.N.Y.), made recently in an after dinner speech in New York city. His remarks savored of the politician rather than of the soldier. The blame for the want of preparedness to enter the war on the part of the United States should not be ascribed to the Regular Army, as he would have it, but to the politicians and to Congress, who have tied the hands of the Regular Army for the past fifty years, and have ignored the advice of military experts that have in vain striven to get even a reasonable degree of preparedness. If those who talk as did Colonel Hayward will stop a moment to consider they will realize that but for the handful of Regular officers who had suddenly to take the responsibility of training millions of new men, as well as providing for the instruction of the thousands of new officers needed, the United States would hardly yet have had an adequate force in Europe.

The Allies sent a pressing call to the United States for men, and men were sent, with what haste our unpreparedness permitted. The troops were not all trained as they should have been had time permitted, but nevertheless they surprised the world by what they accomplished so quickly in beating the Hun and turning the tide of the war in favor of the Allies. These hastily gathered masses of men could have accomplished nothing without good leaders, officers with ability to plan the movements against the enemy and see that they were carried out. The principal leaders were nearly all Regular officers who had made war a study and had prepared for it so far as a niggardly Congress had given them facilities.

If Colonel Hayward will go before Congress and warn it not to allow the United States to slip back again to the old state of unpreparedness instead of damning the Regular Army officer who had to work miracles against time, he may help his country. We fear, however, that the Regular Army can look forward to other bitter attacks in the future from those who will seek to tear it apart for their own benefit, rather than to help it. Undoubtedly many lessons can be learned by the Regular Army to its advantage as a result of the present war, and reforms are needed in many details. But the chief need is for Congress to authorize a sufficiently large Army and sufficient preparation in time of peace, so that in the next war the nation will not be found almost helpless. The master strategists among those who were made officers over night, and naturally in their own estimation could have done better than the most able generals in the United States Army, could well show their real value as military critics by endeavoring to wake up Congress and the country when they again fall asleep as to the military needs of the nation.

OFFICERS TO BE RETAINED ON WAR CLAIMS DUTY.

Owing to the necessity of closing up war contracts and agreements made prior to Nov. 12, 1918, it has been necessary for the War Department to set up a comprehensive and highly organized service composed of a large number of officers and civilians. Men are remaining in the Service at a sacrifice to themselves, and it is desired, in justice to them, to return them to their normal pursuits as promptly as possible. In this connection the following order has been issued by the Assistant Secretary of War, Director of Munitions: "In view of the national importance of a speedy adjustment of contracts for supplies for the War Department, reduced as a result of the suspension of hostilities, the grave difficulties to be surmounted in the proper handling of this matter, and the impracticability of securing at this time new personnel suited to carry on this work, it is directed that instructions should issue to the supply bureaus that no discharge or resignation of any officer or civilian engaged in the work of the settlement of contracts should be accepted until further orders, except with the approval of the Assistant Secretary of War, Director of Munitions. No such application for approval will be entertained unless it sets forth grounds of personal hardship of the strongest character."

THIRTEEN ARMY CAMPS TO BE SOLD.

The War Department will open bids on April 15 for nearly all the buildings and other improvements at thirteen Army camps which are to be abandoned by the Government. The camps included in this list are Beauregard, La.; Bowie, Texas; Colt, Pa.; Hancock, Ga.; Kendrick, N.J.; Logan, Texas; Polk, N.C.; Sevier, S.C.; North Camp Jackson, S.C.; Shelby, Miss.; Sheridan, Ala.; Wadsworth, S.C., and Wheeler, Ga. In each case the buildings are offered as they stand, with all

fixtures in place, with the electric, water, sewer and sewage disposal systems, and all government owned railroads, culverts and bridges. Division storehouses and the utilities serving the storehouse area are excepted from the sale, and for the present the Government will reserve the right to withhold from sale the base hospital and the remount station at each camp. Bidders are advised, therefore, to submit alternate bids taking into consideration the possibility of these exceptions. Construction placed by charitable organizations also is withdrawn from the sale. At Camps Beauregard, Hancock, Logan and Sevier the base hospitals already have been turned over to the Public Health Service.

COMMISSIONS OFFERED IN M.R.C.

Commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps are being offered officers of the Medical Department who are being discharged from the Service upon the completion of their duties connected with the emergency. Under the law they cannot be returned to the inactive list of the Medical Reserve Corps, but must be discharged and reapointed in the Reserve in order to continue their connection with the Medical Department. It is planned to build up a large Medical Reserve Corps, including all members of the profession who have served creditably during the war. Medical officers who are being discharged are requested to apply for appointment in the Reserve, as they will be contributing support to the formation of a Reserve Corps that will put the medical profession of the country on an organized basis in preparation for any future contingency which may arise. The policy governing appointments in the Medical Section of the Officers' Reserve Corps of officers who have been honorably discharged from the Medical Corps is such as to insure that within the limitations prescribed by law every officer so appointed will receive rank at least equal to that held by him at the time of discharge.

GUARDING AGAINST TYPHOID CARRIERS.

Reports having reached the Medical Department of the Army that a considerable number of carriers of intestinal parasites and of typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli are arriving from France, the Surgeon General has directed that all overseas patients whose history indicates possible previous infection with these organisms shall be examined to determine whether or not they are carriers. Those found to be carriers will be treated by appropriate medical and surgical measures to free them from this condition. The retention in the Army of soldiers having venereal diseases and their intensive treatment until they have been rendered clearly non-infectious, and the reporting of cases of this disease in discharged soldiers, are measures considered by the Surgeon General essential to the welfare of the soldier and for the protection of the civil population. Wassermann examinations are to be made on all recruits at recruit depots. Positive Wassermann however does not disqualify for service in the absence of active lesions.

MARINE CORPS POLICY UNCHANGED.

Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., said on March 24 that there is no change in policy regarding the appointment of Marine Corps officers. Several reports had been brought to his attention which stated that the U.S. Naval Academy will furnish the greater part of the officers for the corps, but he declared the Marine Corps anticipated no change. The commissioned personnel will continue to be composed of graduates of the Naval Academy who may elect to serve with the Marines and of selected men from the ranks, as has been the case heretofore. General Barnett said that it was possible that there would be more Naval Academy graduates available in the future than in the past, but this does not involve a change in policy regarding the commissioned personnel. There is no plan for changing the fourth year of the course at Annapolis to accommodate the midshipmen who desire to prepare for the Marine Corps, as was suggested by one of the reports.

SALES OF HORSES AND MULES.

Public auction sales of surplus Army horses and mules conducted by the Remount Division up to March 1 brought a total of \$11,414,997, to the Government for 96,548 animals. These sales were held at thirty-six camps, cantonments and stations throughout the United States and the average price obtained was \$118 per animal. The classes of animals sold consisted of Cavalry and riding horses, light Artillery horses, heavy Artillery horses, wheel mules, lead mules, pack and riding mules. Auction sales of Army horses and mules will be continued at the various remount stations in the camps and cantonments until the entire surplus stock of animals has been sold.

PLANS FOR ARMY OFFICERS' SCHOOLS.

The War Department plans to have a comprehensive program for Army officers' training centers ready within a month, although the final details will have to be completed after Congress makes the military appropriation for 1920. The only definite announcement regarding the schools for training officers for specialized work that can be made at the present time is that the Army school at Fort Leavenworth will be reopened about Sept. 1. Although it is not definitely decided, it is expected that arrangements at Fort Leavenworth will be made to give instruction in both line and staff corps.

RETURN OF MR. BAKER AND GEN. MARCH.

Secretary of War Baker and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., returned to Washington on March 26 from their tour of inspection of Army camps several days before the time they had planned to be at the War Department. They found their work of inspection required so much time that they were unable to visit all the Southern demobilization camps, which they will inspect on a special trip at some later date. Secretary Baker said he and the Chief of Staff had paid particular attention to introducing a uniform system of demobilization at all the camps visited, and that they had done this largely with the view to making the time for demobilization in all camps coincide. The process of discharging soldiers who have returned from overseas, he said, takes from one to six days in the different demobilization centers.

Withholds Comment on Ansell Letter.

Secretary Baker would make no comment on the last letter addressed to him by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Ansell, former Acting Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., when he arrived in Washington on March 26. He said he had not yet gone over the text of the communication, which had been written in reply to a statement by Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, J.A.G., U.S.A. Mr. Baker said he had not been informed that the investigation of the Crowder-Ansell controversy by Major Gen. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector General of the Army, had been completed. As noted last week the American Bar Association has appointed a committee to investigate the substance and procedure of the court-martial system, composed of well known lawyers. Mr. Baker said the committee had been appointed at his request and that two members of the committee, Mr. Gregory and Judge Bruce, had already arrived in Washington, and they would begin the investigation immediately. Members of the Bar Association had been given every facility to make as complete and thorough an investigation as was possible, he added. Their purpose, according to instructions from the American Bar Association, is to examine carefully both the substance of the court-martial system, including the penalties, the composition of the courts and the opportunities for adequate defense, and the procedure under the existing system. Mr. Baker said he would be glad to receive any suggestions the committee might make in submitting their report.

SECRETARY DANIELS VISITS BREST CAMP.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels arrived at Brest, France, on March 23 and was welcomed by Rear Admiral Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., district commander at Brest; Admiral Moreau of the French Navy, and the American naval attaché from the Embassy at Paris. Mr. Daniels spent most of two days at the camp at Pontanezen and before leaving for Paris, where he arrived on the morning of March 25, gave to the Associated Press a detailed statement as to his experiences at the camp. In spite of the fact that it rained all the time he was there, Mr. Daniels went about visiting the soldiers, inspecting roads, tents, barracks, kitchens and dining rooms and expressed himself as very well pleased with what he saw. He said in part:

"In two trips over the camps here I walked about while it was raining, but fifty miles of boardwalk made it possible to visit all parts of the camp without inconvenience. Every man in camp has a bunk, mattress and five blankets. Every tent is squared by wooden framing and has a wooden floor and stove. I found an ample supply of fuel available for all the stoves in the camp. I found bathing facilities sufficient to give each man in camp two baths a week and laundry facilities ample for clean underwear twice a week. I found twelve amusement places in operation, which last week entertained 130,000 men. I found the water supply ample. I can see no reason for criticism of this camp, but more to praise than in any camp I have visited in the United States. I found the embarkation facilities ample and above criticism. I found the camp well lighted and saw the beginning of operations for an even better lighting system.

"I wish to congratulate the War Department on the ability of Major Gen. E. A. Helmick, who is the commanding general of the base section of the A.E.F. He has executive ability, vision and discipline, with sympathy. The commanding general of the camp is Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler. He is a human steam engine and his work here is monumental. When the history of Generals Helmick and Butler and their capable and enthusiastic assistants here in Brest is written what they have done here will win the praise of all Americans who take pride in big achievements. If the mothers of America could have been with me they would have been happy that their sons have such leaders. What the generals have done is only equalled by the excellent service of Admiral Halstead and the naval personnel in charge of naval operations on the coast of France."

On his arrival in Paris Secretary Daniels had a long conference with Admiral W. S. Benson, U.S.N. Admiral de Bon, of the French navy, paid an official call on Mr. Daniels. The Secretary planned to visit Chateau-Thierry March 28 and to leave for Rome on April 1.

OFFICERS FOR NATIONAL GUARD.

With a view to facilitating the induction of discharged Army officers into National Guard organizations, the Militia Bureau has sent a circular to the adjutants general of all the states and territories and officers in charge of Militia affairs in all departments, regarding the waiver of examination of officers appointed in the National Guard from the commissioned personnel of the Army and Marine Corps. This circular reads:

"In order to provide for the appointment of commissioned officers in the National Guard from commissioned officers of the U.S. Army and Marine Corps, who have served honorably during the war with the Central Powers, the following instructions are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Under the provisions of Section 75 of the Act of Congress approved June 3, 1916, and upon the recommendation of a governor of a state or territory, or the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia, the tests for moral and professional fitness will be waived by the War Department upon application in the case of officers appointed in the National Guard who have served creditably, have not been discharged for incompetency or physical defects, and who have been honorably separated from the U.S. Army or Marine Corps since April 6, 1917; provided that such appointees are appointed in

the National Guard to the same branch and in the same or lower grades as those in which they served in the U.S. Army or Marine Corps and are appointed in the National Guard within one year from the date of separation from the U.S. Army or Marine Corps."

ADDITIONS TO ARMY RATION.

Upon the recommendation of Major Gen. H. L. Rogers, Quartermaster General of the Army, the Secretary of War has authorized the following articles to be issued as a part of the Army ration: Canned corn, canned peas, canned string beans, canned pumpkin, canned squash. The canned tomato portion of the ration has also been increased. This order goes into effect April 1.

Candy and tobacco were added to the ration issued to our soldiers in France upon the recommendation of General Rogers. Candy and tobacco have not been made a part of the ration issued to troops in the United States. However, provision has now been made whereby organizations can have purchased and issued to them candy, ice cream, or any reasonable amount of anything else they may desire. The regulations provide that the quartermaster, upon request of the organization commander, will expend twenty-five per cent of the value of the ration for articles of food or refreshments desired by the organization and not furnished by the Government.

The addition of canned goods to the ration will give a larger variety to the messes. Previous to the issuance of these orders all articles except the set ration were known as "extras" and had to be purchased for the mess out of the company funds. The regulations now in effect, coupled with the addition of canned vegetables, provide the means whereby an energetic mess sergeant and cook can provide a varied and attractive bill of fare. The addition of the canned vegetables will also help to solve the problem of utilizing any surplus canned goods which may have been accumulated as the result of provision for an Army of 4,000,000 men.

VIOLATIONS OF UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

In order to enforce a better compliance with the uniform regulations of the Army, and also with the rules of military courtesy, Major Gen. Henry G. Sharpe, U.S.A., in command of the Southeastern Department, under recent date at Charleston, S.C., issued a bulletin in which he said:

"A great deal of laxity has been noticed on the part of some officers and enlisted men in their personal appearance and observance of military courtesy when in cities and other public places in this department. Also many violations of the uniform regulations which have not been set aside temporarily by Circular No. 85, War Department, dated Feb. 19, 1919. Some of the most common are the wearing of flannel shirt collars outside of and over the coat collar; wearing Sam Browne belts; white gloves with service uniform; colored cuffs; shoes and leggings dirty; soiled uniform and linen, and the wearing of unauthorized insignia.

"All officers in this department will strictly observe the uniform regulations, as amended by Circular No. 85, War Department, 1919, thus setting a good example to the enlisted men of this command.

"Commanding officers will issue orders directing officers and men of their commands to be in proper uniform, neat and clean, before leaving their posts. Officers issuing discharges will call the attention of both officers and men to War Department Circulars Nos. 43, 85 and 89, 1919, and will appeal to the soldierly pride of the men and their moral obligation to the U.S. Government, while in uniform, to conduct themselves in such a manner that they will be a credit to themselves and the uniform of their country. Every effort possible should be made to provide discharged men with the red discharge chevron, and that they sew it on in the proper place before leaving the post, as this is the only method of identifying discharged men in uniform, that are no longer subject to military jurisdiction."

TRIAL OF CAPTAIN WEISGERBER.

Capt. Edwin G. Weisgerber, Chemical Warfare Service, U.S.A., was brought before a G.C.M., of which Col. W. S. Patten, U.S.A., is president, at Governors Island, N.Y., on March 24, charged with having sought to sell to the British government a synthetic fuel containing picric acid which might cause the destruction of any internal combustion engine; that he recommended the standardization of pipe connections for oxygen, hydrogen and acetylene, from which the Government alleges dangerous consequences to life and property might have followed; that he threatened to withhold from the Government the use of new gasoline substitute unless he and a friend were advanced to the rank of colonel, and that he uttered disparaging and contemptuous remarks against Capt. H. D. Trowce, U.S.A., who had served with the British army for two years.

Captain Weisgerber, whose home is in Pittsburgh, is in civil life one of the leading gas experts of the country. He is a graduate of Heidelberg, Germany. He entered the Army in May, 1918, and was assigned to the Chemical Warfare Service. He claims to be the discoverer of a synthetic fuel which is a valuable substitute for gasoline, and the right for which, he says, the Australian government is now seeking. A number of witnesses have been called in the case, among them Capt. Paul W. Belcher, U.S.A., who was connected with the Army Engineers' School at Washington; Capt. Lewis D. Rowell, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who testified that Captain Weisgerber had told him he had been employed by the German government military authorities in the use of explosives under water in the Kiel Canal and in the use of gases in Africa; Capt. Edward A. Doyle, U.S.A.; Roger Adams, professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois and until recently a major in the Chemical Warfare Service; Arthur H. Wykeham-George, assistant director of war supplies of the British War Mission, and Mrs. E. B. Morris, of Newark, N.J., a sister of Captain Weisgerber's former wife. Captain Weisgerber claims that certain large oil companies are interested in discrediting his invention.

Major A. B. Zimmerman testified on March 27 that in his opinion Captain Weisgerber was a loyal and able officer, and that for his efficiency he had recommended him for promotion. J. Kingsley Burnell, of Pittsburgh, testified to Captain Weisgerber's fidelity to the Government and to his ability as an engineer. Capt. H. C. Harrod, Corps of Engrs., told the court that he and Capt. Charles H. Ruth, who was on duty with him at

Camp Dix, found that Captain Weisgerber was the only officer who could give them any real information about the work they were engaged in. Several automobile racing experts called by the defense testified that picric acid, which had been found in some of the different fuels devised by Captain Weisgerber, was harmless to engines and had been used by racing autoists for years.

NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Kilbreth, jr., U.S.A., has been assigned to command Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Col. Percy M. Kessler, Coast Art., U.S.A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Bliss in order to proceed to Ancon, C.Z., as inspector of the Panama Canal Department, relieving Col. H. L. Hawthorne, retired.

Col. Edward J. Timberlake, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to duty at West Point as quartermaster.

Col. Leigh A. Fuller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the base hospital at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

Col. George B. Lake, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command Army General Hospital No. 25 at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

Lieut. Col. John H. Stearns, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command General Hospital No. 1 at Camp Wadsworth, S.C.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Drennan, Air Ser., U.S.A., to Chicago, Ill., as Air Service officer of Central Department.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Heller, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command Army General Hospital No. 22 at Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Col. William Brooke, 1st Lieut. Charles L. Simmons and John E. Beach were on March 22 ordered to proceed in arrest to Camp Gordon, Ga.

For the purpose of considering, developing, testing and making recommendations concerning pack outfits for the Army, the following officers have been appointed a board to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas: Col. A. E. Phillips, O.D.; Lieut. Col. H. Erlenkotter, Field Art.; Major H. W. Daly, Q.M. Corps, and Major W. H. Burt, Field Art.

ARMY ITEMS.

Debarcation Hospital No. 52 Discontinued.

Debarcation Hospital No. 52 at Richmond College, Va., is to be discontinued, it being no longer required in the military Service.

8th Cavalry Engages Mexican Bandits.

Troops of the 8th Cavalry, U.S.A., in command of Capt. H. E. Kloepper, followed a number of Mexican bandits into Mexico after they had crossed the American border at Nunez, Texas, on March 22 and driven horses and cattle of ranchmen back across the line, and in an engagement with them near Rudosa killed five of the invaders and wounded two. No Americans were wounded. The stolen stock was recovered. Captain Kloepper reported to Col. George T. Langhorne, U.S.A., commander of the military district, that he had recognized one of the thieves as Eugenio Garcia, a former Carranza captain. Major Gen. DeRosey C. Cabell, U.S.A., commander of the Southern Department, who was at Maria when Captain Kloepper and his men returned from the pursuit, congratulated them on their good work.

Inspector-Instructors for National Guard.

Col. John B. Sanford, Col. Henry A. Hanigan and Major William T. Patten, all Infantry officers, U.S.A., have been assigned as inspector-instructors for National Guard organizations. Colonel Sanford is stationed with the Colorado National Guard at Denver, Colonel Hanigan with the Minnesota National Guard at Minneapolis, and Major Patten with Washington state troops at Seattle. These three officers, together with the seven detailed as inspector-instructors with the Texas National Guard, are the only officers detailed by the War Department for this duty since the signing of the armistice.

Units Held Under Serious Charges.

Announcement was made at the War Department on March 24 that the 64th (Heavy) Artillery Regiment of the 96th Division, Col. O. H. Longino commanding, had been held at Camp Eustis, Va., for three weeks pending inquiry into the conduct of several of this regiment's units in France. The regiment arrived at Camp Eustis on Feb. 28, and orders were issued March 21 by the War Department for demobilization of all companies except Company B and the Supply Company. The regiment had sailed from France on Feb. 11 and shortly thereafter charges were filed at General Headquarters, A.E.F., specifying that in January while occupying a chateau near Angers men of this command had used the wells on the estate as latrines, had defiled the sleeping quarters, defaced the walls and had stolen oil paintings from the chateau. General Headquarters advised that the regiment be held pending investigation of the charges, and this was done. The War Department stated that the report of the inquiry was received last week and in it General Pershing recommended that the estimated damages be assessed against the Supply Company and Company B of the 64th Regiment as units, and that the remainder of the command be honorably discharged. General Pershing also recommended that Capt. Jackson B. Dick, Supply Company, and Capt. C. Leland, Company B, be held to answer charges of not maintaining discipline. The estimated damages amount to a little more than \$500, with the Supply Company held responsible for \$350 of this sum. At the War Department it was stated that this was one of the few instances that had come to the attention of General Headquarters, A.E.F., where private property occupied as billets was misused by United States troops.

800 Veterans in Pershing Post No. 1.

General Pershing Post No. 1, of Washington, D.C., has on its roster 800 names of world war veteran officers and men as a result of a meeting in the National Museum on March 24. It was stated that sixty-nine per cent of those who signed are or were enlisted men. The following were appointed a membership committee: Lieut. Col. H. S. Graves, U.S.A.; Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Watkins, U.S.N.R.F.; Capt. Oliver Metzgerott, U.S.A.; Capt. John Murphy, U.S.N.R.F.; Capt. Otto Selgman, Lieut. Jerome Meyer, U.S.A.; Yeoman H. L. Brownlee, U.S.N.R.F.; Pvt. Joseph D. Sullivan, U.S.A.

Army Relief Society, Branch 2.

The annual meeting of Branch No. 2, Army Relief Society, was held on March 14 at Rauscher's, in Washington. Mrs. Sternberg presided and there were about 100 present, among them Mrs. Van Ness, of New York,

a charter member. Branch No. 2 consists of twenty-five sections, three being staff corps sections. It has had a very successful year and was able to turn in over \$10,800, large donations coming from Fort Benjamin Harrison and from the camps; Mrs. DeRosey O. Cabell raising \$2,770.77 at Fort Sam Houston. Six new life members were added. Mrs. Sternberg was re-elected president; Mrs. Albert L. Mills, Mrs. H. L. Rogers and Mrs. S. B. M. Young, vice presidents; Mrs. Koerper, treasurer (which office she has admirably filled for fifteen years); Mrs. Lawrence A. Baker, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. W. Holcombe, recording secretary. The following committees were also selected: On Relief: Mrs. W. J. Snow, Mrs. Marlborough Churchill. On Education: Mrs. W. C. Baker, Mrs. P. D. Lochridge. On Auditing: Mrs. E. A. Godwin, Mrs. W. C. Borden, Miss Wilcox. On Press: Mrs. Charles Carroll Walcutt, Jr., Mrs. K. T. Riggs.

"Memories" of Construction Company No. 11.

Of the booklets and souvenir pamphlets published by various units of the Army to remind the members who served together during the war of their associations, "Memories," printed by Construction Company No. 11, Air Service, is one of the most attractive. From the foreword by Lieut. John W. Reth, the company's commanding officer, to the "Brick Bats and Bouquets," characterizations of each of the officers and men of the organization, the little volume is well written and attractively made up. It gives the history of the company from its formation at Kelly Field, Texas, through its experiences at camps in the United States to its permanent home for the duration of hostilities at Winchester and Hursley Park, Hants, England.

Artillerists Continue "The Probable Error."

Vol. 1, No. 1 of *The Probable Error*, a quarterly magazine, and a continuation of the weekly of the same title which was published at Camp Zachary Taylor, has made its appearance, published by the Field Artillery Central Officers' Training School Association. The office of publication is that of the association, 37 Wall street, New York city, and Alfred C. Houser is the executive secretary. The editorial board is composed of George Palmer Putnam, John Kirby and Arthur B. Baer. The magazine contains numerous special articles besides all the information a member or a prospective member of the association could desire. The association, of which Col. Arthur H. Carter, of New York, is president, and Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., treasurer, is arranging a national convention of Field Artillery student officers and also has in preparation the F.A.C.O.T.S. book, which will be a story of Camp Zachary Taylor School in words, photographs and drawings. The first issue of the magazine has as frontispiece a reproduction of a photograph of Major Gen. William J. Snow, Chief of Field Artillery, U.S.A.

THE AIR SERVICES.

Navy Officers for Ocean Flight Duty.

Announcement was made in Washington on March 22 that six officers of the U.S. Navy and one from the Marine Corps had been assigned to duty in connection with the preparation of the plans for the flight across the Atlantic ocean that is to be attempted by a Navy plane of the N-C type. The officers and the duties to which they are assigned include: Comdr. J. H. Towers, in charge; Lieut. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger, operations; Comdr. H. C. Richardson, C.C., experiments; Lieut. Comdr. G. DeC. Chevalier, operations and liaison; Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Byrd, Jr., navigation; Lieut. Roswell F. Barratt, aerographing; Major B. L. Smith, U.S.M.C., materiel. Some of these officers will probably make the flight but as yet no announcement has been made in this connection. Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt announced on March 24 that the U.S.S. Barney had been ordered to proceed to Newfoundland to investigate the harbor facilities along the coast, for the purpose of determining the best base from which the planes could put out overseas; also to find harbors in which landings could be made if it became necessary for them to descend in the voyage from Rockaway, L.I., to the flight base. Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, U.S.N., will command the Barney. Comdr. P. N. L. Bellinger, Lieut. E. F. Stone, U.S.C.G., have been detailed to make the investigation. Unless difficulties with ice floes are encountered, the Barney, it is expected, will return to the United States within about ten days, when the officers will submit their report at Washington.

Grant of Land Offered Navy Air Service.

Believing that the U.S. Navy is in need of a large inland tract of land for the development of lighter-than-air craft, the business men of Fort Worth and Dallas, Texas, have jointly offered as a gift to the Navy Department for this purpose one square mile of land lying about thirty miles from each place. The gift was offered in a letter received at the Secretary's office this week. The site is considered favorable for the needs of the Aviation Division of the U.S. Navy for lighter-than-air craft construction and experiment. The land offered is valued at approximately \$35,000.

Air Service District Supervisors Abolished.

The offices of district supervisors of the U.S. Air Service in the following districts have been ordered abolished, effective March 31: Eastern District, headquarters O.D.M.A., executive section, supervisors' branch; Southeastern District, headquarters Montgomery, Ala.; Northern District, headquarters Indianapolis, Ind.; Southern District, headquarters Houston, Texas; Southwestern District, headquarters Dallas, Texas; Western District, headquarters Coronado, Calif. The functions heretofore performed by district supervisors will, in the future, be exercised by the office of the Director of Air Service, and by Department of Air Service officers in accordance with definite instructions to be promulgated later.

Ambulances Assigned to All Flying Fields.

Training Section, office of the Director of Military Aeronautics, U.S.A., has issued the following order: "At active fields an ambulance with a medical officer and necessary medical personnel will be on flying field during all flying. Ambulance equipment will include wire cutters, axes, fire extinguishers, etc. At inactive fields an ambulance fully equipped will be held at a convenient place ready at all times for immediate action. A medical officer and other necessary medical personnel will be in readiness to respond to a call during the time flights are being made on the flying field. Commanding officers of inactive fields will use their judgment in ar-

ranging details necessary to comply with the spirit of the foregoing instructions."

DeHavilland-4 Plane Construction.

Up to the time of the signing of the armistice there had been produced for the Air Service of the A.E.F. 3,227 DeHavilland-4 planes, of which 1,185 had been received at French ports up to Nov. 1, 1918, while 1,025 had been assembled overseas. Of these planes 984 had been put into service overseas, 628 had been put into service at the front, and 457 were in commission at the front on Nov. 3, 1918. Up to March 19, 1919, the total value of cancellations and suspensions of aviation contracts amounted to \$480,730,131.

The Cadets of the Air Service.

Writing of the unfortunate case of the cadet fliers under the reduction in personnel of the Air Service an officer of the Army cites the following as an individual instance of unusual hardship: "My son enlisted in the Infantry March 30, 1917 (his eighteenth birthday). After serving ten months he was transferred to the Signal Corps and went to the Princeton Ground School; from there to Dick Field, and then to Kelly Field. He finished the course there on Sept. 19, 1918. Due to the Intelligence Department being informed by some party unknown that the boy was a German sympathizer, his commission was held up and his case investigated. Now this young man comes of straight American blood, all of his grandparents tracing to English ancestors who came to America before the Revolution. I am an officer in the Army; my father was a Regular Army officer; grandfather an officer of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, C.S.A., and so on to the Revolution. Notwithstanding this the investigation took from Sept. 19 until Nov. 11, when the Intelligence Department reported favorably. But as the issuing of commissions was discontinued at Kelly Field on that date he was not commissioned on the active list, but as second lieutenant in the Reserve as of Sept. 19. He wanted to stay in the Regular Service, but was not given the privilege extended to all officers commissioned prior to Nov. 11, namely, of remaining in the Service, going into the Reserve or being discharged, the latter choice being taken by almost eighty per cent. of the flying officers. He, however, continued to fly and has taken the advanced course, flown over 225 hours, but apparently is no nearer a commission on the active list than before. Letters written, trying to have justice done, have all been answered that there were many cases of such injustice and that no exception would be made."

OUR FORCES ABROAD.

Casualties Among Medical Officers.

From July 1, 1917, to March 13, 1919, there were 442 casualties among medical officers of the A.E.F. in France. They were divided as follows: Died of wounds, 22; died of accident and other causes, 12; died of disease, 101; killed in action, 46; lost at sea, 4; missing in action, 7; prisoners not wounded, 38; wounded in action, degree undetermined, 47; wounded in action, severe, 93; wounded in action, slight, 72.

Honor Awards in 2d Division.

The War Department announces that 644 Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded to men of the 2d Division who stopped the Germans at Belleau Wood. The decorations awarded infantrymen of the division up to March 17 were as follows: 6th Regiment, U.S.M.C., won 206; 6th Regiment, U.S.M.C., 137; 9th Infantry, U.S.A., 124, and the 23d Infantry, U.S.A., 66.

General Pershing Returns to Headquarters.

General Pershing, having completed a review of the Army of Occupation, returned to American General Headquarters on March 20. During his stay in the occupied area of Germany he reviewed virtually all of the 200,000 men from the borders of Luxemburg to the extreme limits of the Coblenz bridgehead, says a press report from Paris.

Welcome for 77th Division.

The Mayor's Committee of Welcome of New York city is making arrangements for an appropriate reception of the 77th Division, U.S.A., composed of New York draft men. The reception, it is planned, will fully equal in magnitude that accorded to the 27th Division, U.S.A. The 77th will start for New York from France about April 20. Mr. Grover A. Whalen, secretary of the Mayor's Committee, has tendered the use of offices in the Hall of Records building as headquarters for the advance party of the 77th Division, and this offer has been accepted.

An A.E.F. View of the Chevrons.

From our Army of Occupation in Germany "Doc and Dusty" write as to the service chevrons: "We consider service performed at home just as honorable as any. It is understood that the Army at the front is absolutely dependent upon the Army at the rear for support. One could not exist without the other, and we can not understand why there is so much dissension about the wearing of chevrons that would distinguish one as a member of a perfectly honorable and essential service. We cannot forbear a smile over here as we receive the news that the House Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill to Congress intended to abolish all chevrons, silver or gold. This news is received throughout the A. E.F. with no little exasperation, saved from ill-humor by the fact that, chevron or no chevron, gold or silver, these men, by the experiences they have had, will stand out clear and distinct from those who failed to obtain a ringside seat in the biggest show on earth for all time."

OUR TROOPS IN RUSSIA.

No Plans to Withdraw Troops from Siberia.

Secretary of War Baker stated on March 27 that the War Department had not yet made any plans concerning the withdrawal of American troops from Siberia. He pointed out that the status of the troops in Siberia and that of those in northern Russia are not the same, as there will still be large stores to guard in Siberia long after the men can be withdrawn from Archangel. He also said that the Czech-Slovaks might still need American protection, so that it is not yet possible to set any time for the return of these soldiers.

American Troops Fighting in Russia.

American and British forces, supported in part by loyal Russians, attacked Bolshevik forces at Bolsholoz-Ozera on March 23, according to a dispatch to the Associated Press from its correspondent with the Allied forces in northern Russia. Fighting under the utmost difficulties, the Allied troops were unable to advance beyond the lines of enemy machine guns, while the Bol-

shevik artillery maintained a certain sweep of the winding high road through the woods. The Allies were forced to fight in snow waist deep. The troops of the Kolchak government which pierced the Bolsheviks' front on March 11 have continued their success and have captured the town of Osa, southwest of Perm, driving the enemy army in three directions westward. A large number of prisoners have been taken and three Bolshevik regiments annihilated, according to a press message to London dated March 26.

New Flagship for Forces in Russia.

It was learned at the Navy Department this week that a larger U.S. warship to replace the U.S.S. Yankee will be sent to the Murmansk coast this spring. Rear Admiral Newton A. McCully, U.S.N., commanding the Navy forces in Russian waters, has been rather crowded on the Yankee during the winter, though the officers and enlisted men suffered no great inconvenience, as the winter was unusually mild. The Russian Naval Brigade of nearly 400 officers and men has been co-operating with the U.S. Navy contingent in guarding the Murmansk coast.

U.S. Mail to Russia.

The War Department authorizes the publication of the following cabled communication from Col. George E. Stewart in command of the American forces at Archangel, Russia: "Am in receipt of numerous questions from United States regarding non-receipt of letters by soldiers in Russia. The following is record of American mail received at Archangel: Oct. 22, 40 sacks; Nov. 14, 36 sacks; Dec. 1, 42 sacks; Dec. 4, 10 sacks; Dec. 17, 521 sacks; Dec. 31, 109 sacks; Jan. 3, 96 sacks; Jan. 15, 32 sacks; Jan. 17, 7 sacks; Feb. 5, 202 sacks; March 15, 101 sacks. Mail is usually two months old on receipt and is promptly distributed to all detachments. It should be understood that great difficulty and delay is experienced in outgoing as well as incoming mail due to Arctic climate and winter conditions in the White Sea."

NOTES OF THE NAVY.

Captain Laning Goes to Atlantic Fleet.

Capt. Harris Laning, U.S.N., assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and acting chief for many months during the war, was detached on March 27 and on March 31 reports as chief of staff to Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, U.S.N., commanding the U.S. Destroyer Force, Atlantic Fleet. On the return of the fleet from Guantanamo, Admiral Plunkett will transfer his flag from the U.S.S. Melville to the U.S.S. Rochester, which is now at the New York Navy Yard undergoing minor repairs. In his new post Captain Laning carries with him the regard and good wishes of all officers in the Navy Department and of many persons outside official Washington circles who have appreciated his uniform courtesy to all coming into contact with him.

Torpedo School at Newport May Reopen.

Officers of the Navy who are interested in the torpedo course for commissioned personnel may look for a new six months' course to open about July 1 at Newport, R.I. The Navy Department had intended to open the school earlier, but there was no officer personnel to spare for the instruction staff, and at the department it is said that the future of the course at Newport, as well as the submarine course at New London, Conn., and the aviation, the post graduate, the engineering and the ordnance course depend wholly upon the availability of personnel to supply teaching staffs, and whether there are enough officers left after the further operation of the demobilization of the Navy to attend the various courses.

Bonus Business at Navy Department Enormous.

In a circular ruling against making any applicant's case a special one for action in payment of the \$60 bonus, Rear Admiral Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, discloses the fact that the number of applications filed at the Navy Department for payment of the bonus has grown to tremendous proportions and is increasing all the time. The Disbursing Division is handling the matter expeditiously, and Admiral McGowan states that no case will be considered "special" unless there is a specific order from the Secretary of the Navy.

Battleship Tennessee Soon to be Launched.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt stated on March 26 that the new battleship Tennessee would be launched from the New York Navy Yard the last of April or the last of May. Secretary Roosevelt had just returned from a visit to the navy yard, where he investigated the construction work on the Tennessee. She is a vessel of 624 feet over all, with a breadth of 97½ feet and a mean draft of 30 feet. Her full load displacement is estimated at 32,984 tons. She will be among the largest vessels ever launched in our Navy and her estimated speed is twenty-one knots. The California, Idaho and New Mexico are of the same class as the Tennessee.

U.S. Navy Manning Nine German Ships.

Rear Admiral Alexander S. Halstead, U.S.N., in charge of U.S. Navy operations on the French coast, has already equipped the first of the nine German merchant ships which were turned over to the United States early in March with a Navy crew. Admiral Sims held many Navy officers overseas for this contingency; also about 5,000 of the Navy's enlisted personnel. Upwards of 5,000 men, seventeen medical officers and pharmacists and eighteen submarine officers were sent from the United States to make up the complements of these ships. At the Navy Department nothing was known relative to the delivery of the passenger steamer Imperator, which was last reported fast in the mud at a German port. The first of the German merchant steamers turned over to the United States is expected to arrive at New York soon after April 1. The nine ships are: The Zeppelin, 15,200 tons; Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, 17,500; Graf Waldersee, 13,000; Patricia, 14,400; Cap Finisterre, 14,500; Pretoria, 13,200; Cleveland, 16,000; Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, 25,000, and Imperator, 52,000.

A cable message received at the Navy Department from Admiral Benson on March 26 stated that the German steamship Cleveland had been commissioned by the U.S. Navy at Spithead, England, that day. The Patricia and Kaiserin Auguste Victoria were to be commissioned March 27. The Cap Finisterre had arrived at Spithead and the Graf Waldersee, Pretoria, Zeppelin and Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm had sailed from Hamburg for Spithead. Acting Secretary Roosevelt stated the ships would take on for their first voyages as many troops as accommodations will allow. On arrival at

New York the vessels will be sent to navy yards to be refitted to carry a maximum number of troops.

U. S. Navy Aids Food Commission Ashore.

When the Allied Food Commission, of which Mr. Herbert Hoover is the directing head, found recently that its work of food distribution and housing of the homeless in France and Belgium was suffering for lack of personnel the problem of handling the situation was discussed with U. S. Navy officers on duty in France. The result of the conference was the decision that Navy officers and men might work for the commission if they cared to volunteer their services, and a U. S. Navy Relief Unit was formed, its first commander being Lieut. S. A. Porter, Civil Engr. Corps, R.F., who selected the personnel and made plans for the work of reconstruction which was his particular field. Later the force was increased by groups of men from the air stations at Dunkerque and Pauillac and from the Northern Bombing Group, and command of the unit was given to Lieut. O. W. Howard, R.F. The work of this unit has been so effective that on the recommendation of Mr. Hoover a second one is to be organized by direction of Acting Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt. At the request of Capt. T. T. Craven, Lieutenant Howard has written a report on the work of the unit which describes the organization, its headquarters at Lille, the ship-like pontoon carried on at headquarters, and a brief summary of the field work of the men in construction operations which are intended to afford shelter for the homeless people of northern France.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In an editorial on the departure on March 20 of the squadron of the United States Navy under Admiral Caperton, which had been visiting South American countries, O Pais of Rio Janeiro says that "no foreign squadron was ever so enthusiastically received as Caperton's." The editorial then praises the discipline of the United States sailors.

The U. S. destroyer Thornton was launched at the Squantum, Mass., plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation on March 22. The sponsor was Miss Martha Thornton Davis, daughter of Judge Charles T. Davis of the Massachusetts Land Courts.

The new battleship Idaho, a vessel of some 33,000 tons full load displacement, was placed in commission on March 24, at Camden, N. J. Capt. L. A. Kaiser, representing Admiral C. F. Hughes, commandant of the 4th Naval District, represented the Government in accepting the ship from her builders. The Idaho's crew of 1,407 were assembled at the formal transfer of the ship to the Navy. Capt. Carl T. Vogelewang read the orders from Secretary of the Navy Daniels appointing him to the command of the Idaho. The ship will proceed to the Philadelphia navy yard and thence to New York for additional equipment before starting on her maiden trip.

The 900-ton German submarine U-39, which sought internment at Cartagena, Spain, in May, 1918, after being damaged by a French airplane, has arrived at Toulon, France, under escort of French warships, according to a dispatch from that port. The German submarine of the UC type which is detained at Barcelona also will be taken to Toulon.

MARINE CORPS NOTES.

The following officers of the Marine Corps have been ordered before the Retirement Board: Lieut. Col. William Brackett, April 2; Capt. Joseph A. Hagan, April 4.

Four companies of the 3d Brigade have been ordered from Galveston to Cuba, where they will relieve four companies which have been ordered to Haiti. At Marine Corps headquarters it was stated that the situation in Haiti warranted the increase of the Marine forces there. The four companies at Galveston were scheduled to go direct to Haiti, but no shipping facilities were available for a continuous voyage.

On the abandonment of the Machine Gun School of Instruction at Utica, N. Y., instructors there have been ordered to Quantico, Va.; Paris Island, S. C., and Mare Island, Calif., where new machine gun schools for marines are to be established. These schools teach only the mechanics of machine gunnery and not operation and field practice.

Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Turner, who has been on flying duty with the U. S. Army overseas during the war and commanded fields of instruction in France, has been detached from the Army and ordered to command the Marine barracks at San Diego, Calif.

Major George K. Shuler, who won distinction in France in clearing Hill 204 of the enemy in the battle of Champagne, has been ordered home and to report at Marine headquarters.

Capt. E. G. Chamberlain, U.S.M.C., on Trial.

In the proceedings of the G. C. M. now being held in London in the case of Capt. Edmund G. Chamberlain, U. S. M. C., who is charged with claiming to have performed certain daring acts while with a British army flying organization which, it is alleged, had no existence in fact, Capt. D. C. Hanrahan, U. S. N., on duty at Navy headquarters in Paris, said that Captain Chamberlain, who was a lieutenant at the time, could not later describe the appearance of the British squadron with which he alleged he operated while on an unofficial visit to the British front. Neither did he know anything of the topography of the country over which he claimed to have flown, nor of other things about which he should have been informed had his story been true, Captain Hanrahan testified. The report on Captain Chamberlain's alleged exploits was purported to have been received from Major Vaucours of the British Royal Air Force. It was a typewritten carbon copy, unsigned but superscribed in Vaucours' handwriting, and related an account of Chamberlain's adventures while flying. Major Vaucours is dead. At the session of the court on March 27 an official report from Major General Salmond, commanding the Royal Air Force in France, was presented. It likened Chamberlain's exploits to a "fairy story," declaring the British base, from which Chamberlain claimed to have operated, is mythical. It also said there are no such British officers as Chamberlain said he flew with. The report was admitted, against the objections of the defense. Lieut. Comdr. DeWitt C. Ramsey, U. S. N., testified regarding Chamberlain's excellent morals and conversations he had with the defendant regarding the latter's alleged exploits. The court, it is expected, will re-

move to Paris next week because of the great number of witnesses stationed in France.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Officers of the Coast Guard are preparing to petition Coast Guard headquarters for the adoption of the new Navy coat. It is said the same proportion of Coast Guard officers as Navy officers is in favor of the change, but headquarters takes the view that the question of uniforms is a matter for personal consideration and will act in the matter of reference to the Uniform Board as soon as petitions from officers are received.

Capt. Chester H. Jones, U. S. C. G., who has been ordered to headquarters, will act as pay and allotment officer, succeeding Capt. C. E. Anstott, who is resigning from the Service to enter private business in New York city.

Lieut. Paul R. Smith, U. S. C. G., who has been on duty during the war in the 3d Naval District, has resigned from the Service to go into business.

Capt. John Mel, U. S. C. G., attached to the naval training camp at San Pedro, Calif., has been detached and ordered home and to resume his retired status.

Capt. S. B. Winram, U. S. C. G., commanding the cutter Algonquin, which is at Coast Guard depot, Arundel Cove, Md., fitting a new dynamo and propeller, was a visitor at Coast Guard headquarters this week.

DEMOBILIZATION OF U. S. N. R. F. OFFICERS.

The Navy Department has placed thirty-nine per cent. of the officers of the U. S. Naval Reserve Force on the inactive list since the signing of the armistice. Up to March 21, 10,567 officers had been placed on inactive duty. Of this number, 9,192 were officers of the line and 1,375 of the staff. The following figures give the details of this demobilization as it affects line, staff, and the several classes up to March 21:

Line.			
Class.	Active.	Inactive.	Per. Cent.
1	181	81	31
2	1,128	723	39
3	7,183	3,667	34
4	3,523	3,110	45
5	1,356	1,611	54
Total	13,371	9,192	40
Staff.			
Corps			
Medical	1,365	488	26
Pay	1,567	837	35
Construction	50	15	23
Civil Engineers	70	34	32
Chaplain	28	1	4
Total	3,080	1,375	30

NAVAL ENGINEERING IN THE WAR.

Lieut. Comdr. William L. Cathcart, U. S. N. R. F., delivered an address on "The Achievements of Naval Engineering in This War" before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers recently, the full text of which appears as the leading article in the February number of the Journal of the American Society of Naval Engineers. Commander Cathcart is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy who, after serving for nearly twenty years in the Navy and being honorably discharged in 1898, enrolled in the Reserve Force for the present emergency. During the Spanish-American War Commander Cathcart was on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering and was assigned to similar duty on his return to the Service; so that in his observations of the old and the new in his particular field he speaks with authority. On this point he writes: "When, during this war, I came to serve in a similar capacity I was amazed at the growth of the operations of this bureau, both as to their scope and magnitude. From relatively small beginnings in propelling machinery, its field in dynamical engineering had become almost all-embracing, and it had expanded into a huge engineering organization, expending during the last fiscal year more than three-quarters of a million dollars a day, having a staff of 137 officers and about 550 employees in Washington, and occupying in the new Navy building there nearly two acres of office space."

Commander Cathcart points out that the aggregate horsepower of the vessels in the Navy on June 30, 1918, was about 6,500,000, "which is thirteen times that of our fleet during the Spanish-American War"; that "it is more than ten times the power developed on both sides of Niagara Falls, and is also equal to about one-sixth of the primary fuel and water power now employed in land service in the United States, not including the locomotives." He also points out that the Bureau of Steam Engineering is not merely a "propelling-engine bureau, charged only with keeping ships in motion"; on the contrary it is responsible for nearly all of the accessories connected with getting ships under way and maintaining them in efficient condition. These include electric machinery for "operating a turret to turning an ice cream freezer"; the telephone service and all kinds of electrical communications; machinery for ship's boats, for the water supply, for heating and for cooking. It also provides the repair ships for the fleet; radio outfits for ships and shore stations and airships; makes balloon gas; and the detection devices used against enemy airplanes and submarines. The bureau also had to repair and refit the German merchant ships seized by the Government, construct a large number of submarine chasers, and later additional forces of destroyers and mine layers. And not the least of the achievements to the credit of the bureau is that at the first attempt the staff made a success of the electric drive for battleships, the "exceedingly compact arrangement of machinery of 28,000 horsepower in the latest destroyers, and the noiseless and vibrationless engines of the Ford boats."

The author of this article states that "unquestionably the most important electrical accomplishments of the bureau during the war have been the remodeling and improvements of the writing for gunfire control systems in all ships from dreadnoughts to gunboats, the installation of communication systems for the service of the guns on transports and ships carrying armed guards, and the provision of recognition signals on all vessels acquired or operated by the Navy." As individual instances of the efficiency of the bureau Commander Cathcart cites the case of how the staff of a repair ship re-

tubed the boilers of a destroyer without interrupting her regular patrol and convoy duty "by working on one side of the boiler during her five-day overhaul period and completing the other side during the following period, and so on until all were finished, the vessel meanwhile being capable of twenty-five to twenty-eight knots speed." He also describes the design of the machinery of the Eagle boats, built by Henry Ford, which "because their chief duty—hunting submarines—was required to be as smooth-running, vibrationless and noiseless as possible, in order to secure the most favorable conditions for 'listening' in submarine detection. This object was attained in the bureau's design by omitting reciprocating parts almost wholly in the main and auxiliary machinery, nearly all motion being rotational. An officer who was present during the trial of the first of these boats says that it gave him a peculiar sensation to be on a vessel speeding at eighteen knots with so little sound and vibration."

Commander Cathcart says that since the days when Isherwood's Wampanoag class of seventeen-knot cruisers were allowed to "rot at their moorings" after the Civil War, owing to professional ignorance and jealousy, "there has been no fit comparison with this shameful episode in our naval history, except, in less degree, the similar storm which burst on the head of the present Engineer-in-Chief, when, with high courage and far vision, he urged the introduction of the electric drive for the propelling machinery of the battleships and battle cruisers," this last opposition coming from engineers in civil life. He goes into details regarding the controversy over the electric drive and points out how this propulsion system has effectively proved its worth, ending this portion of his paper in these words: "Its advent has, in fact, revolutionized the propelling systems of the battleships of all navies. Secretary Daniels has written, in courtly phrase, of 'the vision and wisdom of Rear Admiral Griffin' in foreseeing all this; but it should not be forgotten that the Secretary of the Navy, to his everlasting honor, stood loyally by the Engineer-in-Chief throughout this bitter controversy. And, too, we owe tribute to a distinguished engineer, Mr. W. L. R. Emmett, an Annapolis graduate, for his steadfast advocacy of the electric drive, and, as well, to the great electrical organization on whose staff he is, and whose enterprise and business sagacity made this advance possible."

THE BRITISH MONITORS.

There has been considerable misunderstanding regarding the type of ship in the British navy known as "monitors," used in the present war. It was assumed from the name that this class of ship resembled the "monitors" of the U. S. Navy, or those in the British navy many years ago. Nothing could be farther from the fact, as the so-called monitors built by the British after the present war commenced, instead of being vessels with very heavy armor and extremely low freeboard, are big, ugly, high-sided vessels resembling tramp steamers in some respects. As the London Engineer points out in giving details concerning the vessels, it was an obvious misnomer to call them monitors, although this is the official designation.

"There were fifteen of these so-called monitors built on more or less standard construction, and they proved themselves invaluable craft. Aside from special torpedo protection on the sides by an extra hull or 'blister' on the side under water from the main hull, they have a length of from 320 to 405 feet with a beam of from 87 to 90 feet. They have a draft of from only six to eleven feet, and their main batteries consist of from 14 to 18-inch guns, there being two of these heavy pieces on each ship, mounted in a turret. The monitors were very slow craft owing to the bulge or 'blister'."

"The new monitors," says the Engineer, "made their debut not at Zeebrugge or Ostend, but off the Gallipoli Peninsula. The invaluable services they rendered there are now a matter of history. Being almost invulnerable to torpedo attack, they largely nullified the effect of hostile submarines, whose arrival in the Aegean had for a time threatened the entire Dardanelles Expeditionary Force with disaster. At a later date other monitors joined the Dover Patrol, and then began that systematic bombardment of the Belgian coast which did so much to harass the enemy and restrict his use of the ports he was occupying."

"Next to the turret, with its two heavy guns, the most conspicuous feature is the huge tripod mast, carrying large control tops. The small funnel is placed well aft. The bridges and boat decks are lightly built, and there is no superfluous superstructure. The accommodation for the personnel, averaging 220, is said to be none too roomy. As the engine power is low, the machinery and boilers—of which no details are available—do not occupy much space. Particulars as to armor protection are not known at present, but in view of the limited displacement and heavy battery, it is obvious that the margin of weight left over for armor cannot be large."

"Recognizing the futility of torpedoes against these vessels, the Germans evolved a new weapon from which they expected better results. This was the electrically controlled moon boat, the advent of which was duly reported in an official communiqué during 1917. Capable of very high speed, loaded with a heavy charge of explosives, and under perfect control from a shore station, this novel instrument threatened to become more formidable than the conventional torpedo. One of them struck the Erebus, demolishing part of the 'blister.' An examination showed, however, that the injury was less serious than had been feared, and the Erebus was soon in service again. After this experience all the monitors were fitted with a strong guard rail running round the bulge, and thereafter the electric boat 'torpedoes' appear to have been less dangerous."

DEVELOPING NAVY COAL SUPPLY IN ALASKA.

Preliminary investigations of the Matanuska coal fields in Alaska have led the Navy Department to appoint a commission to ascertain what steps should be taken in connection with the development of these fields. This commission will consist of five members, three Navy officers, a mining engineer and a geologist. The members will sail with the vessels recently ordered to leave Puget Sound Navy Yard on April 1 to patrol Alaskan waters. The commission will include a line officer and two junior officers who have not yet been chosen, Mr. Sumner Smith, superintendent of mining in Alaska, and Mr. Theodore Chapin, geologist. The Naval Appropriation bill which failed of enactment at the last session of Congress provided for the mining of coal in Alaska and authorized the Secretary of the Navy to select from the public coal lands in Alaska such areas as may be necessary for use by him for the mining of coal. It is with a view to reopening the whole matter before the

next Congress that the Secretary ordered the present investigation. In addition to requiring an exhaustive survey for the purpose of reaching a decision as to the procedure to be followed in contemplated work, the instructions to the commission will include an investigation of the condition of mines already opened, cost per ton of coal produced, extent of fuel in sight, attitude of mine operators as to prospects and development of leases in the various districts, study of water and pier facilities, inspection of railroad and terminal facilities at Seward and Anchorage, review of the labor situation, rates of pay and housing facilities.

BRITISH 18-INCH NAVAL GUN.

Describing the British 18-inch gun, the largest naval gun in the world, which was built and placed aboard monitors and which was used in bombarding Ostend, the London Engineer gives the following interesting facts: "The special mounting allows an elevation of forty-five degrees, in which position the gun has a range of nearly 50,000 yards, or say thirty miles. The projectile stands close on seven feet in length, and weighing 3,600 pounds, has a long 'wind-cheating' cap. The fact that a gun of this enormous weight could be mounted on board such a vessel as the Lord Clive, in addition to her armament of two 12-inch guns, without seriously affecting stability or trim, says much for the generous lines and substantial construction of the monitor type. The shell, when capped and fired and striking normally, is capable of perforating armor of the following thicknesses, the shell itself emerging unbroken on the other side of the plate: (a) At point-blank range, no less than forty-one inches of hard-faced armor. This is equivalent to a wall of unhardened steel of about fifty-four inches (four feet six inches). (b) At ten miles and twenty miles, respectively, twenty-two inches and twelve and one-half inches of hard-faced armor of the latest and best type. (c) Finally, at the extreme range of no less than thirty miles, armor of ordinary steel having a thickness of close upon one foot. As a matter of fact, the shell in actual trials perforated a hard-faced plate of a thickness nearly equal to its caliber at a velocity equivalent to a range of about fourteen miles. Thus the heaviest armor afloat, when attacked by it, would not be much better than a piece of cardboard. Officers who were on board the Lord Clive during the final bombardment of Ostend, state that the discharge of the 18-inch piece had no apparent effect on the structure of the vessel, and the blast was felt only at the extremity of the forecastle. No fittings were injured nor was any damage sustained by the two searchlights, which, as shown in our engravings, are placed directly abaft the 18-inch shield. Unfortunately—or otherwise—the armistice intervened before this tremendous weapon had fired many rounds at the hostile positions, but judging by its first performance it has a distinctly promising future. Even with reduced charges its range appears to be much superior to that of the smaller naval guns, and it need hardly be said that the shattering power of the 3,600 pound projectile is very great. Whether this gun will reappear in the capital ship of the near future remains to be seen."

MILITARY AND NAVAL CAMP FOR BOYS.

An ambitious project to establish at Belle Isle, Me., this summer a military and naval camp for boys, which has the endorsement of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Major Gen. Commandant George Barnett, U.S.M.C., Rear Admiral George R. Clark, Judge Advocate General of the Navy; Gen. C. L. MacCauley, Quartermaster, and Brig. Gen. C. G. Long, chief of staff, U.S.M.C., and other officers, was announced this week. Major W. H. Parker, U.S.M.C., retired, commanding the Marine Barracks at the Washington Navy Yard, but who will soon be relieved from active duty, has just completed arrangements whereby the youth of America will have opportunity to enjoy the benefits of the hygienic principles and hardy training of military life. A corporation has been formed, with Major Parker as directing manager and commandant, which has leased the extensive estate of Belle Isle, just outside Portsmouth, N.H. The corps of instructors will be made up of Marine Corps officers who will soon be placed upon the inactive list, and the course will embody advantages and equipment similar to the model camps and garrisons of the Marine Corps. While not actually run by the Marine Corps, it is to be run by Marine officers, along Marine lines, and with the moral support of the corps. Major Parker comes from an old service family. His grandfathers were Admiral Thornton A. Jenkins and Commodore Foxall A. Parker, and his father was Comdr. W. H. Parker, all of the U.S. Navy. He himself was appointed a lieutenant in the Marine Corps in 1898. In 1916, on account of a malady which made tropical service impossible for him, he was placed on the retired list. He was recalled to active duty shortly after the United States entered the war and has served in various posts since 1917.

THE "HATCHET" OF U.S.S. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The Navy Relief Society, Washington, D.C., is issuing in book form (price \$1.50) that most unique newspaper, the Hatchet, "published on the High Seas" on board the U.S.S. George Washington. It makes a book of about 300 pages, and contains all the "Hatchets" from its founding in February, 1918, to the end of the President's trip, in December, 1918. The complete file makes a most interesting history of how our Army went "over there." The ship was under command of Capt. Edwin T. Pollock, U.S.N., who, as well as Chaplain P. F. Bloomhardt, U.S.N., compiled the book. Over 150,000 men were in the convoys, of which the George Washington was flagship. The foreword of the volume is by President Wilson, and the preface by Admiral Gleaves, commander Cruiser and Transport Force. Sixteen pages of halftone pictures are included. The net proceeds from the sale of this book are to be used for the relief of widows and orphans of the enlisted men of the Navy.

THE NAVY.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 1072-4.

Orders Issued to Officers March 24, 1919.

Capt. C. R. Courtney to duty as recruiting inspector, Eastern Div.
Capt. J. V. Chase to Washington, D.C., report to Chief of Bureau Ordnance, Navy Dept., for duty.
Capt. E. W. Bonaparte (P.C.) to wait orders.
Lieut. Comdr. G. S. Gillespie to U.S.S. Ohio as navigator;
H. G. Donald report to President Board Inspection and Survey for duty as member; R. R. Riggs (Ret.) Rome to U.S. via

Guassoppe Verdi; R. S. Robertson, jr. (Ret.) revocation of temp. appt. as Lieut. comdr. in U.S.N. revert to former status as Lieut. on the retired list, dated March 14.
Lieuts.: G. S. Dean to the Brooklyn; A. H. Balsey to U.S.S. Brooklyn; C. Schonborg to the General Alava, yard craft;
J. C. Evans to command R.S. Cavite and Mohican; G. E. Ross, jr., to duty U.S.S. Birmingham; O. A. Martin to duty in command U.S.S. Ironhorse; W. H. French to U.S.S. Wadsworth; J. A. Winterbottom to Naval Medical Supply Depot, Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty.
Lieuts. (M.C.): H. House to duty Naval Hosp., Philadelphia; J. A. Fountain to U.S.S. Comfort; H. L. Dovey to U.S.S. Nebraska; R. P. Bell to duty R.S. at New York.
Lieuts. (P.O.): J. H. E. Everette and J. H. Theis to Hoboken for duty on board a naval troop transport.
Lieut. E. B. Faxon (M.O.D.S.) to duty 13th Naval Dist.
Lieuts. (C.C.): N. L. Rawlings to duty in Industrial Dept.; W. C. Wade to duty in Hull Div.; R. S. McDowell to duty in Industrial Dept.; W. J. Malone to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., for duty in Industrial Dept.; E. M. Wallin to duty in Industrial Dept.; L. B. Richardson to navy yard, Puget Sound, for duty in Hull Div.; L. Haas to duty in office superintending constructor; F. Gilbert to Naval Sta., Cavite.
Lieut. (i.g.) A. Rogier revocation of temp. appt. as Lieut. (i.g.) on the retired list of the Navy, revert to former status as a gunner on the retired list, dated March 17.
Lieuts. (i.g.): G. M. Frazier, det. Pittsburgh, to Chicago; E. De Seyovise to U.S.S. Waters; N. C. Elkin con. f.o. U.S.S. J. P. Talbot and as watch officer when commissioned; N. P. Darling to duty 3d Naval Dist.; A. J. Porter in U.S.S. St. Louis; F. W. Rice (M.C.) revocation of temp. appt. as Lieut. (i.g.) in U.S.N. dated March 20.
Ensigns: F. E. Kyle to duty 7th Naval Dist. as relief of Ensign Ethridge, U.S.N.R.F.; A. P. Reeves to duty Naval Rifle Range, Peekskill, N.Y.; C. W. Cornell to U.S.S. DeKalb; L. F. Reisman to U.S.S. Porter; S. W. Peck to command Div., Pacific, as radio gunner.
Ensigns (P.C.): A. Biggin to Pensacola for duty as supply officer on R.S. and additional duty as supply officer of the Seaplane School, Airship School and Mec. School; A. Erickson to duty as asst. to commissary officer N.T.S., Great Lakes, Ill.; H. C. Mechtold to duty as pay roll officer.
Btens. S. Watson to Naval Sta., Hawaii.
Mach. R. Christensen to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L. I., conn N.Y. type airplanes.
Pharm. J. E. Moylan to U.S.S. South Bend.
A.P. Clerks: A. C. Shadburn to duty on a troop transport; W. G. Alcorn to U.S.S. Frederick for duty with supply officer; F. Kitch continue duty U.S.S. Aetolus with supply officer; C. S. Welch and W. L. Lane to Hoboken, N.J., for duty on a naval troop transport; A. J. Heyman revocation of temp. appt. as a.p. clerk in Navy, revert to former status as an enlisted man in Navy, March 15.

Orders Issued to Officers March 25, 1919.

Comdr. F. R. Nash to duty N.A.R., West coast, San Francisco, Calif.
Comdr. J. A. McGee to duty aboard R.S. at San Francisco.
Comdrs.: E. P. Svaz to U.S.S. Illinois as exec. officer; C. W. Denmore to command U.S.S. Pastore; B. G. Bartholow to New York for duty conn. with return of discharged sailors to their homes.
Lieut. Comdr. W. A. Hogan to duty in command Santa Teresa.
Lieut. Comdr.: J. J. Duffy to duty S.N.A.R., New York; R. W. Paine to duty as aid and flag Lieut. on staff of comdr. Squadron 2, Destroyer Force; W. S. Davidson to duty as aid and flag secretary on staff of comdr. Squadron 2, Destroyer Force.
Lieut. Comdr.: G. C. Inebster (P.O.) to duty 3d Naval Dist.; G. C. Thomas (M.C.) to duty U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters; T. A. Portescue (M.O.) to duty U.S. Naval Forces operating in European waters.
Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Lutz rel. all active duty.
Lieuts.: C. T. Torjesen rel. all active duty; M. Bumars, Bridgeport to Panther; T. Fearon continue treatment at British Naval Hospital, Gibraltar, report Base 9 upon completion of treatment; A. E. Davies (P.C.), Marseilles to Staff Base 7; W. M. Cunningham (P.C.), uncompleted portion orders Jan. 2, 1919, revoked, modification orders Feb. 8, 1919.
Lieuts.: A. M. Rbudy report to comdr. Sub. Div. 10 for duty (via U.S.S. May); W. J. Forrester to U.S.S. Maumee; G. Dabson to Saturn; C. E. Reich to Bureau of Navigation; P. B. Devlin to duty as exec. officer Santa Teresa; G. A. Schaub (M.C.) to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Dallas, Texas.
Lieuts. S. B. Austin and R. J. Joere to duty R.S. at Philadelphia.
Lieuts.: J. E. Graham to duty S.N.A.R., New York; J. C. Bradley to duty Santa Teresa; J. G. MacPhail (M.C.) to duty Manchuria; A. E. Knudsen to Asiatic Sta. via Army transport sailing on or about May 5, 1919.
Lieuts.: J. E. Harris (M.C.) to duty Naval Tra. Sta., St. Helena, Norfolk, Va.; J. N. Nichols (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., Washington, D.C.; H. C. Petterson (M.C.) to U.S.S. Old Constellation; G. D. Wetzel (C.E.O.) to duty as public works officer, Naval Sta., Cavite, P.I., and additional duty as public works officer, 16th Naval Dist.
Lieuts. (i.g.): W. H. Thomas to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; J. M. Hauspaign to D.S.N.O.T.S.; O. F. Scism to duty tug Newark; G. A. Floresch (P.O.) to duty as sect. off. Nav. Ord. Plant, South Charleston, W. Va.; E. F. Fint to Charles Whittemore; F. W. Langdon to duty R.S. at Philadelphia; V. B. Riden (M.C.) to duty aboard R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; C. H. Emery (M.C.) to duty Manchuria.
Lieuts. (i.g.): G. H. Patterson to S.C. 103; A. D. Little to Base 5 for treatment, upon discharge Port Com., France, for further orders; F. R. McDonnell, aviation Eastleigh to Lille.
Lieuts. (i.g.): A. J. Rogers and T. H. Jones rel. all active duty.
Lieuts. (i.g.): S. H. H. Parsons to duty as asst. inspr. of ord., Bridgeport; P. H. Richter to duty rec. ship at New York; D. H. Garrison (P.O.) to duty under instruction New York University, Washington Square, N.Y.; F. J. Walcott to duty in command sqdn.; H. R. Harris to duty Rindjam; J. H. Hanrahan (P.O.) to duty under Comdr., Cruiser and Transport Force; C. M. Johnson (P.O.) to duty under instruction New York University, Washington Square, N.Y.
Ensign Ira L. Peck (P.O.) to duty Howick Hall.
Ensigns P. J. Carr and H. M. Cook (P.O.) rel. from all active duty.
Ensigns: R. S. Tufts to duty as asst. naval inspr., ord., Burke Electric Co., Erie, Pa.; H. E. Wathen (P.C.), approval of orders issued Comdt., 12th N.D.; W. D. Howze (P.C.) to duty office of D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia.
Ensigns A. L. Loomis (P.O.) and L. F. O'Connor (P.C.) to duty under instruction, New York University, Washington Square, New York.
Ensigns: L. H. Christy (P.O.) to duty Casco; E. C. Mesloh to duty Siboney; W. R. Lerch (P.C.) to duty Naval Training Station, Great Lakes.
Ensigns: R. L. Siebold to duty aboard R.S. at Bermuda; F. I. Turner to duty Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; W. B. Oleson (P.C.) to duty Lake Fernwood; H. L. Trask to duty Naval Training Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; T. C. Kizer to duty De Kalb.
Ensigns: E. Wilbrett, J. A. Savage, F. Webb, F. P. Peacock, F. E. Mitchell, jr., P. L. Waters, E. M. Harris, J. J. Divane, H. Reyer, E. M. Spencer, J. A. Savage and M. E. Charlson (P.C.) to duty under instruction New York University, Washington Square, New York.
Ensigns: D. H. Frush (P.C.) to duty on board Nanshan; E. Palmado rel. all active duty; E. H. Kanke to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; E. G. Martin, U.S.N., rev. of orders Feb. 12, U.S.N. Huron.
Ensigns: P. C. Shanahan, S. J. Kelly, E. A. Cushman, B. S. Henderson, Jr., and H. J. Geachan rel. active duty.
Ensigns: D. W. Horkan, Hqrs. Paris to Nucleus Crew No. 1; E. R. Lignett (P.O.), Venice to Olympia; J. A. De Pesa, Rome to Hqrs. London; W. E. Johnson, Lake Dwyer to Base 29; E. L. Oerly assume command S.C. 207; J. H. Huntington to command 178; J. E. Hollyday to command 329; C. J. Cline to command 208.
Ensigns: T. A. Maxwell, F. F. Dorsey, G. T. Evans, Conford, F. Goodwin and R. W. Dupton to Base 7; C. E. Taylor to Base 18.
Ensigns: A. S. Crockett, H. A. Barnes, C. E. Dunn and A. W. Speirs rel. all active duty.
Ensigns: J. V. Metcalfe to duty U.S.N. Air Sta., Fromentine, Venice, France; J. B. Logan (P.C.) to duty as asst. to supply officer, navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; H. C. Dyer, jr., rel. all active duty; W. A. Brorsen rel. of orders March 11, temp. add'l duty Philadelphia, Bay Shore, N.Y., etc.; C. H. Crawford to duty with Destroyer Force abroad.

Ensigns: S. S. Cunningham (P.O.), rev. of orders March 19, to duty as supply off. on board Lake View; M. C. Sargent, rev. of orders March 7, to duty Princess Matoka rev.; C. A. Sawyer det. duty Naval Dist. Base, New London, Conn., to temp. duty 5th N.D.; E. S. Salvage to Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Calif.; J. H. McGinty to duty President Grant.
Ensigns: W. S. Harris, rev. of orders, to duty Key West, Fla., orders March 20 rev.; S. O. Kennedy, rev. of orders Feb. 15 and March 19; C. E. Smith (P.O.), orders 7th N.D.
Ensigns: M. S. Lehair (P.O.), W. H. Oldach (P.C.), E. L. Shaffer (P.O.) and E. S. Tipping rel. from active duty.
Ensigns A. A. Blumberg and P. Chissman to duty Powhatan.
Ensigns: L. B. Fraher (P.O.) to duty duty comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; W. G. Coffin to duty Powhatan; E. H. Kegel to duty Maiana; A. L. Theard to duty Naval Air Sta., San Diego, Cal.; J. E. Freeman to duty in command U.S.S.C. 105; P. B. Wickes to duty in command U.S.S.C. 120; W. C. Schulz to duty in command S.C. 428; C. C. Houghton to command Drifter 100.
Ensigns: H. F. Donnelly to Canadian Drifter 46; D. E. Davis to command Canadian Trawler; H. F. Schurle to duty under comdr. Newport, R.I., as exec. off. U.S.S.C. 166; E. E. Silvey to Newport Section for duty on board U.S.S. Price S.P. 839; T. Calder to duty Agamemnon; P. B. O'Sullivan to U.S. Scout Patrol 2373; H. N. Paradise to Sub. Chaser 250; T. J. Costello to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; H. A. Shepherd to U.S.S. Eagle for duty as relief of Ensign Priefer, U.S.N.R.F.
Ensigns: W. H. Roscoe to duty under Chief of Nav. Oper., Navy Dept., Washington, D.C.; J. D. McCarthy (P.C.) to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. G. Glen, jr. (P.C.) to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; W. C. Kampe (P.C.) to duty as supply officer, Mauban.
Ensigns: M. W. Cooper (P.C.), G. F. Cruza (P.C.), G. Anderson, C. P. Green (P.C.) and L. Greenbert (P.C.) to duty under Comdr., Cruiser and Transport Force.
Ensigns: R. E. Lawson to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; C. B. Von Kamp (P.C.) to duty Hovan.
Ensigns: G. H. Salter, jr. (P.C.) and T. E. Compton (P.C.) to duty under Comdr., Cruiser and Transport Force.
Ensigns: E. T. Crowther (P.C.) to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; S. E. Hopper (U.S.S.C. 237) to duty in command U.S.S.C. 237; H. E. Fales to duty Martha Washington; M. Tordoff, jr. (P.C.) to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; E. R. Collier (P.C.) to duty as asst. to supply off., Troy; E. A. Eddigore (P.C.) to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; G. E. Prior (P.C.) to duty Saturn; L. S. Hill (P.C.) to duty under instruction U.N.N., Washington, D.C.; R. G. Shryock (P.C.) to duty Naval Oper. Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; G. D. MacGillivray (P.C.) to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; C. H. Miller to duty Bureau of Nav., Navy Dept.
Ensigns: T. W. Blackstone, jr., and G. R. Flory to duty Powhatan.
Btens.: D. Wilson to Base 18; E. J. Miller rel. active duty.
Pay Clerks E. F. Alexander and W. A. Waddell to duty under Comdr., Cruiser and Transport Force.
Chief Pay Clerk C. F. Graft (4th N.D.) and Pay Clerk J. J. Schneider to duty under Comdr., Cruiser and Transport Force.
Pay Clerk T. F. Sullivan to duty as materiel off., Nav. Radio Sch., Nav. Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.
Chief Btens. W. W. Lunt, command Canadian Drifter 61.
Btens. N. C. Hansen, command Drifter 96.
Mach. J. Dimsey to duty under Comdr., Newport Section, for duty on board U.S.S. Price S.P. 839.
Btens. Charles A. Larson to Newport, R.I., for duty on board Mansfield S.F. 691.
Chief Mach. J. H. Hughes, Canadian Trawler 56.
Btens. J. E. Chapel, command Canadian Drifter 65.
Gun. F. W. Orulley, command Salvor.
Gun. E. E. Neese to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Btens.: L. A. Nelson to U.S.S. Aetolus; M. J. Matthews to U.S.S. Pittsburgh.
Machs.: F. A. Thomas to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; H. C. Polley to U.S.S. Forward.
Pharm. W. Schofield to New Orleans for duty at Naval Hospital, 9th Naval Dist.
Carp. J. A. Gross to U.S.S. Dixie; A. P. Clerk J. L. Frommann to U.S.S. President Grant; Btens. B. H. Park to duty in command U.S.S.C. 229.
Pay Clerks: K. A. Estey to N.A.R.S.; A. N. Gale to duty Comdr., Cruiser and Transport Force.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 21—Major R. B. Putnam to 1st Brig., Haiti.
Major W. C. James to Mar. Personnel Off., New York, upon arrival U.S.
Major D. W. B. Blake relieved from active duty.
Major D. E. Campbell, Major T. E. Bourke and Capt. J. M. Wallace to M.B., Quantico, Va.
Capt. J. A. West to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.
First Lieut. J. E. Cassidy to Washington, D.C.
First Lieut. F. Sandler, jr., to 7th Regt. Cuba.
Second Lieuts. J. R. Knowlan and A. Bodenborn to inactive service.
Second Lieut. C. J. Turner to duty M.B., Quantico, Va.
Mar. Gun. G. A. Lloyd to M.B., Paris Island, S.C.
Mar. Guns. H. D. Williams and J. L. Renew to M.B., Quantico, Va.
MARCH 22—Lieut. Col. M. Babb appointed asst. adjutant and inspector.
Major R. S. Kingsbury, appointment as asst. adjutant and inspector revoked.
Pay Clerk W. B. Martin, temp. appointment as pay clerk revoked.
MARCH 24—Major J. R. Horton to Mar. Det., Am. Legation, Peking, China.
35th, 100th, 148th and 153d Cos. detached 1st Regt., 6th Brig., Cuba; to 1st Brig., Haiti.
MARCH 25—Major H. N. Manney, jr., ordered to U.S. from A.E.F.
Capt. M. A. Smith, F. M. Boek, jr., and G. A. Percy honorably discharged.
Capt. C. Hansen dropped from rolls of Marine Corps.
First Lieut. G. W. Shearer to Nav. Hospital, Norfolk, Va.
Second Lieut. W. K. Martin, V. M. Carter, C. E. Johnson and J. O. Flautt, jr., honorably discharged.
Second Lieut. O. J. Closset and Mar. Gun. P. Ryan to inactive service.
Pay Clerk H. H. Christensen assigned duty office Asst. Paymr., San Francisco, Calif.
MARCH 26—Lieut. Col. T. C. Turner to Mar. Bks., San Diego, Calif.; relieved from aviation duty.
Major J. F. S. Norris to Mar. Bks., Norfolk, Va.
Major G. A. Johnson to 6th Brig., Cuba.
Major H. O. Smith to Mar. Bks., Boston, Mass., upon arrival in U.S.
Capt. S. W. Freemy to Mar. Bks., Quantico, Va.
Capt. R. A. Barnes, jr., appointed assistant paymaster.
Capt. A. P. Brown to Mar. Bks., Mare Island.
First Lieut. M. L. Moore to Mar. Bks., Mare Island, upon arrival U.S.
First Lieut. J. A. Scanlon to Mar. Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, upon arrival U.S.
Second Lieut. M. R. Kerr honorably discharged.
MARCH 27—Major G. K. Shuler to Washington, D.C., upon arrival U.S.
Capt. S. W. Hoffman to Mar. Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, upon arrival U.S.
Capt. J. W. Adams, E. C. McDonald, 1st Lieuts. M. L. Moore and G. L. Mullen honorably discharged.
First Lieut. C. G. Johnson to Mar. Bks., Philadelphia, Pa., upon arrival U.S.
First Lieut. T. H. Hayden and W. A. Eddy to Mar. Per. Off., 3d Naval Dist., New York, upon arrival U.S.
Mar. Gun. F. Gordon appointed marine gunner (temp.) in Marine Corps; assigned to duty with 5th Regt., 4th Brigade, Marines, A.E.F.
Mar. Gun. B. G. Pierce, appointment as marine gunner (temp.) in Marine Corps revoked.

COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

MARCH 19—Capt. C. H. Jones to Headquarters.
Capt. F. J. Sexton to the Gresham.
MARCH 21—Capt. of Engrs. J. I. Bryan to the New York Division.
Capt. of Engrs. L. J. Ker to the Algonquin.
MARCH 24—First Lieut. G. W. MacLane to the Unalga.
MARCH 26—Capt. W. A. Benham to special duty.

WELCOME TO 27TH DIVISION, U.S.A.

New York city's great welcome home greeting to the 27th Division, U.S.A., in the parade up Fifth avenue on March 25 will go down into history as one of the biggest if not the biggest the United States has ever seen. There have been much larger military parades, but never has a crowd lined the route of a parade in New York so great as the multitude which gathered for the demonstration of welcome to the 27th Division. The day was perfect.

The 27th's Fighting Record.

This division, under Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, made up a part of the 4th British army in command of Sir Henry Rawlinson on the battlefield in France, and on Sept. 29, 1918, took part in the great attack which shattered the German resistance in the Hindenburg line, previously considered impregnable. The 27th Division, with great gallantry and distinction as attested by the British commanding generals, helped open the road to final victory and helped bring about the utter collapse of the German army. The division also won great distinction at Bellicourt, Nauroy, Bony and other places, and its men were the first American troops to fight on Belgian soil. It cost the 27th Division 1,980 lives, in addition to thousands of wounded, to achieve its successes in battle, and in all its fighting no men to fill its shattered lines were replaced from the American Army. It was not until after the armistice that the division ever received a single replacement. In one of its last actions the lines of the division were so thin that Sir Henry Rawlinson doubted the wisdom of sending it into the fight. General O'Ryan, however, was confident that although the Germans on his front outnumbered his own force considerably, his men had the grit and determination to shatter the Hun front provided General Rawlinson would supply him with the greatest possible artillery support, and so stated to General Rawlinson. The latter supplied a most tremendous aggregation of artillery. The division went into the fight with its thin lines and won it, going over half a mile beyond the objective.

These were some of the glorious achievements for which New Yorkers turned out to show their appreciation and give a great greeting to the gallant officers and men for their sacrifices and victory.

An Impressive Parade.

In the matter of precision of marching New York has seen more finished military parades of the old National Guard, but none so impressive as that of the veterans of the 27th Division. They looked every inch the fighters they are, and preserved great steadiness in the midst of constant temptation to act in an unsoldierly manner on the march, pressed by the throng of enthusiastic spectators. The men looked the picture of health. Many wore decorations for distinguished service. Their uniforms were neat and clean and alignments were generally preserved in excellent shape. As General O'Ryan passed along he was greeted with great applause, which he acknowledged frequently by a hand salute and bowed his head on either side.

A small number of Australian troops paraded with the division, well up in front, upon the invitation of General O'Ryan and were greeted with a full share of applause.

Changes Among Officers.

Most of the familiar faces of officers of the old National Guard of New York, who left with their organizations for the war in 1917, were missing and there was a great influx of new officers. Col. James M. Andrews, 105th Inf. (old 2d N.G.N.Y.), and Col. E. S. Jennings, 108th Inf. (old 3d N.Y.), both upstate regiments, were the only colonels who went to France with their regiments and returned home at their head. The 107th (old 7th N.Y.) which was led in battle by Col. (now Brig. Gen.) C. I. De Bevoise, was in command of Col. M. D. Bryant, formerly of the 1st Cavalry, N.Y. Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate, who went to the war as colonel of the 2d Field Artillery, returned at the head of the 52d Field Artillery Brigade. Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, who led the 54th Infantry Brigade, is a lieutenant colonel of Infantry of the Regular Army. General De Bevoise, who led the 53d Infantry Brigade, was formerly in command of the old 1st Cavalry, N.G.N.Y., and while in France was assigned to command the 107th, and later was appointed a brigadier general from that organization, after the armistice. Lieut. Col. W. L. Hallahan, Signal Corps, who went to France in command of the 102d Field Signal Battalion, came home as division signal officer. Lieut. Col. W. S. Conrow, 102d Engrs. (old 22d), led that command in the parade and served with the organization in France. He was in the old 22d for many years. And so the changes ran.

A squad of picked men of the division bore aloft on a huge framework a service flag of the division presented to it by the New York Stock Exchange. Its white field had 1,980 golden stars on it, representing the number of men of the division who lost their lives in the war.

Behind Major General O'Ryan and staff rode the following representatives of the Allied forces: Lieut. Col. J. Giffard, of the British Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Camillo De Carlo, of the Italian military mission; Lieut. Philippe Barbier, acting Belgian military attaché at Washington, and Lieut. F. de Judge, of the French cavalry.

The staff of General O'Ryan was composed of the following: Chief of staff, Col. W. H. Raymond; assistant chiefs of staff, Lieut. Cols. Edward Olmstead, William T. Starr and David H. Scott; divisional machine gun officer, Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer; divisional adjutant, Major Tristram Tupper; divisional inspector, Lieut. Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright; divisional quartermaster, Lieut. Col. Henry S. Sternberger; divisional surgeon, Lieut. Col. Walter C. Montgomery; divisional ordnance officer, Lieut. Col. J. J. Daly; divisional judge advocate, Lieut. Col. J. Leslie Kincaid; divisional engineer officer, W. J. Hallahan; divisional motor transport officer, Col. William A. Taylor.

The men were in the olive drab uniform, without overcoats. They wore steel helmets, had gas masks slung on the left hip and carried light packs, blanket and canteens. They wore heavy trench shoes. The division while serving with the British army used all British equipment, including machine guns, etc. Before leaving France they turned this equipment in to the British army, and were issued the U.S. Army equipment. All the troops paraded dismounted, save the general officers and their staffs and the field officers of organizations.

The Field Artillery paraded as Infantry, some having rifles and others being without them. Bayonets were also lacking on a number of the rifles. There were no field guns, machine guns, or machine rifles and no wagons in the trains. The command brought no horses or wagons from France nor any field equipment save what the men carried. The steel helmets for the most

part were painted olive drab. The 107th had its helmets painted green, and another organization had them "camouflaged." There was no uniformity in wearing chin straps. Some men had them under the chin, others just below the lip and some on the edge of the chin. Many men in companies marched out of step, owing largely to being too far in the rear to hear the music of the band.

The organizations marched in column of half battalions, closed in mass, four squads to a front and presented a fine and solid appearance. The men had a good swinging step, but the prescribed distances of twenty-five yards between battalions, regiments and brigades was not strictly kept, some organizations being a hundred yards and more distant, and a number of organizations sought to regain their proper distance at double time. This was not surprising owing to the difficulties encountered along the line where the crowds pressed in on the line of march, overwhelming the police lines. This delayed some units considerably. The slope of the pieces was generally well kept, but quite a number of men were observed who carried the rifle carelessly. Some platoons were not as carefully sized as they should have been, bantams being seen alongside of a man of good height. There were several mascots with the organizations. These included a little boy leading a dog, and a soldier leading a goat. The mounts of some of the officers were not of the best, but horses being scarce there are not many to choose from.

The large number of wounded men carried in automobiles and ambulances seemed the most happy and contented of men. They were decorated with flowers and had a plentiful supply of cigarettes and sweets. They met the cheers of the crowd with smiles and jokes. Spectators on stands and in windows threw many delicacies to the wounded, and others. These included oranges, apples, boxes of cake, etc., and some men had trouble in avoiding a hard knock from these tributes. Many patriotic citizens in residences along the route had arranged for seats for wounded men, on stands and in their homes, and provided for them generously.

The West Point Cadets.

The cadets from the United States Military Academy, under Col. Jens Bugge, U.S.A., retired, parading twelve companies equalized into three battalions, and accompanied by its fine band, arrived in front of the official reviewing stand at 10:15 o'clock, to act as a guard of honor. They wore the full dress gray uniform and marched with perfect front, step and distances. All the rifles were at a uniform slope, an object lesson in precise military marching that New York city has seldom seen equaled. The people were not slow to appreciate this, and the cadets received one of the greatest ovations of the day when they passed the reviewing stand. From column of companies they broke into column of squads and then at the command of squads left they formed line beautifully, each squad swinging around like a door on a hinge. At attention the cadets stood like statues—not a move from any man. At rest the cadets sang and gave some of their well known yells. The band also enlivened the time by playing catchy airs.

The city of New York appropriated \$430,000 for magnificent decorations, grandstands holding 75,000 persons, and for various forms of entertainment. The line of march on Fifth avenue with its bunting and splendid art features presented a magnificent sight. The police on the whole, although greatly overtaxed, handled the great multitude very efficiently, but at several places solid masses of humanity broke through the police lines and blocked the parade until Fifth avenue was cleared again.

The reviewing point was at Eighty-second street and here Governor Smith of New York, the reviewing officer, and a distinguished gathering of Army and Navy officers, Federal, state and city officials reviewed the parade. Among the distinguished guests on the reviewing stand were Governor Edge, of New Jersey; Governor Cooper, of South Carolina; Benjamin Crowell, Acting Secretary of War; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secretary of the Navy; Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Brig. Gen. George McManus, U.S.A.; Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, N.Y.G.; Vice Admiral Albert Gleaves, Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N.; Major General MacLachlan, of the British Embassy; Brigadier General Charlton, of the Royal Air Force; General Colardet, of the French army, and representatives from the embassies and consulates of France, Great Britain and Italy.

Although the parade started at 10:03 a.m. it was not until 11:40 that the first portion of it, consisting of the police escort and the draped caisson in memory of the dead arrived at the reviewing point, three and one-half miles distant from the start at Washington Square. It was nearly an hour later General O'Ryan, heading the division arrived at the reviewing stand. The last organization passed the reviewing stand at 2:30 o'clock.

Order of the Parade.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Police escort; draped caisson in memory of dead; wounded in automobiles; police band; Major Gen. J. F. O'Ryan, division commander, and staff; Headquarters Detachments; Headquarters Troop.

54th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce—108th Infantry, Col. Edgar S. Jennings; 107th Infantry, Col. Mortimer D. Bryant.

53d Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Charles I. Debevoise—105th Infantry, Col. James M. Andrews; 106th Infantry, Col. Franklin W. Ward.

Divisional Machine Gun Corps, Lieut. Col. Edward McLeer—105th Machine Gun Battalion, Lieut. Col. Kenneth Gardner; 104th Machine Gun Battalion, Major Robert R. Moyneseux; 104th Machine Gun Battalion, Major N. H. Eggleston; 102d Engineers, Lieut. Col. W. S. Conrow; 102d Field Signal Battalion, Major Arthur L. Howe.

52d Field Artillery Brigade, Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate—104th Field Artillery, Col. Charles B. Puls; 105th Field Artillery, Col. Dewitt C. Weld; 106th Field Artillery, Col. Karl D. Klemm; 102d Trench Mortar Battery, Capt. Charles Pearson, Jr.

102d Train Headquarters, Col. Kirby Walker; 102d Sanitary Train, Lieut. Col. E. C. Wadhams; 102d Ammunition Train, Lieut. Col. Walter A. Bell; 102d Supply Train, Major Carl Loeb; 102d Engineer Train, 1st Lieut. Edward J. Fagan.

27th Military Police Co., Capt. Juan Ceballos; Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Capt. Clarence H. Robb; captured German truck; Red Cross Detachment, Capt. Stephen N. Bobo.

OTHER PARADES FOR NEW YORK TROOPS.

Several military parades were held in New York city on March 24, when various bodies of troops forming the 27th Division were received on their arrival in the city from camps in New Jersey or Long Island, where they had been for some days awaiting the formal parade of the division on March 25. Many were met by local regiments of State troops from which they originated when they entered the Federal Service. The 7th Infantry, New York Guard, met the 107th Infantry, U.S.A., and escorted it up Fifth avenue and thence to the armory of the 7th, where the 1st Battalion remained until it returned to Camp Merritt, N.J., on March 26; the 2d and

3d Battalions being quartered in the armory of the 12th Regiment, N.Y.G.

The 2d Field Artillery, N.Y.G., met the 2d Battalion of the 105th Field Artillery, U.S.A., and escorted it to the armory of the 2d Field Artillery in the Bronx. The 105th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., was met by Squadron A, N.Y.G., and escorted to the armory of the squadron; while the 105th Infantry, U.S.A., was met by the 71st Regiment, N.Y.G., and taken to its armory. The 104th Field Artillery, U.S.A., was escorted by the 1st Field Artillery, N.Y.G.; the 102d Engineers, U.S.A., by the 22d Engineers, N.Y.G. The 102d Field Signal Battalion, U.S.A., marched to the 71st Regiment Armory. The 106th Infantry, the 108th Infantry, the 104th Field Artillery and the 106th Machine Gun Battalion, U.S.A., and a number of auxiliary organizations were met by local regiments or units and taken to armories in various boroughs of the city. They were all received with great enthusiasm by the public. Many dinners, theatrical performances and other forms of entertainment were given for them.

HONORS FOR THE 27TH DIVISION.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U.S.A., commanding the 27th Division, decorated twenty-four officers and men of the division in Central Park, New York city, on March 23, for acts of extraordinary heroism in France. Four other enlisted men who won the cross were not present because of wounds or illness, while the Croix de Guerre was pinned on the coats of Lieut. J. H. Gilmore, 106th Inf., and two enlisted men by Major Scheffaud, of the French army. The officers who received the cross were Major Paul Daly, 18th Inf., attached to the 108th Infantry; Lieut. Marvin L. Aikens, 105th Inf., and Lieut. Erwin A. Dennis, 108th Inf. The 105th, 106th, 107th and 108th Infantry were represented among the enlisted men, as well as the 104th Field Artillery. At the invitation of General O'Ryan, Major Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A., commanding the Eastern Department, addressed the recipients of the decoration before it was affixed to their coats by the commander of the division. The Croix de Guerre, awarded to Pvt. Michael J. Resner, of the 105th Field Artillery, who was killed in action, was delivered to his brother. In addition to General O'Ryan's staff, Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, New York Guard, former colonel of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., and other officers were present. The 2d Battalion, 107th Regiment, acted as guard of honor. More than 30,000 spectators viewed the ceremony.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan issued a special order on March 23 citing the following officers of the 27th Division for acts of valor, most of the citations referring to the attack on the Hindenburg line at the Le Selle river. Twenty-eight of the officers are members of the Medical Corps and three of the Dental Corps, while three are members of the American Red Cross:

Lieut. Col. Morris N. Liebmann.

Majors Charles A. MacArthur, Edmund P. Fowler, Moses A. Stivers, Louis H. Gaus, William J. Cranston, Lefferts Hutton.

Capt. Frank R. Potter, Raymond F. Hodgson, William J. Coogan, David C. Bull, Moses C. Beal, Arthur C. Webb, Willie R. McCroskey, Stephen N. Bobo, O. G. Bright, Charles N. Morgan, Charles N. Morgan, Martin De Forest Smith, Lawrence J. Gorman, William I. Reardon, James M. Dunn, Frederick Snyder, Herman C. Russell, Martin De Forest Smith, George E. Taylor, John W. McKemy, Joseph P. Henry, jr., Jay E. Meeker, Alfred F. Cassebeer.

Lieuts. John Reynolds, Griswold B. Daniell, John Orgill, John C. Cippely, Austin T. Sackett, Walter H. Weaver, Robert D. Williamson, Ogden J. Ross, John J. Canahan, Carl C. Harvey, Arthur C. Cooke, Peyton R. Graves, Theodore D. Reed, William F. Mealon, Simeon D. Bashore, Charles F. Scudder, Clarence C. Nesbitt, Benton M. Montgomery, Joseph H. Murphy, Oscar E. Helquist, Claude G. Leland, Llewellyn H. Davis.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., March 27, 1919.

Lieut. Comdr. Joseph R. Morrison, officer-in-charge of crew work, Naval Academy, and Comdr. Austin S. Kibbe, officer-in-charge of grounds and buildings, Naval Academy, were in Baltimore this week to arrange for two additional launching floats to be used at the boat sheds. Activities are very marked with the crews and rowing squads. Yesterday seven crews were out. Three eights were 'varsity crews, three plebe, and one 150-pound-crew.

The family of Capt. St. Clair Smith, U.S.N., is in quarantine on account of a case of mumps in the family.

The school building of Wilmer and Chew's Naval Preparatory School, Annapolis, was burned on Friday night. Professor Wilmer's home and a dwelling adjoining it, owned by Professor Wilmer, was also greatly damaged. The loss on the school house is placed at \$5,000 and the dwellings at \$10,000. The main loss is partially covered by insurance. Mrs. Wilmer had a lot of old lace and silverware in the attic which was entirely destroyed. Prof. J. R. Wilmer is a retired officer of the Navy. Mrs. Matthews, of Philadelphia, is visiting her son-in-law, Comdr. Isaac C. Bogart, U.S.N., and her daughter, Mrs. Bogart. Mrs. Cressett, of Boston, is here visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Comdr. Austin S. Kibbe, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kibbe. Capt. Arnold Gladden, U.S.M.C., is on leave, which he is spending here with his father and mother, Prof. Thomas L. Gladden, of St. John's College, and Mrs. Gladden. Captain Gladden is on duty at Pensacola, Fla.

The division of the graduation class of the Naval Academy into two sections, one to graduate as '21-A and the other as '21-B, will make a new alignment of class committees and class representatives. The Lucky Bag will feel it keenly. The staff will be divided in two, one of which will be composed of members of '21-A and the other of '21-B. The associate staff will take over the publication upon the graduation of '21-A and produce it, publication taking place on the graduation of '21-B in June, 1921. The two staffs are now being formed.

Lieut. Lyle Morgan, U.S.N., has been the guest of Dr. James D. Feldmeyer.

The Emergency Hospital at Annapolis, which accomplishes much good to men in the naval service here and their families and which has many friends among the naval families here and is under constant obligation to the surgeons of the Navy for free services to patients in the institution, is in dire financial distress and is threatened with closure.

The sea wall at the Naval Academy, extending from the power house to the eastern boat shed, a distance of 300 yards, which has been in construction for two years, has been finished. It is a fine piece of work and most substantially built. Work has begun on the extension of the sea wall northward of the northeast boat shed. The wall will be built to the Academy bridge connecting the Academy and the Government Farm, on which are located the Naval Hospital and the Post Graduate School. The line of the wall will be ten feet farther into the Severn River than the present one.

Warden Field on Tuesday was occupied by three sets of athletes. On the northeast corner, at the ball grounds, the regular football squad of the first nine were under the immediate instruction of Mr. Lush, their coach. The first game of the season will take place on April 2 with the Orioles of Baltimore. On the northeast campus of the field the soccer men were engaged in practice, and on the northwest side the lacrosse men with their rackets in hand were in lively work.

The gymnasium on Tuesday afternoon was occupied by athletes engaged in playing sandball, in practice on the parallel bars, rings, punching bags, side-horse and trapeze. The row-

ing tank was deserted; the squad that has been valiantly at work in the prosaic tank work and rowing machine have ceased to row indoors; numbers of swimmers were in the tank. The hurdlers were out yesterday afternoon on Farragut Field. A cadre of frames were set for their running and jumping. A large and promiscuous set of midshipmen, regardless of class rates, practiced and played baseball on Farragut Field. A regular game was played.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg, N.Y., March 24, 1919.

The Home Defense Unit listened to a very interesting talk given by Franklin Palmer, son of Col. Franklin Palmer, recently returned from France as a lieutenant in the Air Service and who is now visiting his parents. Major Joseph Connelly, from Fort Hancock, was called home by the serious illness of his mother.

Mrs. Tallman, from New York city, has been spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. Darrow, the business hostess at the Hostess House at the post. Miss Mary B. Tuttle was married in New York city to Lieutenant Andrews, U.S.A., last week.

Capt. W. G. Wilcox, 27th Inf., has been spending a few days with his wife in town, returning to New York city in time to fall into line for the parade. Capt. Ralph Myers and wife are in town. Col. A. E. Deitsel, recently returned from France, is here with his wife. Lieut. J. Shepperd Shelden, on the staff of the Judge Advocate General's Office in Washington, D.C., is visiting his family for a few days.

Colonel Comstock is so much improved in health he has been granted a thirty days' leave and will go to Fort Leavenworth within a few days.

Miss Dorothy Foote left Sunday night for a trip to New York and Pittsburgh, Pa., where she will visit Miss Louise Guirand, a niece of Mrs. Goe.

A luncheon for seventy-seven ladies was given by the Y.W.C.A. at the Macdonough Inn last Wednesday.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., March 26, 1919.

A most enjoyable reception and dance was given on Wednesday afternoon at Memorial Hall for the cadets of Fourth Class, A, by the Superintendent, the commandant and the officers of the Department of Tactics. All the officers and ladies of the post were present, as well as a number of other guests. Miss Tillman, Mrs. Bugge and the ladies of the Tactical Department were assisted in introducing the guests by Mrs. Carter and other ladies. At the fruit punch tables were Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Stuart, Hatch, Wheat and Hanna.

About eighty officers from West Point attended the annual dinner held at the Astor on Saturday. Many of the ladies went down also and attended the theater while their husbands were at the dinner. A special ferry crossed over from Garrison at two o'clock next morning for those who did not stay in the city over Sunday. Mrs. Goethals, wife of Major Gen. George W. Goethals, was the guest of Mrs. Fieberger on Saturday and Sunday. Colonel Fieberger attended the West Point dinner and stayed with General Goethals at the Astor.

The great parade of the 27th Division which took place in New York on Tuesday was attended by the U.S. Corps of Cadets and the U.S.M.A. band, the cadets acting as guard of honor, being stationed on either side of the reviewing stand; they went down on a special train at 7:10 a.m., returning at six in the evening. The Superintendent, Brig. Gen. Samuel E. Tillman; the commandant, Col. Jens Bugge; Col. and Mesdames Fieberger, Wilcox, Carter, Haskin and many other officers and ladies went down to New York to see the parade.

Major Benson, who recently returned from France, was a visitor at West Point on Wednesday. He served with the Tank Division and has many interesting experiences. Miss Elsie Stuart came home from Vassar to stay over Sunday and brought with her three classmates, the Misses Mary Lyon, Lucie Freeland and Charlotte Hawes. Mrs. Hannum entertained with a pretty bridge party on Thursday. Col. George T. Patten and Col. Oscar Westover were visitors at West Point on Sunday. Col. and Mrs. Morrison spent the week-end in New York; Eric and Albert Morrison are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall at Stamford.

An informal afternoon hop was enjoyed by the student officers and their friends on Saturday. The twelfth annual ball of the Cavalry Detachment was held at the Cavalry Barracks on Friday evening; the hall was very prettily decorated and an orchestra played for dancing throughout the evening; Major and Mrs. J. K. Brown and a number of other officers and ladies were present.

Guy and Roger Holt have returned to St. John's Military Academy at Ossining. Mrs. Hannum has gone to Philadelphia for a fortnight's visit with her mother. Mrs. John B. Henderson and Miss Ella Sue Henderson were week-end guests of Colonel Robinson.

Outdoor drills have now been started and the first parade of the season took place on Sunday afternoon; the exceptionally good weather has helped to put the plain in good condition. The grandstand for the baseball season is now being put up on the Athletic Field. Officers' Quarters No. 53 has been razed to the ground, preparatory to the excavation needed for the new quarters to be built on that site; trees have been felled and everything is now in readiness to start on the new work; rapid progress is being made on the new cadet laundry and the excavation work for the new cadet barracks is also being carried on as quickly as possible.

The Reading Club met on Thursday with Mrs. Marshburn, who read her paper on "Alsace-Lorraine"; current events were given by Mrs. T. K. Brown; the club adjourned to meet next time with Mrs. T. K. Brown; the captain Holmes gave a helpful talk to the gymnasium on Friday afternoon to officers, student officers and cadets on the Government insurance; a large audience was present.

New contributions to the Ordnance Museum have added materially to the list of relics of the world war; German helmets, gas masks and a German machine gun are among the last things to arrive. Four artillery tractors of the caterpillar type have recently been received here.

Ladies who won thrills at the Monday Bridge were Mrs. Kittrell and Mrs. Grant. The Red Cross has appointed this week for the donation of used clothing, shoes and blankets for the destitute refugees of Europe; collections will be made throughout the week and on Saturday by telephonic request.

The Indoor Athletic Meet.

The twenty-fifth annual indoor meet under the auspices of the Army Athletic Council was held on the evening of March 15. The cadet committee on athletics was composed of W. T. Van de Graaff, '21, and A. George, '22. Capt. J. deB. Walbach was the referee and Major N. D. Cota, starter. The events and winners followed:

Standing broad jump, won by Billo, '22—9 ft. 11 1/2 in.; Jones, H. M., '21—9 ft. 10 1/4 in.; Hamilton, F. L., '22—9 ft. 10 in.

Putting 16-lb. shot.—Wilkinson, R. B., '22—38.35 ft.; Herrick, '22—36.9 ft.; Riess, H. J., '21—36.8 ft.

Fence vault.—Jones, H. M., '21—6 ft. 8 in.; Wilkinson, R. B., '22, and Raymond, P. H., '22—tie, 6 ft. 7 in.

Fifty-yard dash, finals and semi.—Hamilton, '22—winner, 5.15 seconds; Terry and Bassett, '23, tie.

Pole climbing.—Grodman, '22—3 1/4 seconds; Perry, '21—24; Daniel, W. M., '22—34.

Fencing.—Individual foil.—Whittier, '21, winner over Rivers, '21.

Individual saber.—Wyman, '21, winner over Costigan, '22.

Side horse.—(1) Smith, L. G., '22; (2) Rice, '21; (3) Edmondson, '22; (4) Stroehhn, '21.

Horizontal bar.—(1) Edmondson; (2) Lewis, J. E., '22; (3) Stroehhn; (4) Rice.

Long horse.—(1) Smith, L. G.; (2) Rice; (3) Jervy, '21; (4) Stroehhn.

Parallel bars.—(1) Smith, L. G.; (2) Edmondson; (3) Rice; (4) Stroehhn.

Flying rings.—(1) Barrick, '21; (2) Smith, L. G.; (3) Raymond, P. H.; (4) Stroehhn.

Boxing.—Heavyweight, Cranston, '21, defeated Himler, '22.

Light-heavy, Newman, '22, defeated Maglin, '23. Welter-

weight, Barrick, '21, defeated Eastman, '22. Lightweight.—Edmondson, '22, defeated Panarello, '21.

Wrestling.—Heavyweight, Travis, '22, and Daniels, M. W., '22, tie. Light-heavy, Wyman, '21, defeated Williamson, E. V., '21. Middleweight, Sysanski, '21, defeated Hayford, '21. Welterweight, Frank, '21, defeated Garrison, '22. Light-

weight, Green, '21, won by default from George, '22.

Tug-of-war.—Won by '22, with '21 second and '23 third.

Winners, Vogel, McQuarrie, Herrick, Schabacker, Downing, Travis, Clatterbos, Daniel, M. W., Brewster, captain.

Medicine-ball race.—Won by '21, with '22 second and '23 third.

Winning team, Collier, Bartlett, Barton, Boyd, Hardin, Madison, Nichols, Riley; Collier, captain.

Totals for the meet.—Class of 1922, 147 points; 1921, 145; 1923, 24.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1919.

Mrs. Edward Cochrane, wife of Lieutenant Cochrane, U.S.N., 2528 South 20th street, had a reception Friday for fifty or more guests from the naval colony in honor of Mrs. Henry C. Cochrane and Miss Cochrane.

Mrs. Robert Brookfield and Mrs. Frederick Baltzly entertained at dinner Monday at their home, 2109 Porter street, in honor of Comdr. J. J. Luchsinger, P.C., U.S.N., and Mrs. Luchsinger. Comdr. Nelson Goss is spending the week-end with his family, 2335 South 21st street. Major Emile P. Moss, U.S.M.C., spent the week at the navy yard, where he was entertained before he left for duty at Honolulu. Lieut. Comdr. Everett LeP. Gayhart, C.C., is at 2102 Shunk street.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lemon, U.S.A., are with Mrs. Frank Watrous, wife of Lieutenant Commander Watrous, P.C., 2124 Shunk street. Mrs. Robert Brookfield, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Brookfield, U.S.A., has been to New York to spend a few days with friends. Mrs. J. Chandler Barnard, 2314 South 21st street, gave a dance for Miss Hortense Hodges at her mother's home in the yard, Mrs. Arthur Owens, wife of Major Owens, U.S.M.C.

Miss Elizabeth Field, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Field, the Hotel Blenheim, entertained at luncheon Tuesday in honor of Miss Louise Hughes. The other guests were Misses Hope Wilson, Cornelia Brookwater, Mary Page, Caroline Barclay, Elizabeth Bartow, Nancy Cope, Evelyn Page, Mary Wister, Jane Yeatman, Esther Rhodes.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 26, 1919.

Mrs. Hubert W. Harris, of Memphis, Tenn., wife of Lieutenant Harris, U.S.N., is a guest at the Monticello. Mrs. William Van D. Jewett is the guest of friends in Philadelphia and later will visit friends in New York. Mrs. R. M. Watt and Mrs. G. H. Shepherd, who have been guests of relatives in York, Pa., since leaving Annapolis, have returned to their home in the yard. Mrs. Nevett Steele, who has been visiting Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates in the yard, has returned to Annapolis.

Mrs. Holt W. Page has left for Washington to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Louis H. Maxfield. Mrs. Harrison Nesbitt and little daughters, guests of Paymr. and Mrs. Donald W. Nesbitt, Naval Base, have returned to their home in Pittsburgh.

The officers of the U.S.S. Matoka had a dinner-dance on Monday for Mesdames B. Saunders Bullard, Thom Henderson, Misses Bolton, of Richmond, Va.; Cora Corning, of Washington; Mildred Meeks, of Houston, Texas; Kathleen Tucker, Kathleen Bain, Margaret Simmons, Cornelia Curtis, Anne Waller, Martha Wilson, Paymr. A. P. Page, Jr., and Messrs. Ralph Dawson and William Field. Lieut. Col. Herbert B. Hayden, Field Art., U.S.A., who is with the General Staff in Washington, spent Saturday with his parents, Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Hayden, U.S.N., Westover avenue. Mrs. L. W. Sprattling is spending two weeks with relatives in Philadelphia. F. A. Surg. S. L. Christian, U.S.N., and Mrs. Christian and little daughter leave this week for Savannah, Ga. Miss Cora Corning, of Washington, is a guest at the Chamberlin, Old Point, to be with her brother, Lieut. P. C. Corning, U.S.N., who is attached to the Princess Matoka.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly, of Brookline, Mass., have arrived to be the guest of their daughter and son-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Brantz Mayer, Newport News. Mrs. Harry Burgess, guest of Mrs. Curtis B. Munger, Naval Base, has returned to New York.

Rear Admiral R. M. Watt has returned to his office in the yard after a week's illness. The destroyer McKean, Lieut. Comdr. R. C. Williams, has arrived for her torpedo armament. On Wednesday at the home of Paymr. and Mrs. Donald W. Nesbitt, at the Naval Base, their small daughter and son, Nancy Constantine Nesbitt and Donald Wallace Nesbitt, and Paymaster Nesbitt's two little nieces, Edith Carolina Nesbitt and Nancy Elizabeth Nesbitt, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Nesbitt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., were christened. Chaplain E. W. Scott, U.S.N., of the Episcopal Church, performed the rite, following which Paymr. and Mrs. Nesbitt entertained at tea, when they were assisted in receiving by Mesdames Harrison Nesbitt and W. J. Carver.

Paymr. W. L. Van Buren, who has just returned from overseas, is spending a short leave with Mrs. Van Buren and children at their home, Charlton Apartments, Ghent. Miss Mary Pike, guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. Donald W. Nesbitt, has returned to her home, Thomasville, N.C.

Major and Mrs. Robert O. Underwood, U.S.M.C., had a dinner at the Country Club on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. George C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C.; Major and Mrs. J. A. Rossel, U.S.M.C.; Med. Dir. and Mrs. Frank C. Cook, Miss Elizabeth Whiting, of Chicago, and Lieut. Comdr. Jules James, U.S.N.

Capt. Robert S. Miller, U.S.A., recently ordered from Camp Lee to Panama, arrived last week to join Mrs. Miller and little son for a week's leave at Mrs. Maigne's, Freemason street. He will leave for Panama this week. Lieut. Col. Robert Y. Rhea, U.S.M.C., who has many friends in this vicinity, where he was formerly attached to the Marine Barracks, has been ordered back to the United States from the American Legation at Peking.

Preceding the dance at the Country Club on Saturday a dinner was given for Mrs. Philip Taliaferro, wife of Captain Taliaferro, U.S.A.; Misses Tucker and Armistead, Messrs. Jackson, Wigg, Jenkins and Capt. Charles S. Wilcox, U.S.M.C. One of the most beautiful dances ever given at the Ghent Club in point of decorations was that given by the officers and men of the U.S. transport Zealandia last week, which has recently returned from overseas. Music was by the Naval Base orchestra, the band from the Zealandia and a Hawaiian quartette. The guests were many of the officers of the 5th Naval District and their wives.

The officers of the U.S. Air Station at the Naval Base had a farewell dinner-dance at the Country Club last week for Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger, who left for Atlantic to join the proposed air voyage across the Atlantic by Lieutenant Commander Bellinger is being looked forward to with the greatest interest by everyone in this vicinity, where, by his kindly courtesy to all, he has endeared himself.

Mrs. B. Saunders Bullard had a tea last Tuesday for twenty guests, who were received by Mrs. Bullard, assisted by Miss Mary Crutchfield, of Hamilton, Mont.; Elizabeth Potter, of Chicago, and Bedford Murray. One of the most interesting events which has taken place in this vicinity was the presentation of a service of silver consisting of four pieces and a large tray which bears an inscription of esteem and affection by the crew of the Naval Air Station Naval Base to Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Patrick N. L. Bellinger. The presentation took place last Wednesday at nine o'clock at the crew's barracks, Naval Air Station.

Capt. Charles S. Wilcox, U.S.M.C., who has been overseas for some time, arrived at Mrs. Maigne's, Freemason street. Lieut. James Green Martin, U.S.A., left last week for Miami, Fla., to join his mother and sister and spend ten days' furlough. Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., who has been guests of their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Vail Castle, Rochester, N.Y., have returned to Pelham place. Mrs. Robert Miller and little son, who have been spending some time in Petersburg,

Va., are spending several weeks with Mrs. Miller's aunt, Mrs. Maigne, Freemason street, before leaving for Panama to join Captain Miller, U.S.A., who has been ordered there for duty. Capt. Lester T. Gayle, U.S.A., of Portsmouth, and Lieut. Charles Crossen, U.S.A., of California, who have been the guests of Captain Gayle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Gayle, Hampton place, Portsmouth, have left for Walter Reed Hospital, Washington. Both were confined in a base hospital many months in France.

KANSAS FAVORS RETURNING SOLDIERS.

Topeka, Kas., March 23, 1919.

The Kansas legislature, ending this month, has passed several laws of particular interest to men who have been in Federal Service. The political preference law, which has been in force in favor of veterans of the Civil War and of the Spanish-American War has been extended to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines (excluding conscientious objectors) of the recent war. The law provides that any ex-soldier or sailor who applies for appointment in public employment shall be appointed if of good reputation, and if he can perform the duties. Peddlers' licenses and fishing licenses can be had for the asking by returned soldiers. Governor Allen made his first appointment under this law by naming Col. William McDowse Kowan, provost marshal of the 35th Division now in France, as a member of the state tax commission, at a salary of \$3,000, to take his office July 1. He was a valued officer of the Kansas National Guard during the Mexican border troubles and again when the state militia was called into federal service for the present war. Lieut. Col. Frank L. Travis, 117th Ammunition Train, 42d (Rainbow) Division, who was elected superintendent of the state department of insurance during his absence, has assumed his duties and has installed the military system of correspondence in his office. In a period of less than thirty days 2,400 letters passed through the office. The state board of health and state tax commission are other state offices which use the military system of correspondence.

Cities and counties of Kansas are authorized to vote bonds for the erection of soldier memorials by the recent legislature. These memorials may be buildings, monuments or various permanent improvements. The memorial building idea seems particularly popular. Because many men were afraid of losing their discharges, the Kansas legislature passed a law requiring the registration of discharges in the Adjutant General's office. A certified copy of a discharge sent to this office at Topeka will be registered, and, upon request, a certificate of the registration will be sent at any time.

The legislature passed legislation to encourage the newly organized State Guard. Cities are authorized to vote bonds for the erection of armories. Also appropriations may be made to equip halls if the municipalities so desire. This is in addition to the regular appropriations from the state for rent of quarters and the support from the federal government. The salary of C. I. Martin, Adjutant General, who served as brigadier general of the 70th Brigade, 35th Division, was increased from \$2,500 to \$3,000. Wilder S. McCall, who served as a brigadier general in the National Army at Camp Beauregard, La., was appointed brigadier general of the Kansas National Guard.

Hundreds of copies of "The Jayhawkierinfrance," unofficial organ of the 437th Infantry at Campigny, France, have been received in Kansas. Sgt. Major W. J. Stunder found a deserted printshop, and from the regimental personnel found enough printers and newspaper men to produce a readable four page, four column weekly publication.

The Kansas legislature appropriated \$35,000 as a fund to be used largely in New York to entertain returning Kansas soldiers, particularly of the 35th and 89th Divisions and the 117th Ammunition train. Adjutant Gen. C. I. Martin will be in charge of the reception activities, assisted by Miss Helen Ostertag and Mrs. Cora G. Lewis.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., March 25, 1919.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Taylor, Jr., of Leavenworth, entertained sixteen guests at a beautiful dinner Saturday, honoring Col. and Mrs. Edward Calvert and Col. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins. Mrs. A. S. Cowan honored her sister-in-law, Mrs. James Houston, of Dallas, Texas, at a line party at the Orpheum Theater, followed by tea at the Green tea room, on Monday for Mesdames Houston, Nalle, Peek, Gowen, Grieves, Calvert, Wilder and Humphrey, Misses Mary and Lottie Fuller.

Col. George W. Winterburn, week-end guest of Col. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins, left Sunday evening for Washington, D.C. Col. Edward Calvert, who has spent a month with Mrs. Calvert and daughter, Martha, at the Hotel Columbia in Leavenworth, will leave Wednesday for Washington for temporary duty. Col. Henry Gibbins will leave Thursday for Fort Keogh, Mont., Reumont Station. Mrs. Gibbins and family will join him in several weeks.

Capt. Thomas L. Johnson, U.S.N., Mrs. Johnson and children arrived Saturday from New York to be guests of Captain Johnson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Johnson, in Leavenworth.

Col. and Mrs. James Houston and children arrived Saturday from Fort Riley to be guests of Colonel Houston's mother and sister, Mrs. A. S. Cowan, en route to his new station at Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Nelson Boice will leave the first of the week for Rochester, Minn., for a course of treatment at the Mayo Hospital. Mrs. Kelly will arrive this week from San Francisco to spend several weeks as guest of Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Haas at the Planters' Apartments. Colonel Kelly is with the Army of Occupation in Germany.

Col. and Mrs. Henry Gibbins were entertained at the Hotel Muehlbach in Kansas City, Mo., Friday by Col. George Winterburn, of Washington, D.C. Word has come to friends here of the marriage of Miss Juanita Broune, of Ardmore, Okla., and Lieut. Paul Hooper, which was celebrated Feb. 22 in Waco, Texas. Lieut. and Mrs. Hooper left immediately after the marriage for Camp Lee, Va., where Lieutenant Hooper will be stationed. Lieutenant Hooper is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hooper, of Leavenworth.

Recommendations for clemency toward general prisoners at the Disciplinary Barracks are going steadily to Washington, according to recent announcements made by Colonel Rice, prison commandant. During the week ending Feb. 24 more than 340 recommendations were forwarded to the Judge Advocate General of the Army. At present the recommendations number 1,343, according to the reviewing board's report made after the recommendations were forwarded March 6. Thirty-six prisoners were released Tuesday. They were given \$5 only. The released men drew no back pay or allotments.

A team consisting of members from the High School faculty of Leavenworth defeated the team representing Company F, 49th Infantry, in a fast game of basketball in the fort gymnasium Thursday night. The final score was 31 to 22, in favor of the city squad. On Thursday a snappy baseball game between Companies I and L on the battalion field, the first baseball game of the season, was played. Company L was defeated by 17 to 5 after a hard fight against superior batting ability and better team work of Company I team.

Sixteen non-commissioned officers of the 49th Infantry, now stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been selected for assistant instructors in military science and tactics, the Government's subject on the curriculum of many colleges and universities.

Capt. H. Montague, who arrived in Leavenworth on Thursday from Birmingham, Ala., on leave to visit his parents, was arrested at their home Friday on a charge of passing fraudulent Government vouchers. The arrest was made upon orders from Camp Sheridan, his station. Captain Montague was taken to Kansas City for arraignment and he emphatically denied the charges. The accused officer was born and reared at Fort Leavenworth. He is a first lieutenant of Infantry in the Regular Army, with the emergency rank of captain. He was under orders to sail April 1 from New Orleans to join his new command in the 33d Infantry, stationed at Gatun, Canal Zone. Captain Montague left Monday night with a Secret Service agent for Birmingham.

The funeral of 1st Lieut. James Medill, whose death occurred at Houston, Texas, was held Monday and was largely attended by many friends both from the city and Fort Leavenworth. The services were held from the Sacred Heart Church

(Continued on page 1068.)

Fort Leavenworth—Continued from page 1067.

band was a full military one. The band of the 49th Infantry, under leadership of Lieutenant Lewis, and a platoon of Infantry, under command of Lieutenant Brown, attended. Six lieutenants—Conlin, Ritter, Lon, Gibson, Bolt and Hopkins—were the pall-bearers.

NOTES FROM CUBA.

Santiago de Cuba, March 21, 1919.

Mrs. Jacobowitz and Mrs. Swallow have joined their husbands, Captain Jacobowitz and Lieutenant Swallow.

Moonlight parties are very popular, especially those on the bay. A boat trip, swim, picnic lunch and impromptu dance constitute the program, and they are most enjoyable. Many of the Santiago girls attend since the parties are very popular. Mrs. Hall, wife of Col. Newt H. Hall, and Mrs. Clum, wife of the American Consul, chaperone the parties.

The "at home" given by Mrs. Hall was, as always, crowded. These delightful affairs are very successful. Dances in and about Santiago are frequent, but the one given by the enlisted men this week was a particularly pretty affair, with its skillful decorating and excellent management.

Col. T. Treadwell, Col. Newt H. Hall, Major Smith, Major Arthur, Doctor Bockus, Captain Hanway, Captain Bierman, Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Hanway spent an afternoon exploring the remains of Moro Castle, a relic of the Spanish-American War. Lieut. Col. C. Campbell is expected to join the 7th Regiment soon.

D.S.M. FOR FOREIGN OFFICERS.

The War Department states that by direction of the President the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to the following foreign officers who have performed meritorious services for the American E.F. and for the common cause of the Allies:

British.

Gen.—Sir Henry Hughes Wilson, G.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of the Imperial General Staff; Sir John S. Cowans, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.V.O., Quartermaster General to the Forces; Sir William R. Robertson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C., Commander-in-Chief, Great Britain.

Lieut. Gen.—Sir George M. W. Macdonough, K.C.M., G.C.B., Adjutant General to the Forces; Sir William Furse, K.C.B., D.S.O., Master General of the Ordnance; Sir T. H. J. O. Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.G., Director General, Army Medical Services; Earl of Cavan, 10th Army in Italy.

Major Gen.—Sir Charles H. Harington, K.C.B., D.S.O., Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff; P. P. DeB. Radcliffe, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Military Operations; William Thwaites, C.B., Director of Military Intelligence; R. Hutchings, C.B., D.S.O., Director of Organization; F. G. Bond, C.B., C.M.G., Director of Quartermasters; Sir Hugh Montague Trenchard, K.C.B., D.S.O., Chief of Air Staff; Evan Carter, Director General, Forage and Supplies, B.E.F.; H. J. Ellis, commanding Tank Corps.

Brig. Gen.—C. H. Delano-Osborne, C.M.G., Director of Movements (Transportation); C. A. Foulkes, Director British Chemical Warfare Service.

Col.—R. B. Campbell, Deputy Inspector of Bayonet and Physical Training, B.E.F.

Lieut. Col.—G. C. R. Overton, liaison officer, American Rest Camp, Winchester, England; B. R. Peal, in charge British Aviation Office at Paris; P. H. L. Playfair, C.O., 13th Wing, R.A.F.; Thomas Cunningham, instructor, Army Staff College; H. Needham, instructor, Army Staff College; H. W. Holland, British censorship and publicity section.

Majors—R. G. Glynn, instructor, Army Staff College; C. F. Atkinson, instructor, Army Intelligence School; Rennison, instructor, Army School of the Line; D. V. G. Blake, C.O., 3d Squadron, Australian Flying Corps; C. G. Boyce, attached as staff officer, Units of R.F.A., serving with 2d U.S. Army Corps; C. A. Liddbury, attached 2d U.S. Army Corps.

French.

Lieut. Col.—R. Becq, Chef du Service Telegraphique 2 me Armee.

Comdt.—Louis H. J. Badre, French Military Mission, forestry officer, attached G.H.Q., A.E.F.; P. C. Barrillon, Chef du Service d'Exploitation Militaire des Forêts.

Capt.—Edouard Barrand, instructor, Army Intelligence School; Georges Borelli, liaison officer, 158th U.S.F.A. Brigade, and operations officer, 55th U.S.F.A. Brigade; F. Bataillard, French provost, 1st U.S. Army Corps.

Lieut.—Dev. P. R. I. Ardon, instructor, Valdahon Training Camp.

Italian.

Col.—Aldo Rymonino, chief of group of Allied missions in Italy; Rodolfo Ragioni, Italian military delegate for British and American troops.

Majors—Lorenzo Allegretti, C.O., Arditi assault battalion; Filippo Molteni, chief of Paris Section, Italian Foreign Military Aeronautical Mission.

HONORS FOR CIVILIAN OFFICIALS.

The War Department announced on March 27 that a cablegram from General Pershing states that by direction of the President the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to the following civilians, who have been on duty with the A.E.F., for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services."

Paul D. Cravath, representative of the Treasury Department. With great ability, energy and patience, he co-operated in international matters involving the interests of the A.E.F.

Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the U.S. Shipping Board. With tireless energy, he surmounted extreme difficulties and increased trans-Atlantic tonnage to an extent to allow of a steady shipment, both of troops and necessary supplies.

George McFadden, representative in France of the War Trade Board. In close liaison with the General Purchasing Board of the A.E.F. he had a guiding influence in determining the methods of the invaluable co-operation of the War Trade Board in the supply procurement efforts of the Army in France and in neutral and other Allied countries.

Dwight W. Morrow, member of the American Shipping Mission. He was responsible for the first intelligent epitomization of the complete Allied tonnage situation and his able presentation of it resulted in all possible economy.

L. H. Sherman, member of American Inter-Allied Maritime Council. As civilian member of the first sec-

tion of the General Staff, A.E.F., he placed his extensive technical and business knowledge of the shipping industry at the disposal of the A.E.F. when tonnage and shipping problems were of the most vital importance.

Edward R. Stettinius, member and chairman of the Advisory Liquidation Board of the A.E.F., had a guiding influence in the determination of most important Army policies. He gave most useful co-operation and suggestions in connection with the establishment of the finance section of the General Staff, formed to co-ordinate the business and financial interests of the Army.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

ARMSTRONG.—Born at Detroit, Mich., March 7, 1919, a son to Capt. and Mrs. Cuthbert Armstrong, late Q.M. Corps, U.S.A.

BALLARD.—Born to Capt. and Mrs. James L. Ballard, U.S.A., on Feb. 27, 1919, at Congregational Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, a son, James Lester, jr., a grandson of Col. Earl C. Carnahan, 25th U.S. Inf.

DECKER.—Born to Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, U.S.N., at the Woman's Hospital of Maryland, Baltimore, a son, Walter Boardman Decker, jr., on March 21, 1919.

GAMBLE.—Born on March 8 to Lieut. M. G. Gamble, jr., and Mrs. Gamble, U.S.N., a son.

HALLSTROM.—Born at Jamaica Plain, Mass., March 25, 1919, a daughter, Charlotte Bernadine, to Capt. Walter A. Hallstrom, U.S.A., and Mrs. Hallstrom.

JOHNSON.—Born at West Point, N.Y., March 23, 1919, to Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Johnson, 5th U.S. Cav., a daughter.

JONES.—Born at Fort Riley, Kas., March 18, 1919, a daughter to Dorothy Ellis Jones, wife of Capt. C. R. Jones, 21st Inf., U.S.A.

LANNON.—Born on March 21, 1919, a son to the wife of Lieut. Thomas Ryder Lannon, Coast Art., U.S.A.

NELSON.—Born at Philadelphia, Pa., March 22, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. William Nelson, Construction Corps, U.S.N., a son, Ross Stewart Nelson.

NICHOLSON.—Born at No. 1200 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. W. C. F. Nicholson, a son, Edward Carry Nicholson.

PARMELEE.—Born at Annapolis, Md., March 14, 1919, a son, Robert Lee Henry Parmelee, to Lieut. and Mrs. H. P. Parmelee, U.S.N.

SHREVE.—Born at Peoria, Ill., Feb. 16, 1919, to the wife of Capt. C. J. Shreve, U.S.A., a son, Harold Clements Shreve.

WILLIAMS.—Born to Col. and Mrs. George Williams, U.S.A., at Norfolk, Va., March 23, 1919, a son, George Williams, jr.

MARRIED.

PEACOCK.—SANFORD.—At Dorchester, Mass., March 24, 1919, Lieut. Alfred B. Peacock, Pay Corps, U.S.N.R.F., and Miss Hazel Sanford.

SPRINGALL.—HALSEY.—At San Antonio, Texas, March 15, 1919, Lieut. Franklin W. Halsey, Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Mary Stevens Springall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Stevens.

TALIAFERRO.—WATKINS.—At Washington, D.C., March 26, 1919, Capt. William M. Taliaferro, U.S.A., and Miss Ruth Watkins.

DIED.

PATTERSON.—Died at his home in New York city, March 21, 1919, after a short illness, Sergt. Andrew J. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, father of Lieut. Col. William H. Patterson, 59d Inf., U.S.A.

ROOSEVELT.—Died at sea March 26, 1919, Major James A. Roosevelt, U.S.A., cousin of the late President Theodore Roosevelt.

WOODS.—Died at Newport, Ky., March 16, 1919, George V. Woods, the four months' old son of Lieut. and Mrs. George Woods, 51st Inf., U.S.A.

BLOOD TRANSFUSION IN A.E.F.

One of the remarkable developments of war surgery was the use made in the American Expeditionary Force of "canned blood," a colloquialism for sterile flasks used to contain tested bloods which were prepared for use in an emergency. Many lives were saved through blood transfusion. The story of its development in the A.E.F. comes from a Medical Corps officer of the Surgeon General's Office, who, for more than a year, was with the A.E.F. Experience in other wars has shown that of causes of death among wounded soldiers two stood out as heavy factors; shock and hemorrhage. Although the true physiological mechanism of shock is not entirely solved, scientific workers have gone far in their efforts toward a better understanding of it. Shock is characterized principally by loss of body heat, prostration and unconsciousness, a lowered blood pressure, and an alteration in the circulation—a stagnation of blood somewhere in the body, most probably in the capillaries. In the sense that there is a loss of blood from the circulation, an analogy does exist between shock and hemorrhage. The advantages of blood transfusion were found to apply to the treatment of shock as well as to that of hemorrhage.

It was deemed advisable to organize special teams for resuscitation work. Officers of the Medical Corps who had had medical rather than surgical training were selected, releasing surgeons for operative work. These activities were directed by Col. Walter E. Cannon, M. C., professor of physiology in Harvard and director of the Physiological Laboratory at the Central Medical Laboratory, A.E.F., who gave a course of instruction. The transfusion of blood is by no means a modern idea. It is perfection of the technique that has made the procedure available for sure and easy use in the Army and elsewhere. By the old method, called the "direct," the blood vessels of two individuals are connected and the blood allowed to flow from one to another. This, however, has obvious disadvantages. The big step in development came with the introduction of the "indirect" methods. In these blood from one individual is received in a receptacle and then injected into another individual. An important consideration is the prevention of coagulation. If pieces of coagulated blood should happen to be injected some small vessel in the body probably would become plugged. One method eliminates coagulation by receiving the blood in a solution of some substance known to prevent it. The substance generally used is a salt known as sodium citrate.

Medical men with the A.E.F. decided that whatever method was adopted would have to be simple, which could be taught and learned in a very short time, yet as faultless as possible. The indirect method, using sodium citrate to prevent coagulation, was decided upon. Apparatus was devised to serve as a model for the standard outfit. This was made of glass bottles, glass tubing, rubber stoppers and rubber tubing. Very little skilled work was required in preparing it. At the Central Medical Laboratory the outfits were prepared and put up in

carrying cases. Every officer who took the course of instruction there was sent out with a set ready for use.

There is danger of the transmission of disease through the transfused blood. An individual who is suffering from such a disease must never be used as a donor. There is also the possible biological incompatibility between two bloods. This is not thoroughly understood, but it is known that the blood serum of some individuals will cause the red blood cells of others to break up. This, if it takes place within the body, usually causes death. Some years ago Dr. Moss, of Johns Hopkins, showed that it was possible to classify all individuals into four groups with reference to this. The group to which an individual belongs can be determined. In all the hospitals in France the personnel and convalescent patients were grouped and a list was kept. A glance at the list of donors of blood and one is chosen who belongs to the same group as the patient. Occasionally the blood was stored on ice for several days and then used perhaps at the firing line. Such cases were relatively few, however. More often, if donors could not be procured or not in sufficient numbers, as during big attacks, certain fluid substitutes for blood were employed. There are many such fluids. The old standard was sterile normal salt solution, but the benefit is usually lost in a short time. A relatively permanent effect was secured by the use of a six per cent. solution of gum acacia in normal salt, adopted for the use of the American Army. This was sterilized and could be administered almost anywhere. Although it did not have certain properties possessed by blood, it did supply lost bulk, maintaining blood pressure and giving natural resources an opportunity to assert themselves. When the patient reached a point for a transfusion to be performed he had a better chance of being alive to receive the benefit of it. By these methods many men were returned to their families who, in previous wars, would have lived but a few hours.

STATE FORCES.

Lieut. Col. Edward J. Westcott, of Albany, N.Y., has been promoted assistant to the Adjutant General, to the rank of colonel. Colonel Westcott has been in the Adjutant General's office for twenty-five years, and was acting adjutant general from the time General Sherrill resigned until the appointment of General Berry.

Governor Smith of New York reviewed the 8th Coast Artillery, N.Y. Guard, under Colonel Teets, in its armory on March 22 before a large audience and expressed himself as very much pleased at the showing of the command.

MEMORIAL SERVICE BY NEW YORK GUARD.

Governor Smith of New York has designated Sunday, April 27, for holding memorial services by the military forces of the state "in honor of the men and women from New York who joined the Federal forces during the world war and who died in that service for the cause of liberty and justice. In transmitting instructions to the Guard officials Adj. Gen. Charles W. Berry said: "The Governor hopes that each regimental and other separate unit commander of the New York Guard will set aside that day for such religious and patriotic services as may be appropriate for the occasion and that each command will be paraded at its home station for such services."

71ST NEW YORK—COL. J. H. WELLS.

Among the interesting events at the review of the 71st Infantry, New York Guard, by Governor Smith of New York, in the armory on the night of March 21, was a presentation of colors to the regiment by the Veterans Corps of Artillery, Lieut. Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired (Brevet Major Gen., New York), commanding. General Gardiner in a brief speech presented the colors on behalf of his organization, and said that he had known the 71st since its organization in 1852 as a distinctive American regiment. He paid tribute to its services in the Civil War and since, and pointed to the fact that in the present war its officers and men were divided among different organizations which had won renown on the battlefields of Europe and it had furnished over 300 men to the 165th (old 68th N.Y.) Colonel Gardiner said the command had always performed its duty. Col. J. H. Wells in reply said that the Veterans Corps of Artillery had been the best friend to the present 71st.

Governor Smith, in addition to his own staff, had a number of officers attached to his staff for the evening who had been serving in the U.S. Army in battles in France, and who were former officers of the old 71st. These included Capt. Henry Maslin, who is still suffering from his severe wounds; Lieut. I. K. Fearn, U.S.A., who fought with the 32d Division, and a son of Capt. William B. Fearn, now a member of the Governor's staff; Lieut. Col. W. A. Delamater and Capt. Harry Merz, U.S.A. Governor Smith, who was an interested spectator, was deeply impressed with the various exhibitions, which were unusually interesting and of very high order.

After singing by the regiment, a quartet sang with wonderful harmony and clear rendition several war songs with catchy airs, in a manner which brought a great tempest of applause, the Governor joining vigorously. This quartet would make a hit the country over in vaudeville, and some enterprising manager should get after it. The review and evening parade by the regiment under Colonel Wells was splendidly performed, and before the parade was concluded there were two finely executed company drills. Co. E, under Capt. E. J. Orsenigo, went through a drill in close order in which movements were executed in both quick and double time. This was followed by a drill in extended order, including firings. Co. F, under Capt. G. D. Morris, then gave a drill in close order, performed a bayonet drill with vigor and pep, and executed the bayonet in fine shape. The drills of both companies were excellent, and the officers and men of both commands are to be congratulated on giving such a finished exhibition. Long service decorations were presented to a number of members of the regiment. These included Majors J. W. Lyon, B. G. Wager and E. C. Kuehnle. The band under Lieut. L. L. Eben rendered a fine program of music, which the large audience highly enjoyed. Among the many special guests present were Lieut. Col. W. A. Hallahan, Major Charles Elliot Warren and Capt. C. F. True, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. O. B. Bridgman, Col. J. J. Byrne, Col. S. G. Teets, Lieut. Col. J. W. Myers and Major F. J. Foley, N.Y., and Chaplain E. B. Smith, of Governors Island.

It is interesting to note that figures 2557, on the regimental service flag of the 71st, represent 1947 officers and men in the war service from the old 71st Infantry, N.G.U.S., and 610 officers and men in the war service from the new 71st of the New York Guard.

74TH NEW YORK—COL. N. E. TURGEON.

Brig. Gen. Louis L. Babecek, commanding the 4th Brigade, N.Y. Guard, reviewed the 74th Infantry, whose headquarters are at Buffalo, under command of Col. Newton E. Turgeon, in the armory on the night of March 12. The event was a particularly interesting one, as it was the first time that the different companies have assembled together as a regimental unit. The regiment has fourteen companies—eight in Buffalo, three at Niagara Falls, and one each at Albion, Medina and Tonawanda. Altogether there were some 1,300 officers and men parading, the command making a highly commendable showing.

The regiment was formed in line of masses for the review, which was taken by Colonel Turgeon, and afterward for the parade. The companies were equalized in each battalion. The 1st Battalion, Major Horton, had five companies of thirty-six files front. The 2d Battalion, Major MacBee, had five companies of thirty-two files front, and the 3d Battalion, Major Kendall, had four companies of twenty-eight files front. Fol-

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NON-COM WANTED

Wanted a non-com. officer of Regular Army on active list for detail at military school with experience as instructor in swimming and gymnasium, or office work, or both. Must be man of character and education. **Extra pay.** Write stating qualifications and references to C. W. NEWHALL, Headmaster Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.

Following the regimental parade the members who qualified as experts, sharpshooters and marksmen received their decorations. There were thirty-two experts, twenty-six sharpshooters and sixty-three marksmen. Dancing followed the military ceremonies and a large audience was present.

Since its organization as a state guard regiment the 74th has furnished 532 officers and men to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States. The regiment has an enlisted band, which has already established quite a reputation for itself.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A camp of instruction for commissioned officers of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia will be established at Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., from June 8 to June 13, inclusive. This camp will be under the direction and supervision of the brigade commander. Organizations of the Pennsylvania Reserve Militia will participate in a camp of instruction at Mount Gretna, Lebanon County, Pa., from July 12 to July 19, inclusive.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

J. M. asks: Is a single officer occupying one room entitled to the difference in commutation between four rooms, which he is entitled to according to the rank of captain, and the one room which is assigned to him? Answer: No, says the Comptroller.

O. B.—All time absent from duty on account of confinement order must be made up, to complete enlistment period.

G. E. M. asks: (1) Does service in the Philippine Islands count double time toward retirement in the case of officers of the Philippine Scouts? (2) An officer who entered the Federal service as captain, N.G.U.S., is promoted major on discharge from the service. Is his commission of the same grade as that of a major, U.S.A., who has been serving as temporary lieutenant colonel? Answer: (1) Double time for service beyond the continental limits of the United States shall not be counted for the purposes of this section so as to reduce the actual period of service below twenty years. (2) Is of a later date in the emergency Army. You do not state whether the temporary lieutenant colonel is a permanent major in the Regular Army.

WHITE.—Man who enlisted Aug. 22, 1915, is due for furlough Aug. 22, 1919, and discharge in 1922. As to whether your promotion Feb. 9, 1918, was in the Regular Army or only temporary, ask your adjutant.

F. S.—You may apply through the channel for furlough to reserve on account of dependents. Circular 77 governs.

O. W.—Time en route to or from foreign station did not count double toward retirement.

E. P.—An officer may sell his clothing; also an officer may wear his uniform now after discharge under a recent law. See pages 919 and 927, our issue of March 1. What to do with unused mileage books—give them away; send to one of the camps.

C. N. B.—National Guardsmen in Federal service on the Mexican border share with the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and other wars, including the war with Germany, the right to count their ninety days or more service as credit toward the time required to prove up homestead. Wounded men need not have served ninety days, but may count the entire period of enlistment as credit.

J. J. S.—A discharged officer who re-enlists in the Regular Army would enlist in his former Regular Army non-com. grade, though the War Department could, while a higher emergency vacancy exists, place him therein for the time being.

E. S.—See answer to R. T.

R. T.—Men who were due for furlough to the reserve subsequently to April 1, 1917, but were held for service are not automatically re-enlisted, though they are receiving the pay of the next period. Ask the recruiting officer at your post as to the regulations for recruiting under the recent law authorizing enlistments for terms of one year and of three years.

ANXIOUS.—The 35th Balloon Co. is assigned to early convoy home. Date not announced.

A. A. DeG.—Active service in the Army during the Spanish-American War in Cuba and the Philippines is computed double time for retirement. See A.R. 134.

H. T.—For the address of the retired Q.M. sergeant apply to The Adjutant General, giving reason for seeking the information. There is no published directory of retired enlisted men.

S. E.—Man who re-enlisted for the duration of the war is entitled to be discharged within four months after declaration of peace by the President.

H. J. A.—You are not entitled to a hold-over qualification as gunner, but as firing competition has been resumed you will be allowed to requalify. Ask your C.O. for the latest order. You know that firing for qualification was suspended early last year for the war.

J. M. E.—The recruiting officer at your camp will tell you the conditions under which recruiting is now carried on.

P. J. M. asks: On what date in April, 1899, did the U.S.A.T. Sheridan arrive in the Philippine Islands, by way of Suez

Canal, with the 12th U.S. Infantry on board? (2) On what date in December, 1901, did the U.S.A.T. Thomas arrive in San Francisco with casualties for discharge camp, Angel Island, Calif.? Answer: (1) April 14, 1899. (2) Dec. 18, 1901.

S. A. F. asks: Sergeant, first class, was stationed at Camp Fremont, Calif., from Aug. 1, 1918, to Jan. 10, 1919, and lived in a tent with four other men. Is he entitled to commutation of quarters for that time? Answer: Not entitled.

E. C. B.—There has been no announcement by the War Department of any intention to grant final discharges to men now serving from the reserve. Men entitled to furlough will receive it as soon as the War Department is assured of a Regular Army personnel. Of course, men entitled to re-enlistment will have the opportunity.

R. M. S.—Ask The A.G. for the D.S.M. in place of your certificate of merit.

G. C. B.—The pay of commissioned personnel, Philippine Scouts, is the same as in the Regular Army. Appointments are made in the grade of second lieutenant. Apply to The A.G. for circular and authority to take examination.

READER.—We have published no G.O. referring to ribbon covering citations in divisional orders.

L. C.—Mail for officers or men of the U.S.S. Westerner should be addressed to that ship in care of the Postmaster, New York.

12TH N.Y.—You will find your question answered in the Interpretations in our issue of March 15, page 1001.

MEXICAN SERVICE MEDALS.—The original order granting medals to those who went into Mexico or had engagements on the border with Mexicans is G.O. 155, 1917. The order relating to the medal authorized by Congress for the National Guardsmen who served on the Mexican border is G.O. 8, 1919.

C. A. O.—After the Regular Army officers, the other officers rank as explained in G.O. 144, 1917.

A. G.—An enlisted man who enlisted July 16, 1914, and was furloughed to the Regular Army Reserve Feb. 18, 1919, is entitled to the \$60 bonus, which the law says is payable to "reservists placed on inactive duty."

SUBSCRIBER.—The pay of lieutenant (j.g.) is \$1,500 shore duty and \$1,800 at sea first five years from date of commission. Warrant carpenter drawing \$2,000 per annum would not suffer a reduction in pay by accepting temporary appointment as assistant naval constructor with rank of lieutenant (j.g.).

EMKAY.—The clothing and equipment that the enlisted man may keep permanently on discharge includes not only his uniform, but his socks and underwear. In order that he may obtain the \$60 bonus he must enclose his honorable discharge certificate, or a true copy thereof certified by a recruiting officer, together with his request for the bonus. The certificate will be returned by the Zone Finance Office.

A. L. W.—Man was discharged on Nov. 30, 1918, and granted mileage at the rate of 3½ cents per mile to the place of enlistment, is entitled to an additional 1½ cents per mile; also to \$60 bonus. Send discharge certificate and statement to Zone Finance Office, Lemon Building, Washington, and say where you wish the travel and bonus sent to.

HOME-COMING TROOPS.—To the many inquiries as to when this or that organization is to sail we can only say, watch our weekly reports of sailings. If you do not find what you want, wait for the next announcement. The Answers editor has no additional information regarding schedule sailings. We published the schedule by divisions in our issue of March 8. The 88th Division is not released for early convoy.

R. H. H. asks: When will the next examinations be given for second lieutenancy in the U.S. Marine Corps for applicants from civil life? Answer: It is at present the policy to appoint from enlisted men and not directly from civil life.

SPANISH WAR AND MEXICAN SERVICE MEDALS.—See the compilation of orders for the regular service badges for the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection. These are not issued to those who were not out of the U.S. The Spanish War medal for the National Guard that served in the U.S. is issued under G.O. 8, 1919, as is also the Mexican Border medal for the National Guard. The Mexican Service (combat) badge is issued under G.O. 155, 1917, and amendments mentioned in G.O. 8, 1919. For authority to wear these badges apply to The Adjutant General. There is no badge or medal authorized for the Regular who served only in the U.S. during the Spanish War, or on the Mexican border not in an engagement.

MRS. F. E. O.—We published nominations for promotion in the Medical Corps in our issue of March 8. The 315th Sanitary Train is not scheduled for early convoy.

F. S.—No gold chevron for service in the Philippines, 1917-18, as that was not in the war zone.

P. D.—See Special Regulations 41 and 42 regarding authorized decoration of military societies and restrictions against wearing them in connection with service decorations.

C. F. B.—Write to The A.G. for authority to wear the Porto Rico Occupation badge. The clothing issued to a soldier prior to July, 1917, was charged against his clothing allowance according to regulations existing at that time. Ask The Q.M.G. Office how your account stands.

P. O. S.—Ask The A.G. regarding your volunteer service in the Spanish War.

C. E.—There is no authorized "world war ribbon." Gold and silver service stripes are prescribed, as you know, but are not worn together.

PASSPORTS.—Wives of officers cannot obtain passports to go to France at present, as was recently pointed out by official announcement.

MASTER ENGINEER.—Submit your question regarding commutation to the Q.M. Office. The change to which you refer took effect from its date.

H. S. JR.—There are no commissions issued in the "Air Service, Regular Army." We had an aviation section, Signal Corps, before the Air Service was created as a separate service for the emergency. Commissions as reserve military aviators may continue to be issued, but just what the Regular Army status of flying officers will be cannot at present be determined ahead of action by Congress, which may keep the Air Service out of the Signal Corps, or let it go back to its pre-war Signal Corps affiliation under the National Defense Act. No commissions are now issuing from civil life.

ANXIOUS.—General orders do not change the law as laid down in the Articles of War. As to permanent promotions in the Dental Corps, see list of nominations in our issue of March 8, pages 969-70.

MRS. R. S. asks: Does an officer who has been on duty in France and whose family have been occupying a rented apartment, for which he was drawing commutation, continue to draw such commutation after he reaches the United States in case he obtains a leave of absence and visits his family in said apartment? Answer: If he is still on orders to field duty he continues to draw the commutation through an ordinary leave.

W. R. B.—The death "compensation" provided for in the War Risk Insurance Act, Sec. 301, is in lieu of pension.

A. S.—Company F, 3d Inf., was in Cuba in 1898 for two months. This counts double toward retirement as an enlisted man.

L. R. J.—Ask The Adjutant General for data desired regarding Light Battery C, 7th Art.

E. I.—Regarding address of retired enlisted man, apply to The Adjutant General.

P. S.—Regarding your memorandum of discharge as an officer, write to The Adjutant General. What you have is not the final document.

H. A. G.—As we understand your question your husband is entitled to the pay of captain from the date of his acceptance of promotion.

PAY.—If you had served one or more full enlistments before your discharge in 1911 and your subsequent re-enlistment in 1917, you are entitled to pay of second period.

SERGEANT Q.M.C.—See answer to M. H. S.

M. H. S.—Man who enlisted Sept. 3, 1914, and wishes to re-enlist should apply at once, as resumption of recruiting has been authorized.

H. W. R.—There is nothing to indicate how soon retired enlisted men who are serving on active duty will be returned to their inactive status. Congress has made no provision



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for any special recognition of the retired man who have been doing active duty in this war. If within the prescribed age limits, they could apply for commission in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In the staff the age restrictions do not apply.

C. L. M.—See answer to F. H.

F. H.—Man who went to Reserve at own request at three years and was recalled to the colors for the emergency does not reach a new enlistment period while so serving; nor do the regulations permit one who has gone to the Reserve to re-enlist before his seven-year contract has been fulfilled.

C. J. A.—As you began your fourth enlistment Sept. 5, 1913, and accepted commission July 10, 1917, serving as officer until Jan. 10, 1919, you began your fifth period, since your commissioned service counted as continuous service in estimating time for determination of enlisted pay. You were not discharged for convenience of Government, but rather for your own benefit when you accepted commission. Man discharged to accept commission is not entitled to mileage except for actual travel necessary to join station to which ordered as officer.

D. L. G. asks: (1) I enlisted July 17, 1916; can I be discharged at present for the purpose of re-enlisting for one year? (For three years?) Will I be required to serve until July 17, 1920, with the colors, while an enlisted man that came in after Nov. 1, 1916, will be furloughed to the Reserve at the end of three years' service with the colors? (2) I requalified for gunner May 1, 1918; am I entitled to extra pay until May 1, 1919, or will I have to requalify for it before I draw any more pay for gunner? Answer: (1) Your first period is four years; the other man's is three; you could not be discharged at your own request for re-enlistment before 1920. (2) Good for one year.

P. E. asks: I was given a commission in the Q.M. Officers' Reserve Corps as a second lieutenant, dated Dec. 10, 1918. I enlisted under the seven-year bill and will have about one year more to do in active service. Will I be able to go into Reserve and draw pay as an enlisted man and also that of an officer? Answer: Reserve officer will be paid only for active duty as an officer. You cannot draw pay as both officer and enlisted man at same time.

D. W.—The 2d Air Service Mechanics' Regiment has not been booked for early convoy.

W. E. C. asks: Was there an order issued from the War Department stating that every soldier, marine or sailor is entitled to travel on railroads with the fare certificates at the rate of one cent a mile if he has a pass of forty-eight hours or over? Answer: No.

M. J. F. asks: I re-enlisted in Fort Bliss, Texas, in November, 1919, and now am about to be furloughed to the Reserve from the same post. Am I entitled to travel allowance to my actual bona fide home, which is Chicago, or my original place of muster into the Service at my option? Answer: At your option. See page 927, our issue of March 1.

VETERAN.—The National Guard medals are described in Changes No. 7, S.R. 42, on page 924, our issue of March 1.

OBSERVER.—The marks for intelligence police are the letters I-P.

L. K.—Perhaps if you wait a while all the various division insignia will be on sale. Some of the sporting goods stores in New York now have a number of them on sale. We have described but not illustrated most of these as noted by the Stars and Stripes of the A.E.F.

C. E. T.—Though clothing allowances were discontinued July 14, 1917, credits standing to your account at that date are good on discharge. If already discharged, submit your question to the Auditor, War Department.

W. F. H. asks: (1) An enlisted man having received a commission in the Army for the emergency and is tried under the 85th Article of War and sentenced to dismissal, will that affect his re-enlistment in the Regular Army? (2) An officer having been tried and sentenced to any punishment, does the case have to be passed upon by the President? Answer: (1) Most assuredly. (2) President reviews cases involving dismissal or capital punishment.

G. W. C.—You are No. 88 on the list of second lieutenants, Field Artillery, Regular Army. Temporary officers under present law could not rank the Regulars after peace is declared, as the National Defense Act provides that original appointments shall be in the grade of second lieutenant.

M. W. W. AND G. O. W.—Badges of societies are not allowed to be worn on the service uniform. For regulations see S.R. 41. The national commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars is Brig. Gen. Samuel W. Fountain, Devon, Pa. Address there.

L. C.—Address U.S.S. Westerner, care of Postmaster, New York.

A SUBSCRIBER.—Address the U.S. Submarine Chaser No. 353, care of Postmaster, New York.

CAPTAIN, INFANTRY.—The publication of the Monthly Directory has been resumed, and you may there find the lineal list. No Army Register has been published since 1916.

M. B. F.—The list you give—in officers of Infantry—is one more than were retired. You will find in our issue of March 8 the names of the nine Infantry officers nominated for promotion to colonel from Wolf to Murphy. The latest law governing the return of retired officers to the active list will be found in the Army Appropriation Act of 1915.

J. C. D.—E. N. Delahunt is No. 298 on the list of 359 second lieutenants, Coast Artillery, Regular Army. He holds temporary rank of first lieutenant in the Army for the emergency.

SPANISH WAR PENSION.—See article in issue of March 22 regarding rates.

G. E. L.—Former enlisted man has three months' time in which to re-enlist, after discharge from commission, to return to former enlisted rank.

S. J. S.—The enlisted personnel of staff corps and departments ordered transferred to the Quartermaster Corps from

(Continued on page 1070.)

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Answers to Correspondents—Continued from page 1069.

The Engineer Corps, the Medical Department, Chemical Warfare Service, Ordnance Department and Signal Corps by G.O. 10, 1919, are "those who are affected by the consolidation of supply operations." Read the whole order.

MRS. W. J. S.—Apply to Pension Commissioner for pension of \$13 plus \$2 for each minor child, as the widow of a Spanish War veteran. See article in issue of March 22.

B. L.—The Pension Commissioner should answer your question as to your title to pension. We cannot tell from your letter what you claim pension for.

W. B. R.—The 9th Cavalry is in the Philippines; the 10th in Arizona; the 24th Infantry is at Columbus, N.M.; 25th at Nogales, Ariz. None of these organizations went to France. There are no colored cadets at West Point.

X. Y. Z.—There is no provision for reinstating discharged officers in former Reserve Corps commissioned rank within three months or any other period. You are probably thinking of the law that allows enlisted men who are discharged from temporary commissions to return to enlisted rank formerly held. Former Reserve Corps officers who have been discharged would apply to The A.G. for opportunity to qualify by examination for commission in branch of Reserve Corps desired.

R. D.—If your service under the Provost Marshal General was not such as called for your wearing the uniform, that service does not count in determining the number of service chevrons to be worn by you on re-enlistment. The Army Service by National Guardsmen for ninety days or more under orders of the President during the Spanish War entitles them to the Spanish War medal recently authorized for National Guard. See G.O. 8, 1919.

W. A. R.—As your commissioned service July 12, 1917, to date counts as continuous service from your enlisted status, upon re-enlistment you will enter the seventh period, as your sixth period would have terminated Jan. 22, 1918, according to your statement of service.

J. C. T. asks: (1) In time of peace can a civilian be commissioned in the staff corps? (2) Where should he apply for examination as second lieutenant, Philippine Scouts? (3) What is the age limit for entrance to West Point? (4) Is there another Government school where men are commissioned except the schools for enlisted men? Answer: (1) No, except in the Reserve. (2) The Adjutant General of the Army. (3) Between seventeen years and twenty-two; that is may be admitted until the day they become twenty-two. (4) Only the training centers.

J. R. C.—Regarding the reasons for the different kinds of discharges issued in the Army, see Army Regulations, in various paragraphs as indicated by the index.

C. F. P.—The Bureau of Navigation should be able to answer your question as to prospects of early discharge or transfer to inactive duty. Apply there.

J. L. H.—Submit your question regarding pay for your service in the Spanish War and Philippine Insurrection to the Auditor for the War Department.

W. E. B.—For information regarding entrance to the Merchant Marine as a radio operator apply to the United States Shipping Board, Washington.

X. Y. Z.—No bill has been passed to give warrant officers ten per cent. increase while performing shore duty beyond the seas. A temporary officer of the Regular Army who desires to be discharged should apply through the channel.

E. V. K. asks: Could an officer in the Army draw commutation for quarters if he has a dependent widowed sister? Answer: No.

H. L.—Regarding discharge of the soldier who is now in hospital in Switzerland, submit your question to The A.G. It is the rule to discharge enlisted men after their return here. In some cases General Pershing has exercised his authority to discharge officers on the other side who have business to continue in Europe.

D. D. asks: (1) Where can I get the complete correct words to the West Point song, "Benny Havana, Oh!" and is there a book of West Point songs with music? (2) In regard to the bonus pay to officers and soldiers in varied degrees of service as mentioned, would the amount due be paid to the relatives of said officer in event of death occurring in overseas service? (3) In case of death or remarriage does the entire pension of an Army officer's (Regular Army) widow go to a dependent child, i.e., widow receives \$25 and child \$10. Does child receive \$35 in either event? Answer: (1) Try Ditson and Company, or any other music house. (2) No. (3) \$25.

A. E. W.—Try F. Bannerman and Sons for the rifle you wish to buy.

W.G.R.—It was the National Defense Act of June 6, 1916, that established the grade of quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, Q.M.C. There are no provisions for quartermaster sergeant, senior grade-clerks, but there are field clerks, Q.M.C.

E.J.B.—Your former service in state volunteers did not count in determining your status on May 11, 1908; as you had enlisted Jan. 6, 1905, and re-enlisted Jan. 6, 1908, you were in the second period May 11, 1908, and so remained until Jan. 5, 1911.

E.W.S.—The Naval Appropriation bill as passed by the House allowed a transfer of 700 temporary and Reserve officers to the regular service. This number was not increased by the Senate committee aside from the 500 officers to be taken in for flying duty. The bill did not pass.

C.E.S.—The law of 1901 as to contract surgeons will be found on pages 31-32 of the Manual for the Medical Department. See also under Medical Reserve Corps on page 21 of the Manual. The contract surgeon was not an officer, or entitled to allowances. His monthly stipend was his entire pay.

H. C. C. asks: On page 970 of the March issue of your magazine I note that I. C. Holm, J. L. Phillips, K. McCarty and J. W. Geer have received a provisional promotion. Why is it that these officers received a provisional promotion when they have been in the Regular Army over twenty-six months, and other officers of the same class took their examinations

for permanent commissions during November, 1918? Answer: No doubt these four had not qualified for permanency at the time the list was made up. You will see in the same column that Candee, who is next to Holm on the lineal list, was nominated for permanent captaincy. You will doubtless find that his examination papers under Changes 2, Special Regulations No. 1, had been finally passed upon.

B. C. D.—The 303d Motor Transport Corps belongs to the Service of Supply. It is not a part of a division. Station, France; post office, A.P.O. 717. Not assigned to early convoy.

H. A. G.—Send your discharge paper or a true copy, certified by your nearest recruiting officer, to the Zone Finance Officer, Lemon Building, Washington, D.C., and ask for your bonus of \$60 and your mileage difference of 1½ cents to an enlisted man.

C. McL., 82D.—The War Department has received numerous inquiries regarding the possibility of discharge of enlisted men who are in the Army for the period of the emergency. The policy of the War Department is to discharge all such men as rapidly as possible, whether they are members of permanent or temporary units. In many cases troops are required for the purpose of caring for animals and equipment. In others Regular organizations which are stationed near the Mexican border need to be kept filled up. It is the plan of the General Staff to discharge every man who is no longer needed, but it will not be possible for permanent regiments of Infantry or Artillery or troops of Cavalry to become depleted, as they would if all men who enlisted for the period of the emergency were released immediately.

W. H. J.—No provisional appointments are made permanent without examination. We published the regulations Sept. 7, on page 19. See Changes 2, Special Regulations No. 1, which carry out the requirements of the National Defense Act in regard to the provisional officers.

C. F.—Active service in the Army in the United States during the Spanish-American War cannot be computed as double time for retirement. See A.R. 134.

MRS. W. H.—The regulations for conversion of the War Risk insurance as approved by the Secretary of the Treasury provide for conversion into any one of several standard forms of insurance, including endowment. Apply to the War Risk Insurance Bureau for information.

HOSPITAL PATIENT.—Address the Zone Finance Officer, U.S. Army, Lemon Building, Washington, D.C. This is the officer who is paying the Army discharge bonus.

T. T. asks: Enlistments as follows: May 5, 1899, to May 4, 1902; Aug. 29, 1902, to Aug. 28, 1905; Nov. 10, 1905, to Nov. 9, 1908; Nov. 10, 1908, to Nov. 9, 1911; Dec. 19, 1911, to Dec. 18, 1914; Dec. 19, 1914. In what period am I serving? Answer: You entered your seventh period Dec. 18, 1918.

T. A. F.—The adjutant at your camp should be able to answer your inquiry. He might, if you would quote the paragraph or state in what general order it appears.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.—There was a bonus on discharge from Spanish War service; two months' pay to those who had served abroad, and one month's pay to those who had served in the U.S. See "Military Laws of the United States," in your public library. Ask the Auditor for the War Department regarding yours.

MRS. J. L. A.—Apply to The Adjutant General of the Army for information regarding your husband's the corporal. We have nothing.

W. J. S. asks: What is the pay of an ordnance sergeant on his seventh year of enlistment? Answer: Pay of first four years, \$45 (-\$36 for war); for next three years \$49 (-\$36 for war). This would be at present rates \$53, and if he is on foreign service add one-fifth of \$49, or \$9.80, making \$64.80.

FLEET RESERVE asks: (1) Can a man with twenty years' service who is in the Fleet Naval Reserve Class 1-D be transferred back to the Regular Service, and if so would he have to start another enlistment, or would he continue the enlistment he was on when transferred to the Reserve, counting his Reserve service on active duty as part of last enlistment? (2) If it is possible to transfer to the Regular Service would he be allowed to retain the rating of chief water tender, which he attained since being transferred to the Reserve? Answer: (1) Yes; he would have to start another enlistment period of four years. (2) Yes; rating is retained even when appointment is permanent.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., March 22, 1919.

Miss Rose Bullard, daughter of Major Gen. and Mrs. Robert L. Bullard, was guest of honor at a bridge party given last evening by the Misses Marion B. and Eleanor Abbott. There were two tables. Miss Louise Nightingale, of Waterbury, Conn., arrived on Saturday to be a house guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Philip C. Nash. Lieut. Col. P. C. Bullard, Capt. John Thames, post surgeon, Capt. Philip C. Nash, Edward R. Elam and Lieut. E. D. Mills, M.C., on March 18-20 examined eighty-three candidates for entrance to West Point the coming academic year. Captain Thames yesterday held a largely attended reception of these young men at the hospital, when their physical fitness was gone over. It will be from three to six weeks before the candidates will learn of their success or failure from the War Department. Many among the number were sons of officers. Randolph Winslow, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. E. Eveleth Winslow, on this post, took the examination.

Mrs. Forrest Izard, sister of the wife of Capt. Philip C. Nash, and her young daughter, little Miss Gertrude Izard, left Saturday for their home at Brooklyn after a visit to Capt. and Mrs. Nash.

The Engineer band on this post has recently begun a series of open-air concerts—three a week. The concerts begin at two o'clock and continue an hour. No dress parades are being held now on account of the parade ground being plowed and planted in grass.

Capt. Philip C. Nash, Mrs. Nash and their two fine children, Master Curtis E. Nash and little Miss Dorothy Nash, will leave this post on March 28 for Boston. Captain Nash has been granted a leave until April 1, when he expects his discharge. Capt. and Mrs. Oberhauser and Capt. and Mrs. Sawdon are recent arrivals. They are living in Quarters No. 13.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., March 18, 1919.

Lieut. L. M. Dow, 74th U.S. Engr. Corps, recently arrived from overseas, is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. James D. Maloney, U.S.N., in the navy yard. Mrs. Harrison Nesbit, of Pittsburgh, has arrived to be the guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Paymr. and Mrs. Donald A. Nesbit. In honor of Capt. John G. Quinby, U.S.N., superintendent of the Officers' Material School, at the Naval Base, and the instructors at the annual banquet was given at the Chamberlin, Old Point, Wednesday, by the eighty senior students of the school, who graduated that day and received their commissions as ensigns in the Navy.

Miss Hortense Hodges is the guest of Mrs. Chandler Bernard, at the home of her parents, Major and Mrs. A. B. Owens, U.S.M.C., at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard had a dance for Miss Hodges on Monday evening.

Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler had a luncheon Sunday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. C. Dillingham, Capt. and Mrs. W. M. Crose, and Mrs. G. C. Thorpe, U.S.M.C.; Mrs. Herbert E. Kays, Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, Lieut. E. G. Into and Mr. William W. Old. The ship's crew of St. Helena Training Station had a supper and dance on the U.S.S. Richmond on Saturday in honor of the birthday of their commanding officer, Capt. Francis L. Chadwick. Six hundred invitations were sent out to naval officers and their wives and civilians from Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Richmond was gaily decorated and the St. Helena band of sixty pieces furnished the music.

Miss Elizabeth Payne had a tea Saturday at her home, Raleigh avenue, for her cousin, Mrs. Augustus Norton, and Miss Mary Crutchfield, of Hamilton, Mont. Mrs. Norton is the wife of Lieutenant Norton, U.S.A., now overseas.

Lieut. Homer Clark, U.S.N., had a tea on the U.S.S. Ala-

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bama on Sunday for Misses Katherine Pearce, May Tredwell, Capt. John Christmas, U.S.A.; Lieut. Boyd Fitzpatrick, U.S.A., and Ensign Edward Bertine, Flying Corps.

Yesterday afternoon, in the presence of many prominent Service people and civilians, the attractive and homelike hut of the Knights of Columbus, at the Naval Operating Base, was formally dedicated. A reception followed. T. H. Synon made the speech of presentation, to which Capt. W. M. Crose, of the Naval Base, replied. Among the guests were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Augustus F. Fechteler, Mrs. William M. Crose and about seventy-five officers. A concert was rendered by an orchestra from the Naval Base.

The graduating exercises of the Officers' Material School, Naval Base, Capt. John G. Quinby, superintendent, were held in the auditorium at the base Wednesday. The opening address was made by Captain Quinby, and the address to the graduates, of whom there were eighty, was made by Col. George C. Cabell, of Norfolk. Mr. William Ridley Shands, of Courtland, Southampton county, Va., was honor man of the class. The junior class will graduate in April, after which the school will close, unless further developments prove the necessity of educating Reserve officers for the U.S. Navy.

Miss Mildred Meeks, of Houston, Texas, is the guest of

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Webster, West Ghent boulevard.

Capt. John Christmas, U.S.A., of the coast defenses near Washington, spent the week-end in Norfolk. Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Esler, U.S.N., have left to spend some time in New York.

SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., March 20, 1919.

The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, made an official inspection of Camp Kearny and both commended it very highly, the former declaring that the camp is the best in the country, having the advantages of size, level condition and a climatic situation which permits training all the year around. Secretary Baker afterwards visited this city and inspected Rockwell Field, while General March went on by automobile to view March Field, near Riverside. The two visitors were guests at luncheon at the staff officers' mess at the camp, and in the evening Secretary Baker attended an informal dinner at the U. S. Grant Hotel, where he spoke for nearly a half hour on the League of Nations, supporting President Wilson's program. A pleasant feature of the Secretary's visit here was the opportunity to visit with his mother, Mrs. Newton D. Baker, who has been spending the winter at La Jolla, near this city. She was in attendance at the dinner given in honor of her son.

Major Gen. Frederick S. Strong, commander of the 40th (Sunshine) Division, reached this city yesterday with Mrs. Strong in advance of the men of his division. He went to Camp Kearny to-day to establish his headquarters for the demobilization of the Infantry of the 40th Division, which is expected to arrive within the next three weeks. Lieut. Col. F. H. Farnum, chief of staff to General Strong, and Capt. Morgan Vining, aid, preceded their commander to San Diego and have already commenced work upon the details. General Strong attended the dinner given in honor of Secretary Baker at the U. S. Grant Hotel.

The Committee on Naval Affairs from the House of Representatives has concluded a four days' visit in this city and vicinity, during which the members viewed the final review of the sailors at the training camp at Balboa Park last Saturday, preliminary to the abandonment of the exposition buildings as a training base. The committee also viewed a site offered by the city for a naval hospital. Then the members were taken to the site of the marine base, where dredging has been completed, and there, led by Congressman Padgett, the guests turned the first dirt for the construction of the first group of buildings, contract for which has been let the past week for nearly \$1,000,000. Visits were also made to Rockwell Field, Fort Rosecrans, Camp Kearny and other military establishments and sites near here.

Lieut. Col. Harvey B. S. Burwell, until recently commander of the Air Service schools at Rockwell, Ream and East Fields, left to-day for his mother's home in Winsted, Conn., accompanied by Mrs. Burwell and their son.

Storing of airplanes and equipment at Rockwell, Ream and East Fields, in accordance with recent War Department orders, is proceeding rapidly. Between 650 and 700 airplanes will either be crated or placed out of commission in the hangars, pending the outcome of reorganization schemes of

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the General Staff. Seven hundred officers and men will be discharged from the three fields by April 1.

Lieut. Charles W. Mussey, recently discharged from the Artillery, committed suicide Tuesday by shooting himself through the head at a railroad camp where he had gone to work. He was born in Missouri twenty-five years ago, and is survived by his wife, mother, one brother and a sister.

Major and Mrs. William A. Robinson were honored by a supper-dance Saturday given by Mrs. Claus Spreckels, Coronado. Major Robinson is now stationed at Ream Field, Comdr. George H. Bowdye, U.S.N., entertained on board the U.S.S. Minneapolis recently in honor of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cox, of Chicago, when a concert was given by the marine band of the ship.

Capt. and Mrs. M. M. Levy, U.S.A., have given up their apartments in this city and are now living at their station, Fort Rosecrans. Mrs. Levy is entertaining her mother, Mrs. A. J. Auerbach, of Salt Lake City, for several weeks. Capt. and Mrs. Temple M. Potts, U.S.N., guests at Hotel del Coronado, entertained at luncheon Sunday for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Fullam and Capt. and Mrs. Charles H. Harlow.

Mrs. H. K. Nicoll, wife of Major Nicoll, who has been stationed for the last year at Limoges, France, has left for her home in Chicago, after an extended visit with her father, Frank Pickens, in this city. Mrs. George D. Holland, wife of Major Holland, of Fort Rosecrans, and her mother, Mrs. Laura Ingalls, have returned from New York, where they spent the winter, and are now at their home at the fort. Mrs. Frank Drake, of New York, is now a guest at the Holland home.

Rear Admiral J. L. Jayne, U.S.N., commandant of the 12th Naval District, has been inspecting the Naval Training Camp at Balboa Park and other establishments under his jurisdiction in this city. He and Comdr. Norman M. Smith, who is in charge of public works here, took part in the groundbreaking at the marine base Saturday.

During the visit of the House Naval Committee here last week and while the party was making a trip of inspection on the bay, an N-type of flying boat, piloted by Ensign Frank Chase, with Ensign S. L. Kerr in the observer cockpit, nosedived from an altitude of 100 feet and struck the water within fifty feet of the launch conveying the visitors. Ensign Kerr sustained a fractured arm and his face was badly cut. Both fliers were rescued from their perilous situation in short order.

PUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound, Wash., March 17, 1919.

Comdr. C. R. O'Leary, P.O., has returned to duty after an absence of two weeks due to illness. Capt. Luther E. Gregory, O.E., U.S.N., and Mrs. Gregory went over to Seattle on Tuesday to be house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Green, who that same evening entertained at a dinner party, following which the guests attended the performance of "The Country Cousin" at the Metropolitan Theater.

Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Gregory were guests of Major and Mrs. John F. Douglas in Seattle last Friday night and attended the band concert given at the Hippodrome by the French war veterans' band. Preceding the contest Major Douglas and Mrs. Douglas entertained at dinner at the Rainier Club for Capt. and Mrs. Gregory.

Lieut. Comdr. Andrew B. Davidson, M.O., U.S.N., and Mrs. Davidson have arrived and are occupying the quarters formerly the home of Capt. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth, M.C. Dr. Davidson is to be surgeon of the navy yard. He comes here from the U.S.S. Nebraska and has been considerable service in the war zone.

Miss Solberg and Miss McPherson, of Seattle, were guests of Mrs. and Miss Kiecker for a few days of last week. Col. Wesley K. Hamilton, of Fort Worden, is in San Francisco on official business. A special boat went to Seattle on Wednesday taking many Army people to welcome the 63d Regiment back from France. Miss Cornett and Miss Morton of Seattle, who attended the dance at Fort Worden, were house guests of Col. and Mrs. Phillips. Mrs. Lou G. Diven, of Olympia, spent the week-end in Bremerton as the guest of her daughter, Miss Mary Diven, who is secretary in charge of the Y.W.C.A. hostess house.

The officers and ladies of Fort Worden gave a delightful dancing party at the post gymnasium Friday evening of last week. Those who enjoyed the hop included Col. and Mrs. Charles T. Phillips, Col. and Mrs. Hubbard, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Henry H. Moore, Capt. and Mrs. Bowler, Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Lieut. and Mrs. McDowell, Major Thompson, Captains Drake, Surbridge, Callahan, Sharpe and Howell, Lieut. Anderson, Yockey, Sproll and Higgins, of Fort Worden; Lieut. Lee and Layton, of Fort Flagler.

Mrs. Slayton, wife of Capt. H. O. Slayton, U.S.N., and Miss Edith Slayton, arrived at Fort Townsend Thursday from Norfolk, Va., where Captain Slayton is now stationed. Mrs. Slayton and Miss Slayton will spend the summer in Port Townsend.

The Seattle Army and Navy Club, as conducted by the War Camp Community Service, has as its president Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, who was honor guest at the membership

dinner held last night in the Army and Navy Club rooms. Following the dinner a ball in honor of the officers of the 63d Coast Artillery was held in the club ballroom. A vigorous campaign to increase the membership of the officers' club was planned. Invitation was again extended to all officers in Seattle to make the club their headquarters, and to all returned men with commissions to carry their membership in the organization with them into civilian life. Among the officers present were Rear Admiral James H. Glennon, Comdr. Jessie G. Gay, Lieut. Col. Lucien Taliaferro, Major Walter Pollitt, Major Willis Shippam, Lieut. Arthur Kennan, U.S.N., and Lieut. J. G. E. Tuttle. Patrons and patronesses of the ball in honor of the 63d were Judge and Mrs. Thomas Burke, Major Willis Shippam and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander F. McEwan.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., March 13, 1919.

Rear Admiral Joseph L. Jayne, commandant of the 12th Naval District, Mrs. Jayne and Miss Anna Jayne came up from San Francisco Thursday and were guests of Capt. and Mrs. E. L. Beach, receiving with them at their regular Thursday at home. That evening Capt. and Mrs. Beach entertained for Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jayne, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus L. Miller, Comdr. and Mrs. T. D. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, Comdr. and Mrs. J. O. Gawn, Mrs. Schneider and Miss Enid Cohen. At the same time a dinner was given aboard the Intrepid for Mrs. Florence Schneider, Miss Ethel Schneider, Miss Anna Jayne, Lieut. M. C. Miller, Lieutenant Dwyer, U.S. M.C., and Ensign Smith.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas Clinton entertained at a dinner at the barracks Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott and Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Poole. On Thursday, upon arrival of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Jayne and Miss Anna Jayne, Capt. and Mrs. L. Miller entertained them aboard the Intrepid. Capt. and Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Schneider were also of the party.

Asst. Surg. W. E. Adams has returned from a visit to Crockett. Commander White, Med. Corps, new executive officer of the hospital, with Mrs. White, is established in their quarters. Ensign Fred Rolph has returned to the naval camp from a short visit to Melrose. Mrs. Lincoln Karmany left yesterday for San Francisco to visit her sister, Mrs. Bray, before going on to another sister's home at Fresno, where she is to recuperate from her recent illness. Mrs. Karmany contracted influenza during the first week of January and is only now able to be about again.

Capt. and Mrs. Olley and Miss Margaret Olley will go from here to Pittsburgh, where the Captain is to have inspection duty. Mrs. Olley's brother-in-law and sister, Paymr. and Mrs. William Wallace, who made their home with them here for a while, are now in Southern California, but expect to establish their permanent home some place about the bay. Major and Mrs. Delos Emmons, whose marriage took place recently at Sacramento, are spending a few days in San Francisco. They expect to make Philadelphia their home. Lieut. and Mrs. McCurdie were hosts at a small dinner given in San Francisco a few nights ago for Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt, Jr., Miss Marie Louise Winslow and Capt. J. H. Dudley.

Mrs. C. Stockmar Bendel is to leave next week for Washington to join Colonel Bendel, who was recently here for a few days' visit after many months overseas. Lieut. and Mrs. H. F. Hunt have taken a house in San Anselmo for the summer months. The Lieutenant recently returned from France. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred Montgomery, whose wedding took place March 4, have been spending their honeymoon at Carmel, but have returned to San Francisco for the Pillsburg-DeRopp wedding to-day. There is a possibility that Commander Montgomery will be given a billet about the bay. Lieut. and Mrs. D. Moriarty spent the week-end in San Francisco to greet Mrs. Moriarty's brother, Lieut. Joseph Sheehan, recently returned from overseas.

Lieut. and Mrs. O. W. Wells have as their house guest Miss Ruth Hausman, of the University of Colorado. Mrs. Andrew Welsh gave a large luncheon last week, complimentary to Mrs. David Le Breton. Mrs. John T. Culin is visiting relatives in Tucson, Ariz., during Lieutenant Culin's absence with his ship in Cuban waters.

Authority has been received to expend \$5,250 in fitting up the quarters at the naval camp which have been assigned to the use of the yeowomen. There will be accommodations for forty-eight to start in with, and the buildings, which have never been occupied, will be so arranged that the women will have every comfort. This is the first yard at which the plan has been tried. It was recommended by Capt. E. L. Beach shortly after his arrival. A recreation hall is being fitted up, the Y.W.C.A. donating \$500 toward this, while the Hostess House, soon to be abandoned at Camp Fremont, has offered to turn over all its wicker furniture and hangings to the place. Mrs. Marcus L. Miller made a trip to Fremont yesterday for the purpose of completing the final arrangements for these.

Captain Beach and other yard officials are personally interesting themselves in the campaign being waged here and particularly in Vallejo to raise \$31,000 for an industrial Y.M.C.A. building there, \$29,000 already having been donated by the War Work Council of the "Y."

The Knights of Columbus, but built here at a cost of \$1,000, the third permanent building erected in this vicinity by the Catholic organization, was formally presented to the yard Tuesday by the Right Rev. Edward J. Hanna, archbishop of the diocese of San Francisco. The exercises included music by the Marine Barracks orchestra, vocal solos by Mrs. T. D. Parker, Emeline L. Burke and Miss Sophie Barros, a violin solo by Miss Cassie Hiller, introductory remarks by Capt. J. M. Elliott, invocation and address of presentation by Archbishop Hanna, and acceptance by Captain Beach. Last night a dance was given in the building, one of the largest affairs of the kind ever held at the yard. Archbishop Hanna was the guest of Chaplain I. J. Bouffard, who last night entertained at a dinner for him at the home of Col. Lincoln Karmany.

The destroyer Boggs left yesterday for the East coast, in command of Capt. H. V. McKittick. The destroyer Gridley came up from the Union Iron Works last week for fitting out before starting East. The Williams is also an arrival from the lower bay.

Mare Island, Calif., March 19, 1919.

Preceding the hop Monday night Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Elliott entertained at a supper for some thirty guests, including Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Poole, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ramsey, Major and Mrs. J. W. McClaskey, Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Mary Turner, Mrs. Florence Schneider, Miss Ethel Schneider, Miss Enid Cohen, Miss Ruth Hascal, Mrs. Haislip, Miss Cassie Hiller, Commanders Walker and Wilson, Lieutenants Breed and Dwyer. Those receiving at the hop were Capt. and Mrs. Edward L. Beach, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Cheatham, Col. and Mrs. Thomas Clinton.

Major and Mrs. Wilbur Thap and Capt. and Mrs. Lott spent the week-end in San Francisco. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Ramsey have taken the quarters at the barracks formerly occupied by Captain Covert. Mrs. J. M. Fleming and her mother, Mrs. Whitmore, were luncheon guests of Mrs. C. A. Carlson last week. Several friends were asked in to meet them in the afternoon. They are making their home in Berkeley, where Chaplain Fleming recently joined them following his retirement.

Capt. and Mrs. W. B. Reynolds entertained at dinner in San Francisco last week for Capt. and Mrs. O. O. Garman, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. C. H. Crocker and Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Whiting. Capt. Byington Ford has arrived from overseas and joined his parents in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. A. A. Cuthbertson have returned from their honeymoon trip and have taken up their residence in San Francisco. Major and Mrs. Philip Wales spent the week-end at Menlo Park.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alfred Montgomery, married in San Francisco recently, have left for San Pedro for station. Miss Cassie Hiller spent the week-end with her mother in San Francisco. Capt. and Mrs. Edward Durrell and Miss Doris Durrell leave this week for the East, the Captain to command the transport Leviathan. He has been commandant at Yerba Buena for two years.

Lieut. and Mrs. Byron Bailey and little son have left for their home in Nebraska. Mrs. Oscar F. Long gave a luncheon at the Presidio Golf Club Tuesday for Mrs. Eugene Worthington, wife of Colonel Worthington, commanding the Letterman Hospital. Lieut. and Mrs. H. O. Sheldon have returned from a motor trip to Southern California. Major and Mrs. Fred

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Seydell are shortly to leave the Presidio for Fort Leavenworth.

Col. and Mrs. E. P. O'Hearn have arrived at the Benicia Arsenal, the former to relieve Col. Frank Baker, retired, as commandant. Last week the people of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Benicia, gave a farewell reception to Colonel Baker and presented him with a handsome desk set. Comdr. and Mrs. A. P. Page have arrived in San Francisco from Panama, where the former commanded the submarine chaser 278, and are being extensively entertained by his relatives and friends. Mrs. Page comes to the coast as a bride.

An inquiry was received at the yard yesterday regarding its ability to handle the repairs on five battleships and thirty destroyers in addition to the work already assigned here. Washington was told that the expansion of the yard was such that it could perform practically any work required of it. This is believed by officers here to indicate that it will be only a short time until the fleet is sent around to this coast. At the present time the ships assigned to Mare Island as a home yard consist of nine naval vessels, seven colliers, twenty-one submarines, ten torpedo destroyers and six tugs. The arrival of the additional vessels will necessitate the yard force being increased to 9,000, a higher number than was employed here even during the rush war work.

The Saturn is fitting out for a trip to Alaska with the last civilian radio crew which is to be sent from this yard for work in the Far North. Since the first station was established on this coast Mare Island has had jurisdiction of all wireless work here, as well as in Alaska and in the Philippines. Because of the greatly increased volume of work, that for Alaska has now been transferred to the 13th Naval District and will be handled by Bremerton.

The destroyer Klity left the yard yesterday, and if she is successful in her speed run down the coast will continue on to Hampton Roads.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 15, 1919.

Mrs. E. W. Scott entertained on Wednesday with a bridge-tea for Mesdames Cabell, Slocum, Loving, Minus, Carr, Roe, Mulliken, McCampbell, Ayres, Stern, McEwan, Ripley, Hinrichs, Honeycutt, and Miss Clara Bell Roe. Mrs. William B. Fogarty, guest of her parents, Col. and Mrs. James Frier, will return to her home in San Francisco next week, accompanied by Miss Mary Frier.

Major John Cotter entertained at dinner Tuesday in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. DeRosey C. Cabell, Col. and Mesdames Rutherford, R. C. Loving, William Wilson, Mrs. J. L. Bullis, Colonels Johnson and McCarthy. Capt. Louis Maury, of Fort Lawton, Wash., is visiting his mother, Mrs. E. S. Maury. Miss Mary Gates Redmond is the guest of Major and Mrs. G. E. Stratemeyer, Kelly Field, No. 2.

Major Ralph C. Caldwell, recently named commander of the Brooks Field, arrived in San Antonio on Saturday from the Army Balloon School at Arcadia, Calif. Orders have been received at Camp John Wise to transfer Balloon Company No. 79 from Camp Wise to Brooks Field. Col. H. Conger Pratt has been ordered to Washington and will leave Monday, accompanied by Mrs. Pratt. Col. James E. Fochet, who has been in charge of the Southern Aviation District, was named as Colonel Pratt's successor at Kelly Field.

Col. and Mrs. W. Miller entertained at the Country Club dinner-dance Saturday in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. Harry F. Hodges, having as additional guests Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cress, Col. and Mesdames Slocum, Silliman, Loving, Major and Mrs. Lyons, Mesdames Estes, Dickinson, Archer, Von Kummer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Napier, Lieutenants Williams, Bellingier, Mayo, Hodges, McNamee and Whaffon. Mrs. John C. York, of Brenham, guest of Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Kennedy, has left for a visit in Corpus Christi.

Major Gen. and Mrs. DeRosey C. Cabell had as guests their son-in-law and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, who were en route from Fort Huachuca to Georgia, where Captain Johnson will attend the military school. Lieut. Edmund Bellingier and Duncan Hodge, aids to Generals Cabell and Hodge, entertained with a bridge and dancing party Thursday. Mesdames Hodge and Cabell assisted in receiving. There were over fifty guests.

Col. and Mrs. Tarbutton and small son are now located with Mrs. Lucille Bonnett on Grayson street. Mrs. H. L. Alves has arrived from Fort Sill, to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Tracy. Lieutenant Alves will arrive next week on leave.

The 68th Balloon Co., of Camp John Wise, entertained with a dance Thursday at the Gunter Hotel. The decoration, a large balloon in the center of the room with tiny lights of all colors, and the 68th Balloon Co. on it, was the cause for many colorful and merry remarks. One hundred and twenty-five boys with the following officers were present: Capt. J. J. Kingsbury, Lieutenants Berry, Batt, Coulter, Conzett, Lillie, McLaflerty and Hines.

Lieut. and Mrs. B. W. Sieg, who have been stationed at Kelly Field, have left for their home in Houston. Miss Elsie Wright, of Dallas, who is visiting her cousins, Major and Mrs. L. B. Jacobs, of Kelly Field, will return home Tuesday.

The 1st Squadron, 14th Cav., which has been on guard and patrol duty at Marfa, reached Fort Sam Houston Wednesday and joined the regiment, going into quarters in the Cavalry post. Captain Okie was in charge of the squadron.

The question of the erection of permanent warehouses at Fort Sam Houston, to cost approximately six million dollars, has again been brought into immediate consideration by the visit to the Southern Department Friday of Col. C. D. Palmer, personal representative of General March. An estimate of the amount of Army equipment around San Antonio now exposed to the weather because of the lack of warehouses and storages show it is worth \$25,000,000.

The Brooks Field baseball team was defeated Sunday by the

(Continued on page 1073.)



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Fort Sam Houston—Continued from page 1071.

Flying Department nine of Kelly, the score being 14 to 0 in the seventh inning, when the game was called by mutual agreement. They made an entirely different showing Wednesday, beating the 4th Field Artillery in a good game, 3 to 0. It took an extra period for the polo team of the 14th Cavalry to defeat the Wolf Hunters of Kyle, 4% to 3%. It was an even match throughout the six periods. Remount beat the second team from the 14th Cavalry by a score of 11 to 2.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, March 22, 1919.

Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, accompanied by his aid, Lieut. Edmund Bellinger, left Tuesday for posts and stations in the Big Bend District for the purpose of making a general inspection of troops along the border.

A luncheon was given at the Country Club on Monday, when Mrs. R. C. Loving entertained in honor of Mrs. Harry F. Hodges and daughters, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Acher. The guests were Mesdames Hodges, Dixon, Acher, Cabell, Scott, Miller, Von Kummer, Bullis, Slocum, Scobey, Pratt, Wood, Guntner, Ayres, Estes, Frost, Rutherford and Miss Helen Bonny.

Col. and Mrs. Richard K. Craven have arrived from Washington and are guests at the Nueces Hotel until they move to their quarters on the post. Colonel Craven has been named Adjutant General of the Southern Department, succeeding Col. A. S. Morgan. Ensign Howard Cunningham, who has been the guest of his father, Harry Cunningham, returned to his station in New York on Thursday. Major and Mrs. J. O. Minus were hosts at an attractively appointed wedding anniversary dinner party, having as their guests Col. and Mrs. Barry, Col. and Mrs. Saxon, Mrs. H. S. Mulliken and Colonel Shipp.

Capt. Charles S. Kilburn, the new aid to Major Gen. De Rosey C. Cabell, has arrived at the Southern Department from Fort Hancock, Ga.

Twenty-seven enlisted men from units at Camp Travis have been selected by the War Department to report to various colleges for duty as instructors in military science and tactics. All are sergeants or first sergeants.

Col. Lawrence J. Fleming, from Camp Dix, has been ordered to Fort Sam Houston and assigned to the 14th Cavalry.

Mrs. Albert Dockery, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Dockery, stationed at McAllen, is spending some time in San Antonio, a guest at the Menger Hotel. Capt. and Mrs. A. S. McManus were hosts at a dinner party at the West Texas Military Academy on Wednesday, given in honor of Col. and Mrs. Charles Crane, who have come to San Antonio from their station in Houston.

An Irish concert complimentary to Major Gen. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell was given Monday evening by the 304th Mechanical Repair Shop band, under direction of Mr. Lanier, Lieut. W. B. Van Anken, 14th Cav., has returned from a two weeks' visit to his home in Albany, N.Y.

A luncheon was given Tuesday by Mrs. R. L. Sillman at the Country Club, honoring Mrs. William Fogarty, and for Mesdames Estes, Frier, Miller, Von Kummer, Carr, Warren, Loving and Little. Major and Mrs. Richard Negley and children have returned from San Diego, where Major Negley was stationed in the Air Service.

The remnant of the 4th Field Artillery which has been stationed at Corpus Christi has joined the regiment at Camp Stanley. About twelve men were retained in the Q.M. Department, together with a limited number who will be stationed at the hospital pending its completion and transfer to the U.S. Public Health Service to be used as a hospital for the rehabilitation of wounded soldiers. The motor truck contingent left later overnight for Fort Sam Houston.

Lieut. and Mrs. Glenn Ewell, guests of Mrs. S. D. Hopkins, have returned to their home in Rochester, N.Y. Mrs. J. H. Smith, jr., is visiting her mother, Mrs. A. E. Huppertz. Captain Smith will finish his course at Fort Sill, Okla., before joining Mrs. Smith here. Mrs. B. C. Loving entertained with a bridge-tee Friday for Mesdames Rand, Scott, Honeycutt, Hainrich, H. T. Wilson, Minus, Saxon, Barry, McCampbell, Phillips, Cress, Warren, Parker, Bonaleman, Tarbutton, Armstrong, Cabell, Carr and Cabell. Mrs. W. H. Wilson assisted in serving.

Col. Lambert W. Jordan, in command of the 43d Infantry, arrived with the 2d Battalion from Camp Logan, following the 1st into quarters in the old 85th Infantry area, Camp Travis. There were thirty officers and 627 men. A telegram was received at the Southern Department announcing that the dismantling of Camp Logan had been completed and that only a small guard would be left there.

Major Henry Doherty was injured by a fall from his horse when going to take command of his battalion as the regiment started on a hike for the day. The 35th Infantry marched to Kirby, enjoyed a field cooked dinner and returned to camp about dark.

Mrs. Rawson Warren entertained at luncheon at the Carolina tea room Thursday for Mesdames Cabell, Miller, Estes, Sillman, Chaney, Saxon and Little.

Instructions have been received from Washington for the Utilities Detachment to take over the work of repairs and upkeep of Camp Normoyle. Capt. J. J. Connolly and Lieut. F. E. Larmore, with a force of workmen from Camp Travis, will take over the work.

The 39th Infantry, which has been stationed at Camp Travis, left during the week for Douglas, Ariz., to relieve the

17th Cavalry for patrol work along the border. Lieuts. H. B. Jacks, Thomas Cooper, Roy Meyers, Leroy Robinson and Harry Robert have been assigned to the 19th Infantry.

The Army recruiting office at 209 Moore Building is in charge of Sergt. Harvey Hewitt. One hundred and twenty-five recruits were enlisted in the Regular Army at Camp Travis on Saturday and more than 250 re-enlistments in the Air Service were reported by the recruiting office at Kelly Field.

The entire 61st Artillery Brigade of the 36th Division will be sent to Camp Travis for demobilization according to an announcement received. This brigade consists of the 131st Field Artillery (San Antonio's Own), the 132d Field Artillery, the 133d Field Artillery and the 111th Trench Mortar Battery. The majority of these men have landed in the United States and various contingents will begin to arrive next week.

Scores of fighters from border districts, Douglas, Ariz., Columbus, Fort Bayard, N.M., El Paso, Laredo, Del Rio, McAllen, etc., arrived Sunday for the Southern Department championship tournament being held in the post gymnasium. Four clean knockouts, one fiasco and three bouts to a decision was the sum and substance of the initiative boxing bill starting the tournament. Wednesday's program was a repetition of the opening and in that, out of eight fights started, four resulted in knockouts.

CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Gatun, Canal Zone, March 8, 1919.

Mrs. Ellsworth, of Balboa, has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. John Hall, at Camp Gatun for the past week.

The 33d Infantry entertainment committee has put on its famous five-act show at Pedro Miguel, Gatun, and New Gatun during the past week. Enthusiastic audiences greeted the performers at every post and the company is in great demand on the isthmus. The 33d Infantry band gave an excellent concert Wednesday evening at Liebert's Curve.

The U.S. Army transport Kilpatrick docked in Cristobal Thursday and brought a good many new people to the Canal Zone. Mrs. Parker, wife of Major George M. Parker, jr., joined her husband at Camp Gatun. Chaplain Charles Hartridge, who has been on duty as adjutant at the School for Chaplains, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., arrived to relieve Chaplain Tierney, who will return on the next boat to his parish in New York state. Mrs. Hartridge and two children, Miss Dorothy and Master Charles, accompanied the Chaplain.

Mrs. John T. Tillman, of Camp Gaillard, was the house guest of Capt. and Mrs. O. L. Decker, Q.M.G., in Cristobal Tuesday and Wednesday. Lieut. Wallace B. Hoover, 33d Inf., has been granted a two weeks' leave and will leave by boat for Pedrogal, Province of Chiriqui, about March 15. Mrs. H. E. Pace and her house guest, Miss Muriel Bateman, attended the carnival in Balboa Tuesday evening.

Sergeant Ivers, of the Military Police, was buried Tuesday with military honors. The Fort Amador band and a large body of officers and men escorted the body to the cemetery.

Lieut. Frank M. Corzelius, of the 1920 class at West Point, came on the last transport and has joined the 33d Infantry at Camp Gatun. Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse had as house guests Chaplain and Mrs. Charles Hartridge and family until they were settled in their new quarters.

Capt. and Mrs. Majelton were hosts at an aluminum shower Wednesday in honor of Mrs. Marie Shires, who is to be married Saturday.

The companies at Fort Amador, which have been in their yearly encampment at the fertile islands, moved in Saturday and have resumed their regular quarters.

Lieut. Frank M. Corzelius was luncheon guest of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse on Thursday. Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Hartford, of Los Angeles, arrived on the last transport. Dr. Hartford relieved Dr. Smith at Camp Gatun. Dr. Smith has been assigned to Fort Randolph for duty. Lieutenant Davis, C.A.C., sailed on the Colon Sunday. Mrs. Turick, wife of Lieutenant Turick, C.A.C., is leaving for the States shortly. Mrs. Julius D. Dreher, wife of the American Consul, entertained at luncheon on Saturday in honor of Mrs. George K. Landers, Mrs. W. L. McFarland, Mrs. L. W. Heald and Miss Martha Sadler, of Ancon; Mrs. C. B. Morse, of Gatun; Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, of Coco Solo; Mrs. T. B. Lamoreaux, of Fort De Lesseps, and Mrs. Robert L. Bowen and Mrs. S. P. Verner, of Colon.

Mrs. Wright W. Scott, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Grace Morse and Miss Jessie Morse made a trip to Balboa on Tuesday to see the carnival parade. The party were luncheon guests at the Tivoli Hotel.

The bachelors at No. 9 entertained at a dinner before the hop in Camp Gatun Friday. The hosts were Major George M. Parker, jr., Lieut. Donald Timmerman, Albert Torre, William Buyers and Clarence Johnston. Their guests were the Misses Connor, White and Whitmore, of Cristobal, and Miss Jessie Morse, of Camp Gatun. Dr. and Mrs. William S. Hartford and their daughter, Virginia, were house guests of Col. and Mrs. B. C. Morse until they were settled in their new quarters. Last year the Army Relief Branch on the Canal Zone sent \$4,500 to different chapters in the States. This year it was decided to organize a chapter on the Canal Zone, and the baseball game given last Saturday in Balboa for the benefit of the Army Relief was a great success financially. It was managed by Mr. Hartley Rowe, Director of Maintenance and Finance on the Canal Zone. Mrs. Chester Harding is president of the chapter here; Mrs. B. C. Morse, vice-president; Mrs. Dan Tate, secretary and treasurer.

CHANGE IN NAVY UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

In addition to the advance copy of the circular issued from the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, under date of March 10, making changes in Uniform Regulations of 1913, which appeared in our issue of March 15, page 994, the Navy Department on March 20 gave out the following changes in the Uniform Regulations dated March 17, 1919:

Navy Department, Washington, March 17, 1919.

CHANGE IN UNIFORM REGULATIONS, U.S. NAVY, 1913.

No. —

1. The following changes in uniform regulations are hereby made. These changes will be effective Jan. 1, 1921, and in all purchases by officers subsequent to the receipt of this communication.

2. Page 9, after Article 19, insert the following additional article:

"19(a). The service coat shall always be worn buttoned up."
3. Page 29, Article 72, as amended by Change in Uniform Regulations No. 25, Change period at the end of amended article to comma and add the following: "the axis of the corps device to be placed parallel to the stripes, except that the corps device for the naval constructors shall be placed with the stem of the sprig pointed down."

4. Page 29, Article 73, first line. Change the comma to a colon and strike out the words "except chaplains."

5. Page 30, Article 74, strike out entirely.

6. Article 77. Strike out present article and substitute the following:

"77. For all officers.
"The service coat shall be of dark navy blue cloth or serge, double-breasted, with rolling turned down collar; length of lapel to be from 9 to 10 inches on the roll; the length to be sufficient to reach just below the crotch. Coat to be semi-fitting with three pockets on the front, one on the left breast and one on each side of the coat at the hips. Pockets to be without flaps, but with welt. The breast pocket to be made with opening straight across the breast 5 inches in length and pocket to be 6 1/2 inches deep; welt to be 1 inch wide. The opening of the hip pocket to be 6 1/2 to 7 inches long and the pockets to be 7 1/2 to 8 inches deep; welt to be 1 1/2 inches wide. The coat may be fitted with inside breast pockets, at the option of the owner. If so fitted, that on the right breast shall be made with horizontal opening 6 inches wide and 6 1/2 inches deep; that on the left breast shall be made with vertical opening 6 inches wide and 9 inches deep from the top of opening. Coat

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to be double-breasted with three large size standard navy gilt buttons on each side, the top button to be even with the bottom point of the lapel, the bottom button to be in line with the welt on the hip pockets and the middle button to be midway between the top and bottom buttons. Vent on each side seam from 4 1/2 to 5 inches long, according to the height of the wearer. The sword slit will be let in on the left side in under arm seam above the pocket, to be 3 inches in length. The coat shall always be worn buttoned up."

7. Pages 32 and 33, Articles 79 and 80 strike out.

8. Page 33, Article 81, change to read as follows:

"81. White service coat to be made of white linen duck, white bleached cotton twill or similar material. Shaped to the figure, descending to the top of in-seam of the trousers. There shall be a slit over each hip, extending on the right side 5 inches from the bottom of the coat and on the left side as high as the position of the lower edge of the sword belt. Coat shall be single-breasted, buttoned to the neck with standing collar. Collar to be closed in front and fitted with a hook and eye at base and top, from 1 to 2 inches in height and of several thicknesses, in order to admit of being worn without a linen collar. The front to be fitted to button through with 5 large size gilt navy buttons. On each breast an outside patch pocket, the top of each to be abreast the second button, dimensions about 4 1/2 by 6 1/2 inches, lower corners slightly rounded, with a flap at top from 2 1/2 to 2 3/4 inches deep, shield shaped, and to button with a small size gilt navy button. All seams to be plain. To be worn with shoulder marks."

9. Page 45, Article 154. Change to read as follows: "154. For all officers:

"Of black silk or satin, 1 1/2 to 2 inches wide, to be worn always with the frock coat and blue service coat, tied four-in-hand style."

10. Page 46, Article 156. Add the following sentence: "At sea or in such weather or under such circumstances as the Senior Officer Present shall permit, blue shirts with soft blue turned down collar may be worn when prescribed."

11. Page 46, Article 157. Strike out the words "and the service coats" in line 5 and substitute the following: "and plain white turned down collars with the blue service coat."

12. Plate 6. Strike out and substitute the accompanying plate.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Act. Sec'y of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers March 19, 1919.

Capt. H. H. Royal relieve Rear Admiral Andrews as comdr. of naval base, Cardiff.

Capt. G. R. O'Connor (U.S.C.G.) to assignment by Commodore Comdt., U.S.C.G.

Capt. F. J. Sexton to further assignment by Commodore Comdt., U.S.C.G.

Capt. M. M. Ramsey (P.C.) to duty under comdr. naval base, Cardiff.

Comdrs.: W. F. Jacobs to command mine sweepers f.o. for distant service; M. E. Reed to duty as eng. off. of yard, Mare Island.

Lieut. Comdrs.: W. R. Munroe to U.S.S. Mississippi as first lieut.; C. H. Maddox to Norfolk Navy Yard to duty as dist. radio material officer; F. Newton to duty under command naval base, Cardiff; E. W. Jukes (ret.) to duty as recorder of Board of Awards, Washington, D.C.

Lieut. Comdrs.: E. C. DeKay to duty as exec. off. of Minneapolis; J. D. Hashagen to duty as exec. off. of the Aeolus; J. A. McGinn (M.C.) to duty Naval Hosp., League Island, Pa.; W. E. Jacoby (P.C.) to duty in charge destroyer pay office, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieuts.: F. B. Royal, Cardiff to Venice, Italy as aid to Rear Admiral Andrews; W. A. Hindon to duty aboard R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; C. G. Little to duty Naval Air Sta., Cape May, N.J.; R. Phillips to duty as exec. off., Northern Pacific; H. L. Cunningham to U.S.S. Dixie; F. J. Loomis (O.E.C.) to duty under public works officer, San Diego, Cal.; F. A. Davey (P.C.) to duty as supply off., Submarine Base, San Pedro, Cal.; Lieut. E. W. Hill revert to former status as boatswain in U.S.N.

Lieuts.: A. G. Wenzell (M.C.) to U.S.S. Comfort; E. E. Kriz (M.C.) to duty Expeditionary Battalion, M.C., Galveston, Texas; H. H. Searls (M.C.) to Puget Sound to duty naval hosp.; J. B. Poppen (M.C.) to duty Expeditionary Battalion, M.C., Galveston, Texas; R. A. Ashton (P.C.) to Gulfport, Miss.; Naval Training Camp, to duty as supply off.; F. D. Foley (P.C.) to U.S.S. Virginia as supply off.; F. D. McCulloch (P.C.) to duty as supply officer of a troop transport; A. G. Berry to U.S.S. Allen as exec. off.; W. F. Schlegel to U.S.S. Wisconsin as relief Lieut. Thompson; F. P. Betts to Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieuts. (j.g.): B. L. Mouthrop to duty Naval Air Sta., Monterey, Cal.; J. B. Winston to U.S.S. Esal; E. L. Mouthrop to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway Beach, L.I., N.Y.; M. L. Babcock to navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; R. B. Watson (M.C.) to Base Dispensary, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; R. H. Norris to Naval Air Sta., Rockaway, L.I., N.Y.; O. M. Tinney (M.C.) to U.S.S. Santa Paula; W. F. Backle to duty aboard R.S. at N.Y.; H. O. McLean (P.C.) to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force.

Lieuts. (j.g.): H. D. Smith to duty in command U.S.S. Macomber S-P 980; H. A. Babcock (P.C.) to duty as exec. to

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acct. officer, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; W. A. Anderson to U.S.S. Siboney; S. N. Bradford to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; F. G. Holmes (M.C.) to U.S.S. Peerless; S. R. Siebert to U.S.S. Huron.

Lieuts. (j.g.): A. Barton and W. J. Gibbons to duty Rijndam; H. Banning, jr., conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rizal and as watch officer when commissioned.

Ensigns: L. L. Benist to U.S.S. Santa Teresa; P. A. Dory (P.C.) to U.S.S. F. J. Luckenbach; C. E. Rodscape (P.C.) to U.S.S. West Wauna; J. Musil (P.C.) to U.S.S. Melang; O. A. Laven (P.C.) to U.S. Western Plain; S. Adams to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; E. W. Whitman (P.C.) to duty under d.s.n.o.t.s., Norfolk, Va.

Ensigns: R. M. Sowers (P.C.) to U.S.S. Freedom; F. J. Cornwell (P.C.) to U.S.S. West Mead; C. E. Bishop (P.C.) to U.S.S. West Mount; P. H. Smith (P.C.) to navy yard, Norfolk; N. S. Hogan to Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; F. E. Gordon (P.C.) to U.S.S. Tjondari; J. E. Phillips to U.S.S. Zealandia.

Ensigns: R. L. Ozenberger and R. Vandervoort to U.S.S. Pastores.

Ensigns: M. R. Meyer to U.S.S. Wilhelmina; J. V. Malcomson, R. S. Tipping, W. K. Bach and E. J. McCarthy to duty Pastores.

Ensigns: E. A. Fair, W. O. Tupper and K. F. Premo to U.S.S. Zealandia.

Ensigns: J. F. Honey (P.C.) to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Forces; N. J. Learned to duty Naval Aviation Det., Akron, Ohio; C. G. Browne (P.C.) to duty in disb. off., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

Ensigns: R. M. Mattox (P.C.) to duty on board a troop transport; P. Talbot to Rockaway, L.I., to duty Naval Air Sta.; A. J. R. Ferguson rel. from all active duty.

Gunns: J. E. Reuschel to San Diego, Cal., Naval Air Sta., for duty conn. with radio; H. R. Ellertson to U.S.S. Ohio, Mach. J. F. Broderson conn. f.o. Engine U.S.S. S-4, thence conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-4 and on board when commissioned.

Pharm. G. W. Russell to duty F. J. Luckenbach.

Chief Corp. J. G. Hearty to duty under superintendent construction, U.S.N. Ferguson, Steel and Iron Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Orders Issued to Officers March 20, 1919.

Rear Admiral J. W. Oman det. Navy Dept., to duty as governor Virgin Islands and comdt. of Naval Sta.

Comdr. F. M. Robinson to duty command U.S.S. Stevens.

Lieut. Comdr. H. L. E. Vanderonck to Base 29.

Lieuts. S. C. Stengel to U.S.S. Waters as ex. off.; A. A. Bigelow to U.S.S. Chattanooga; J. W. O'Leary to f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 16 and command when commissioned; G. P. Schurz to duty R.S. at Puget Sound; B. David to f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 12 and command when commissioned; S. L. Shade to f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 13 and command when commissioned; W. D. Faris to f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 11 and command when commissioned; W. T. Kirk to U.S.S. Northern Pacific; J. F. Brooks to Philadelphia Navy Yard; P. T. Hunter to U.S.S. Agamemnon; O. A. Macdonald to duty under district S.N.O.T.S., New York; B. E. Wirth to duty U.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; W. T. Ryan to Lake Lesang.

Lieuts. (M.C.): C. S. Neves to U.S.S. Des Moines; C. M. Reinke conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tiger and on board when commissioned; J. Haupt conn. f.o. Naval Hosp., Wards Island, N.Y., and for duty when placed in commission.

Lieuts. (P.C.): R. E. Langford to duty as asst. to officer-in-charge Naval Sup. Sta., Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads; M. J. Stubbs to U.S.S. Supply; H. E. Brown report to comdr. C. and T. Forces for duty as supply off. on board a Navy troop transport; M. Gilman to U.S.S. Wisconsin as supply off.

Lieuts. (j.g.): G. B. Gelson to Naval Port office, Hamburg; J. M. Dashiell, Naval Port Office, La Pallice, to nucleus Crew No. 2; D. H. Merrill to duty Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, Canal Zone; K. W. Brown to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., New York; F. S. Peterson to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; J. T. Shannon to duty as chief engr. Houston; P. G. Beck to duty Sierra; A. J. Fern conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 16 and on board when commissioned; P. F. Brown to duty U.S.S. Old Constellation; C. B. Hard conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cole and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: D. C. McFayden and T. O. Perkinson conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 12 and on board when commissioned; J. E. Murphy to U.S.S. Zealandia; M. L. Wallace conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 11 and on board when commissioned; C. E. Crawford to

duty Sub. Chaser 229 as relief of Ensign Credle, U.S.N.R.F.; L. A. Page to U.S.S. Pocahontas; W. J. Ledy to U.S.S. Birmingham; A. J. Simon conn. f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and on board when commissioned; M. Goldfarb conn. f.o. U.S.S. Aaron Ward and on board when commissioned; C. L. Cheatham and M. A. Hall conn. f.o. U.S.S. Cole and on board when commissioned; P. Poole conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 16 and on board when commissioned; A. N. Piper and C. S. Seely conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 13 and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: H. F. Selden to duty Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; L. F. Noble and W. Harris to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; J. H. Davidson to duty Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; T. J. Bay to duty Naval Air Sta., Hampton Roads, Va.; T. S. Robinson to Frederic Luckenbach; W. B. Donahue and A. B. Bayless to Base 9; E. M. McMally to duty as resident inspr. of engr. material, Allison Experimental Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; E. H. Kenke to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; J. E. Nealson to duty Alabama; J. B. O'Connor to duty President Grant; C. O. Houghton to duty Powhatan; P. E. Gillespie to duty Naval Air Sta., Anacostia, D.C.; C. P. Van Clev to duty nucleus Terres; E. Batigan to duty Wilhelmina.

Ensign J. W. M. Simmons died March 14, 1919, at U.S.N. Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.

Ensigns (P.C.): F. L. Beach and J. D. Lutes to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; H. E. Stewart to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Baltimore; L. W. Grant, H. M. Cook and G. W. Drummond to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; A. Laude det. duty Ozaukee, to duty under S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia; S. S. Cunningham to duty Lake View M. C. Holcomb to duty Indianapolis; C. H. East to duty Ohio; A. M. Smith to duty West Loquassuck; I. O. Stark to duty West Cohas; F. L. Gwinn to duty Naval Tra. Camp, Mare Island; H. S. Westfall to duty aboard R.S. at San Francisco; C. J. Woodman to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; J. P. Elliott to duty navy yard, Philadelphia; C. E. Leavitt to duty U.S.S. Old Constellation; R. Von Ritter to Great Lakes for duty; H. O. West to nucleus Crew No. 3; R. C. Thomas to duty Neptune.

A. P. Clerks: C. P. Doughty to U.S.S. Arizona; J. R. Terry to duty U.S.S. K-5; K. A. Merrill to U.S.S. Buford for duty.

Pharm. R. C. Rowe to Annapolis, Md., duty Naval Academy. Btms.: D. Wirsing to nucleus Crew 13; A. Hurst to U.S.S. Northern Pacific.

Orders Issued to Officers March 21, 1919.

Comdrs.: F. B. Colby, Eastern Mediterranean, to Spalato as base supply off.; J. S. Evans to duty Naval Air Sta., Bu. Steam Engineering; C. C. Soule to duty in command U.S.S. Allen; R. M. Fawell to command U.S.S. Nicholson.

Lieut. Comdr.: T. W. Alford to duty as officer in charge high power radio station, Cavite, P.I.; R. E. Mann to U.S.S. Tonopah; W. R. Smith assumed command U.S.S. Maury; G. C. Wilson to Base 29; J. S. Spore to Queenstown conn. nucleus crew; J. W. Wellbrock reported from U.S. assigned duty Nashville conn. nucleus crew; M. L. Deyo reported from U.S. to Liverpool, nucleus Crew 13; H. L. Leonard to duty command Lake Pepin; C. G. Laird to Base 29; C. O. Ross to U.S.S. Panther; T. E. Van Metro to Bu. Nav., Washington, D.C. Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.): R. W. Clark to Trieste duty estab. N.P.O. at that place pub. Jan. 22, 1919, as Ensign R. S. Clark (P.C.); E. G. Morsell to U.S.S. Brooklyn.

Capt. Engr. T. H. Yeager to U.S.S. Huntington as engr. off. Lieuts.: G. E. Ross, jr., to U.S.S. Kentucky; W. R. Spear to U.S. Naval Forces in European waters conn. sub. chasers assisting mine sweeping; A. T. Leonard to U.S.S. Leviathan; J. H. Bell to U.S. fleet conn. searchlights; S. Dillon conn. f.o. U.S.S. Aaron Ward and as watch off. when commissioned; R. H. Maury to Liverpool, nucleus Crew 13; I. Lehrfeld assume command U.S.S. Hubbard; W. Dixon, German transport to Brest; W. Cox to U.S.S. Patapsco; A. Hibbard and F. R. Stevens to Base 29; A. A. Haig to Lake Eckhart; W. V. Aster, nucleus Crew 13, cancelled; P. Fechter to nucleus Crew 3; H. R. Eccleston to nucleus Crew 3; E. W. McInnes to U.S.S. Ulowana; E. H. London (Nav. Air Sta. Hampton Roads) to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Newark, N.J.; B. S. Maddox to duty conn. ex-Austrian ship at Spalato, Dalmatia; J. B. Barrett to duty Seattle; R. E. Barry to duty R.S. at Norfolk; C. E. Skeen to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Philadelphia.

Lieuts. (M.C.): J. A. Managiaracina to Base Hosp. 5; J. E. Lebensohn to N.P.O., La Pallice; P. O. Northington to U.S.S. Panther; H. L. Marshall and W. E. Thayer to U.S.S. Peerless; H. B. Jablos to U.S.S. Gloucester; W. J. Runyan to duty Apache; E. F. Stetter to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Newark, N.J.

Lieut. (P.C.) E. G. Crist, E. F. Barker and T. J. Bolan to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force, Hoboken, N.J.

Lieuts. (j.g.): J. J. Orr to U.S.S. Seattle; E. H. Bryant to U.S.S. O-16; F. L. McLellan to U.S.S. Eagle 1; C. E. Kraehn to U.S.S. Wilhelmina; G. C. DuBois and S. L. Peck to U.S.S. Madawaska; G. W. Pounder to duty conn. sub. chasers assisting mine sweeping abroad; E. L. Davezac (Huron) to duty Navy Ret. Sta., Newark, N.J.; E. Richter and H. R. Harris to duty R.S. at Norfolk, Va.; W. F. Woodward to Piqua; C. B. Johnson to Naval Hosp., London, hypertrophy, ten days; C. F. White, Willimantic, admitted hospital, Fiume, fractured arm and fractures right leg and possibly spine; G. G. Zabriske to hgs., London, A. and O.; G. E. Rumill to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; W. F. Rackle to duty in command S.C. 339; H. T. Stanley to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; R. L. Kirk to duty under inspr. of mach., U.S.N., N.Y. Ship Bldg. Corp., Camden, N.J.; J. L. Rodgers to R.S. at New York; F. G. Villard to duty under S.N.A., New York.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.) R. F. Ide to duty as asst. to accounting officer, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.): L. C. Vattier to duty Naval Hosp., Leavenworth, I. Pa.; J. A. Wolf to duty W. A. Luckenbach; H. A. Minthorn to duty R.S. at New York; J. P. Hanlon to duty W. A. Luckenbach; H. L. D. Kirkham to duty Naval Hosp., Hampton Roads.

Ensigns: L. M. Murphy to duty R.S. at Norfolk; V. F. Harinell and W. H. Wilk to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; A. S. Sney to S.C. 356; H. R. Dann to S.C. 124; F. L. Turner to duty Naval Tra. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.; C. A. Hall to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; C. F. Harper and R. D. Lyon to duty Naval Air Sta., Key West, Fla.; F. J. Lally to duty Pennsylvania; P. W. Roland, C. F. Weston, A. F. Norris and H. K. Sibthorpe to duty Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.; V. J. Depman to duty 12th Naval Dist.; N. Meginnity to duty S.C. 122; H. T. Wilder to duty S.C. 123; M. M. Weisman to duty S.C. 245.

Ensigns: J. R. LeVall to U.S.S. Huron; R. A. Gore and W. Durkee to U.S.S. Madawaska; A. Z. Skelding to U.S.S. Aeolus; H. V. Jacobson to U.S.S. Madawaska; L. B. West to U.S.S. Great Northern; E. C. Hawkins to duty 8th Naval Dist.; J. A. Loring to duty 4th Naval Dist.; E. L. Jenkinson conn. f.o. U.S.S. Kalk and on board when commissioned; L. H. Snyder conn. f.o. U.S.S. Belknap and on board when commissioned.

Ensigns: C. Patrick, W. B. Whitely and H. S. Allison to Base 29; B. Stidart to Democracy; W. Johnston to Lake Daraga; C. B. Smith, Rochefort, to Crew 4; C. G. Benjamin, S.C. 103, to Crew 3; A. R. McDaniel, Carola, to Crew 3; H. W. Wilson, Willimantic, admitted to hospital, Fiume, fractured arm and leg, possibly spine; W. M. Corlies to Montana; T. D. Williams to Bridgeport; J. Hudson, Ice King, reported Naval Hosp., St. Nazaire, for treatment.

Ensign (A.C.) E. A. Duff to Venice and report to Admiral Niblack.

Ensigns (P.C.): C. E. Smith to duty as supply off., sub. base, Key West; E. A. Cain to Staff Base 7; W. J. McLean, W. A. Hollenbaugh and W. E. Kraft to duty under comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; H. E. Geis to duty Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.; W. A. Edwards det. duty R.S. at New York, to duty Canibus; C. I. Gingrich to duty Western Sea; J. A. Hall to duty Merauke.

Pharms.: V. H. Chase det. 6th Naval Dist., to U.S.S. General Goethals; W. A. Jackson det. Naval Tra. Camp, San Pedro, to U.S.S. General Goethals.

Gunns: D. B. Stewart to Staff Base 7 for orders.

Gunns: F. C. Larkin to Naval Port Office, Plymouth; R. S. Lunney to U.S.S. Minnesota; F. Webb to Liverpool, nucleus Crew 13.

Orders Issued to Officers March 22, 1919.

Capt. C. L. Hussey to command U.S.S. Minnesota.

Sr. Capt. J. C. Cantwell (U.S.O.G.) report to Comdr. 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 1st Naval Districts, respectively, for temp. duty conn. Inspection Coast Guard stations; upon completion of duty to Washington, D.C., report to Chief of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department.

Comdrs.: H. W. McCormack to duty as dist. radio material off., navy yard, Mare Island, and add. duty as Pacific Coast radio material off.; R. T. S. Lowell to duty as dist. radio material off., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. F. McConnell to



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duty as dist. radio material off., navy yard, New York; G. H. Bowley to command U.S.S. Saturn and Alaskan Radio Expedition, 1919; R. W. Vincent to command U.S.S. Mexican.

Lieut. Comdr.: E. G. Rattray continue treatment at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.; C. O. Ross to U.S.S. Panther correct to read U.S.S. Wyoming (no change); R. M. Griffin to Brest, report to Admiral Halstead to command Squad. Sub-chasers to duty in Russian waters; R. G. Coman Hqs. London to Nuc. Crew No. 13; P. Buchanan report to Comdr. Cruiser Fc., U.S. Flt., as exec. off. U.S.S. Mexican; F. H. Lucke to duty as radio material off., 13th N.D.; W. MacCloud to duty under S.N.A.R., New York; E. O. Jones to U.S.S. Eddelyn; E. A. Brooks (ret.) charge of Naval Recruiting Station, St. Louis Dist., St. Louis, Mo.

Lieut. Comdr. (P.C.) J. D. P. Hodapp to duty as accounting officer, navy yard, Puget Sound.

Lieuts.: R. B. Matthews to duty U.S. Naval Hqs., London; A. Boquet to duty as dist. radio material off., Naval Station, New Orleans, La.; E. R. Sturtevant conn. f.o. U.S.S. Rizal and as watch officer when commissioned; P. A. Wilson to duty as radio material off., Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; S. E. Lee to duty as dist. radio material off., navy yard, Charleston; E. A. Zehner to duty as asst. to Lieut. Dayton conn. searchlights and Evershed installation; I. V. Herin to Norfolk Navy Yard conn. with searchlights; G. O. Farnsworth to navy yard, Boston, conn. searchlights; E. W. Dobie conn. inspection Mach. Union Iron Works, San Francisco; F. A. Manuel to Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard for duty in Machinery Div.; C. F. Ware conn. f.o. U.S.S. Aaron Ward and as engineer off. when commissioned; E. S. Van Wart to duty under Comdr. Cruiser and Transport Force; P. Herndon to U.S.S. Eddelyn; W. A. Hindon to U.S.S. Santa Teresa; I. Lerfeld orders to command U.S.S. Hubbard mod. to read Nuc. Crew No. 4; W. F. Hoffman to duty under D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk, Va.; C. Kirk to temp. duty under Comdr. Newport News Div. Transport Force.

Lieuts. (M.C.): T. G. McDonald to Salt Lake City, Utah, for duty Marine Recruiting Station; D. R. Higbee to duty Virgin Islands; F. L. McDaniel to duty N.T.S., Naval Operating Base; Marine Expeditionary Force, 13th N.D.; E. H. Castelhun rel. from all active duty; W. S. Harmon, La Pallice to Base Hospital No. 5; C. E. Morse to Crix D'Hins.

Lieut. (P.C.) N. R. Wade to duty as supply and disbursing off., Naval Station, Guam.

Lieuts. (C.O.): H. R. Oster to duty in Industrial Dept., navy yard; F. E. Haeblerle to Philadelphia to duty in Hull Div., navy yard; W. O. Sutherland to Mare Island to duty in Hull Div., navy yard; W. H. Hopkins, jr., to navy yard, Boston, to duty in Hull Div.

Lieut. C. G. Nelson died March 19, 1919, U.S. Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Lieut. j.g. (T) W. A. Stickle (C.E.C.) temp. appt. as asst. civil engr. in U.S. Navy, dated March 3, 1919.

Lieuts. (j.g.): F. A. Saunders conn. f.o. U.S.S. Ellis and as watch off. when commissioned; H. P. Lamarche to U.S.S. O-11; L. McCormick conn. f.o. U.S.S. Bernadon and as watch off. when commissioned; W. A. Tattersall to duty at High Powered Radio Sta. as understudy of Lieut. Laird; J. A. Sellards to duty as asst. on staff of Vice Admiral Henry B. Wilson, U.S.N., Comdr. Battleship Div. 8, Battleship Force 2; H. R. Harris to duty Rijndam; W. Twigg Hqs. London to Venice, report to Admiral Niblack; J. G. Atkins and R. D. De Kay, U.S.S. Aphrodite to Nuc. Crew No. 13; J. F. Kelsey, Base No. 7, to Nuc. Crew No. 4; P. Anderson to duty in command Mohave; A. W. Hawkins to duty Naval Air Station, Rockaway Beach, N.Y.; B. R. Miller to U.S.S. Siboney.

Lieuts. (j.g.) (M.C.): O. M. Knox rev. of orders repeated, travel March 7 rev.; W. A. Peters rev. of orders March 12, to duty Santa Rosa.

Lieut. (j.g.) (P.C.) R. L. Bitzer to duty as sr. asst. inspr., Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va.

Lieut. (j.g.) (D.C.) L. B. Land to duty Naval Training Sta., San Francisco, Calif.

Ensigns: F. E. Vensel, jr., to duty as asst. to Rear Admiral Decker, Comdt. 7th N.D. and Naval Station, Key West, Fla.; T. E. Hapgood to U.S.S. Niagara; C. L. Nelson to duty Sub-chaser No. 144; F. H. Insko to U.S.S. Sub-chaser No. 250; J. F. Sprekel to U.S.S. Huron; O. R. Stearns to U.S.S. Algon.

(Continued on page 1074.)



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carried a crew of thirty men at that time. After being interned her propellers were unshipped.

D.S.C. FOR OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE A.E.F.

By direction of the President the Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded by the commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force to the following officers and enlisted men for acts of gallantry at the time and places mentioned, in 1918, as indicated in the generals orders noted:

G.O. 21, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.
Lieut. Col.—Timothy J. Moynahan, 146th Inf., near Clerges on Sept. 28-30.
Sergeants—Richard M. Kirk, Martin M. Smith, Abraham Thorp, Richard M. Kirk, 361st Inf., near Audenarde, Belgium, on Sept. 27-30.
Martin M. Smith, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy on Sept. 29-30.
Abraham Thorp, 361st Inf., near Guesnes on Sept. 28.
Corpl.—John W. Cramer, 361st Inf., at Audenarde, Belgium, on Nov. 1.
Mechanic—Ralph T. Moan, 103d Inf., near Riaville on Sept. 26.
Privates—Charles E. Gaymier, 105th Inf., near Ronssoy, on Sept. 30.
Abe Johnson, 102d Inf., at Marchéville on Sept. 26.
Edmund Kimball, 101st Field Batln., Signal Corps, at Marchéville on Sept. 26.
G. L. Wayne, 5th Regt., U.S.M.C., near St. Etienne on Oct. 4-6.
Morris Silverberg, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy, on Sept. 29.
James K. Stinson, 101st Field Batln., Signal Corps, at Marchéville on Sept. 26.
Grover C. Sullivan, 306th Inf., at la Besace on Nov. 5.

II.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in A.E.F.
Privates—F. E. Ballard, 102d M.G. Co., near Marchéville on Sept. 26.
Joseph B. Carpenter, 47th Inf., near Bazoches, on Aug. 9.
Glenn S. Donaldson, Section 600, U.S. Ambulance Service, northwest of Somme-Py, on Oct. 8.
Joseph E. McVey, 28th Inf., near Soissons, on July 18-21.
Earl Millsap, 307th Inf., near Grandpré, on Oct. 15.
Charles E. Thorne, 147th Field Art., near Nantillois, on Sept. 29.
Michael Vigilette, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy, on Sept. 29.

III.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.
Capt.—Walter R. Lawson, 91st Aero Sqdn., near St. Mihiel July 30 and Sept. 13.
Corpl.—Arthur J. Ticker. Pvt.—Charles F. Carbaugh.

IV.—D.S.C. Awarded Posthumously in the A.E.F.
Major—Tobe C. Cope, 371st Inf., at Trieres Farm Sept. 30.
Capt.—James M. McKibbin, M.C., 306th M.G. Batln., near Chéveres Oct. 14.
John Mitchell, 95th Aero Sqdn., near Beaumont May 27.
Harry B. Doremus, 114th Inf., near Verdun Oct. 27.
Macow C. Overton, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Blanc Mont Oct. 2-10.
Henry L. Thompson, 23d Inf., near Vaux-en-Dieulet Nov. 3.
Lieuts.—William F. Bourland, 1st U.S. Engrs., near Verdun Oct. 8-9.
James E. Brown, 302d Engrs., at Villers-devant-Mouzon Nov. 7.
Asher E. Kelly, 91st Aero Sqdn., near Crepion Sept. 26.
Carlisle R. Wilson, 139th Inf., near Montblainville Sept. 27.
Francis B. Lowry, 91st Aero Sqdn., near Crepion Sept. 26.
Sergeant—Myron L. Hoffman, 363d Inf., near Paarden Kanter, Belgium on Oct. 31.
William H. Ward, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy on Sept. 29.
Herman F. Bremer, 119th Inf., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
Ralph L. Coffman, 15th M.G. Batln., near Briailles on Nov. 4.
Marshall B. Dudderar, 117th Inf., near Geneve on (date omitted).
John Guesz, Jr., 364th Inf., near Eclisfontaine on Sept. 28.
James W. Hudnall, 120th Inf., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
Oscar P. Lippe, 307th Inf., near the Vesle river on Aug. 29.
Edward E. Nickles, 101st Field Signal Batln., near Verdun on Oct. 24.
Millard Smith, 9th Inf., near Beaumont on Nov. 8.
William Thomas, 302d Engrs., near Chéveres on Oct. 13.
Corpl.—Russell K. Bourne, 103d Field Art., near Samogneux on Oct. 24.
Robert A. Gaston, 141st Inf., near St. Etienne on Oct. 8.
Bernard McGuire, 101st Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 23.
George J. Spinney, 101st Inf., north of Verdun on Oct. 27.
Privates—Will C. Curtis, 142d Inf., near St. Etienne on Oct. 8.
Walter L. Foster, 119th Inf., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
August Galawitch, 9th Inf., near Soissons on July 25.
Henry Miller, 308th Inf., near Binerville on Oct. 3.
William E. Robbins, 119th Inf., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
Benjamin B. Smith, 119th Inf., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
Cecil E. Thompson, 364th Inf., near Eclisfontaine on Sept. 28.

V.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Major—Oliver Allen, 16th Inf., in the Forest of Argonne Oct. 4-11.
Capt.—James P. Growdon, 4th Engrs., west of Fismes Aug. 5.
Maurice W. Howe, 167th Inf., near Haumont Sept. 22.
Lieuts.—Victor F. Blesdale, 6th M.G. Batln., U.S.M.C., near Blanc Mont Oct. 8.
Leo H. Dawson, 94th Aero Sqdn., near Hartennes July 19; an oak leaf cluster, near Cléry-le-Petit Nov. 4.
John G. Schneider, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Forest of Argonne Nov. 1.
Hubert O. Teer, 371st Inf., at Ardeuil Sept. 29.
Ernest M. Yantis, 363d Inf., near Tronsol Farm Sept. 30.
Samuel A. Brown, 108th Inf., near Ronssoy Sept. 29.
Stewart A. Baxter, 26th Inf., near Montdidier June 5, near Soissons July 21; near Verdun Oct. 4; on June 5, on July 21, on Oct. 4 (locations omitted).
Roy B. Fouvenant, 308th Mortar Battery, near Brabant-sur-Meuse Oct. 23.
Charles W. Parker, 371st Inf., near Ardeuil Sept. 29-Oct. 1.
Calvin D. Richards, 26th Inf., near Verdun Oct. 9.
Sergeants—Herman L. Bush, 102d M.G. Batln., near Verdun on Oct. 25.
James S. Butler, 103d Inf., near Verdun on Nov. 3.
Omar C. Cox, 105th Field Signal Batln., near Ypres, Belgium, on July 16.
Joseph De Cota, 101st Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 23.
Estra Higgins, 101st Inf., north of Verdun on Oct. 23.
James W. Holland, 105th Engrs., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
Daniel O'Connor, 101st Inf., north of Verdun on Oct. 27.
Alexander Salik, 126th Inf., near Juvigny on Aug. 28.
Charles Stafford, 166th Inf., in the St. Mihiel offensive on Sept. 12.
William Wincenciak, 6th M.G. Batln., U.S.M.C., near Blanc Mont on Oct. 4.
Corpl.—Edward Bald, 6th M.G. Batln., U.S.M.C., near Somme-Py on Oct. 2-10.
Edward W. Blanchette, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 16.
Orvil L. Cotten, 105th Field Signal Batln., near Bellicourt on Sept. 27.
Victor A. Dubois, 101st Inf., north of Verdun on Oct. 23.
John E. Gilbertie, 327th Inf., near Cornay on Oct. 7-26.
Holger Kager, 101st Inf., north of Verdun on Oct. 27.
Clive W. Linton, 42d Coast Art., near Suippes on July 15.
Earl J. Martin, 102d Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 27.
Edward F. Murphy, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 16.
Raymond R. Smith, 11th M.G. Batln., northeast of Cunel on Oct. 12.
Roy Yaeger, 321st M.G. Batln., near Font-a-Mousson on Sept. 12.
Cook—Michael A. Platten, 121st Field Art., near Chery-Char-treux on Aug. 14.
Privates—Roland W. Abrams, 313th Inf., near Crépion on Nov. 3.
Clive M. Boyd, 166th Inf., near Suippes on July 14-15.
Joseph J. Boughan, 101st Inf., north of Verdun on Oct. 27.
Abraham Cohen, 103d Inf., near Verdun on Nov. 9.
Thomas P. Crabbe, 6th M.G. Batln., U.S.M.C., at Blanc Mont Massif on Oct. 4.
John A. Dilliard, 306th M.G. Batln., near Marcy on Oct. 14.
Harold J. Drotning, 125th Field Art., south of Fismes on Aug. 4.
Harry E. Garber, 21st Field Art., near Montauville on Oct. 24.
Dewitt Hardison, 105th Field Signal Batln., near Bellicourt on Sept. 29.
Thomas J. Hickey, 101st Field Art., near Samogneux on Oct. 24.

Navy Orders of March 22—Continued from page 1073.
quinn; G. I. Johnston to duty Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, Canal Zone; H. A. Peterson to San Francisco, report Pacific Coast Communication Supt. for duty; A. W. Marchant to duty Naval Air Sta., Coco Solo, Canal Zone; R. C. Huneke report Comdr. 5th N.D. for duty; F. J. Murphy to U.S.S. Sunflower; L. E. Fuentes to duty R.S. at New York; R. F. Wells to U.S.S. Siboney; H. Hasser to U.S.S. Sea Rover; J. R. W. Smith to U.S.S. Santa Teresa.

Ensigns (P.C.): M. Dove to duty Fleet Supply Base, S. Brooklyn, N.Y.; V. G. Smith to U.S.S. Princess Matoika; C. A. Phillips to duty Supply Dept., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. M. Ready to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., Norfolk; R. B. Smith to duty Supply Dept., navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; H. H. Karp to duty Supply Dept., navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
Btens.: F. J. Miller to Sub-chaser No. 17; K. Mullenax to Akron, Ohio, for duty in Naval Aviation Detachment.

Pharms.: W. F. Orell conn. f.o. U.S.S. Santa Paula and on board when commissioned; B. O. Jones conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eurana and on board when commissioned; J. N. Lawrence to navy yard, Mare Island, for duty; E. O. Zimmerman to duty Naval Hospital, Hawaii; J. M. Feder conn. f.o. U.S.S. Radnor and on board when commissioned; W. E. G. Bartle to duty Naval Hospital, navy yard, Mare Island; I. M. Gorsuch to duty with N.O.T.S.; J. H. Kennedy to 5th Naval Dist., to duty with N.O.T.S.; V. M. Coulter to Naval Academy, to duty at Naval Hospital; E. C. Ware conn. f.o. U.S.S. Tiger and on board when commissioned; N. L. Saunders to 6th N.D., to duty at Naval Hospital.

A.P. Clerks: C. O. Hamrick to duty with disb. off., Naval Sta., Pearl Harbor; A. Lyell, Jr., Killingholme to Hqrs., London.

Machs.: J. F. Crum to duty Naval Aviation Det., Akron, Ohio; R. P. Boisset to U.S.S. Aramis.

Gun. W. R. Heyman to duty R.S. at New York.

NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

C.M.O. 188, DEC. 30, 1918, NAVY DEPT.
Lieut. (j.g.) George J. Leonard, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Nov. 21, 1918, at Hoboken, N.J., and found guilty of absence from station and duty without permission from proper authority and neglect of duty. He was sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence was approved by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 1, JAN. 1, 1919, NAVY DEPT.
Ensign Nelson K. Smith, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Oct. 16, 1918, at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Paimboeuf, France, and found guilty of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. He was sentenced to be dismissed. The sentence was confirmed by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 2, JAN. 3, 1919, NAVY DEPT.
Ensign Horace R. Whitaker, U.S. Navy, was tried Oct. 30, 1918, at the U.S. Submarine Base, New London, Conn., and found guilty of the following charges, proved by plea: Absence from station and duty without leave, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service.

On Nov. 13, 1918, the Department returned the record in the foregoing case to the court and directed that the court reconvene for the purpose of correcting such of certain omissions in the record as were not errors of procedure.

On Dec. 2, 1918, the court reconvened and complied with the directions of the Department. On Dec. 14, 1918, the Judge Advocate General placed an indorsement on the record, in part, as follows: "The accused was charged with 'Absence from station and duty without leave,' and 'Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.' He pleaded guilty to both of the charges. The court accepted these pleas and the prosecution offered no evidence. The accused made a statement, the matter of which is clearly inconsistent with his plea of guilty to both charges. It is evident that the court made a material error by not proceeding in accordance with Secs. 310 and 312, Naval Courts and Boards. In view of the above it is, therefore, recommended that the proceedings, findings and sentence of the general court-martial in the foregoing case of Ensign Horace R. Whitaker, U.S. Navy, be disapproved, and that he be released from arrest and restored to duty."

On Dec. 23, 1918, the Bureau of Navigation concurred in the indorsement of the Judge Advocate General.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels approved the proceedings, findings and sentence in this case, but the sentence was mitigated to the loss of ten numbers in the grade in which Ensign Whitaker is permanently serving.

C.M.O. 3, JAN. 4, 1919, NAVY DEPT.
Capt. Raymond D. Hasbrouck, U.S.N., was tried Dec. 18, 1918, at the navy yard, New York, and "most fully and honorably" acquitted of the following charge: Neglect of duty (one specification). The acquittal was approved by Secretary Daniels.

C.M.O. 4, JAN. 7, 1919, NAVY DEPT.
Lieut. Comdr. John R. Beardsall, U.S.N., was tried Dec. 13, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana and acquitted of the following charge: Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. Secretary Daniels approved the acquittal.

C.M.O. 5, JAN. 7, 1919, NAVY DEPT.
Lieut. Hilbert A. Fisher, U.S.N., was tried Dec. 17, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Louisiana and acquitted of the following charge: Culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty. The acquittal was approved by Secretary Daniels.

C.M.O. 6, JAN. 7, 1919, NAVY DEPT.
Lieut. Harry S. Manson, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Nov. 13, 1918, at the U.S. Naval Station, New Orleans, La., and found

guilty of the following charges, proved by plea: Disobeying the lawful order of his superior officer and drunkenness. He was sentenced to be dismissed, which was confirmed by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 7, JAN. 7, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign William A. Danforth, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Nov. 19, 1918, at the navy yard, New York, and found guilty of the following charge, proved by plea: Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. He was sentenced to be dismissed and to be imprisoned for seven years. The sentence was approved by President Wilson, and the naval prison, Portsmouth, N.H., was designated as the place of imprisonment.

C.M.O. 9, JAN. 7, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Charles P. Jackson, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Oct. 23, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Oklahoma and found guilty of the following charge, proved by plea: Drunkenness. Sentence: To be dismissed, and President Wilson confirmed the sentence.

C.M.O. 13, JAN. 11, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. (j.g.) Abraham E. Garcia, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Nov. 20, 1918, at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., and was found guilty of the following charges: Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals and negligence in obeying orders. He was sentenced to dismissal, which was confirmed by President Wilson.

C.M.O. 15, JAN. 13, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Btens. (T) Otto Grunewald, U.S.N., was tried Oct. 29, 1918, on board the U.S.S. Oklahoma and found guilty of drunkenness. He was sentenced to be dismissed from the United States naval service. The court made a unanimous recommendation to clemency in consideration of his previous good record. Secretary Daniels mitigated the sentence to revocation of his temporary appointment as boatswain.

C.M.O. 18, JAN. 17, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Alexander G. Milliken, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Dec. 19, 1918, at Hoboken, N.J., and acquitted of the charge of neglect of duty. The acquittal was approved.

C.M.O. 20, JAN. 20, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Lieut. Harold P. Petersen, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Jan. 7, 1919, at the navy yard, New York, and found guilty of the following charge, proved by plea: Absence from station and duty after leave had expired. Sentence: To be restricted to his ship or station for three months, and to lose \$50 per month of his pay for three months. The sentence was approved by Secretary Daniels.

C.M.O. 21, JAN. 22, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign Arthur W. Davis, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Jan. 2, 1919, at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and found guilty of the following charge, proved by plea: Conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline (one specification).

Sentence: To be restricted to his ship or station for four months, and to lose \$15 per month of his pay for four months.

The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved by Secretary Daniels, but the sentence is remitted with the exception of that portion involving public reprimand.

"A review of the record in this case," said Mr. Daniels, "discloses that the accused conducted himself in an angry, insolent, disrespectful and unmilitary manner toward another officer of the naval service who had been placed on duty by competent authority, and who was then and there in the exercise of the duties of his office. Such conduct cannot be too severely condemned, as it strikes at the very foundations of discipline. Ensign Davis is, therefore, hereby reprimanded for his thoroughly reprehensible conduct."

C.M.O. 22, JAN. 22, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Ensign Richard F. Norvell, U.S.N.R.F., was tried Nov. 25, 1918, at Base 7 and acquitted of the following charges: Drunkenness and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. The acquittal was approved by Secretary Daniels.

C.M.O. 32, JAN. 25, 1919, NAVY DEPT.

Btens. Harry C. Wilson, U.S.N.R.F., was tried at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and was found guilty of the following charges: Drunkenness on duty (one specification), disrespectful in language and deportment to his superior officer while in the execution of his office, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline.

Sentence: To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The sentence was approved by President Wilson.

THE GERMAN SUBMARINES.

T. J. Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary to the British Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons on March 13 that fifty-four German submarines have been sold and that the money will be distributed among the Allies on a scale to be determined by the Supreme Peace Council. Additional submarines will be disposed of in the same manner. The council, he added, has not yet decided what disposition will be made of the other German warships. The German submarine U-48 was sunk by a Spanish destroyer while attempting to escape from Ferrol, Spain, on March 14, according to a press message from Paris. The submarine was interned at Ferrol in March, 1918, when she took refuge there. She

Samuel Hill, 320th Inf., near Bellicourt on Sept. 26.
George J. Klier, 320th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 11.
George J. Klier, 102d M.G. Batn., near Verdun on Oct. 24.
Walter F. Lyons, 103d Field Art., near Samogreux on Oct. 24.
Clifford E. Mellen, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 16.
Otto A. A. Schwanke, 47th Inf., at Sergy on Aug. 1.
John F. Sheddowski, 107th Ammunition Train, north of Soissons on Sept. 4.
Orville R. Taylor, 42d Coast Art., near Suippes on July 14-15.
Norman L. Torrey, 101st Field Art., near Verdun on Oct. 23-24.
Ray C. Turner, 101st Ambulance Co. Montauville on Oct. 24.
Fred R. Weiss, 21st Field Art., near St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Benjamin Yabovitz, 101st Inf., near St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Louis Yager, 321st M.G. Batn., near Pont-a-Mousson on Sept. 12.

VI.—D.S.C. Awarded in the A.E.F.

Lieut. Col.—Cresswell Garlington, General Staff, 77th Division, near Merval Sept. 14.
Major—Robert L. Denig, U.S.M.C., attached to 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 3.
Capt.—William C. Burdett, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 3.
Marvin Cappell, U.S.M.C., attached to 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 3.
Hansford MacNider, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 3-9.
Aaron A. Pletner, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 3-9.
Lieut.—André J. Coppet, interpreter A.D.C., 77th Division, near Merval Sept. 14.
Harold H. Helliwell, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 3.
Edwin B. Ives, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge Oct. 3.
Theodore S. Kenyon, 306th Inf., in the forest of the Argonne Sept. 27.
John H. Murrian, 117th Inf., near Bellicourt Sept. 29.
George E. Parker, Jr., 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm Oct. 8.
Elam F. Strygley, M.C., 4th M.G. Batn., near Médéah Farm (date omitted).
John A. Campbell, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge Oct. 3.
Charles S. Dennison, 306th Inf., in forest of the Argonne Sept. 27.
Sergts.—George W. Beatty, 306th Inf., at St. Juvin on Sept. 15.
John H. Gardner, 118th Inf., near Brancourt on Oct. 8.
Gordon A. Hambrick, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
William Jackson, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3-9.
Marc V. Launcelot, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Herman Macarowski, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3.
George C. Steiner, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3.
Corps.—William J. Earle, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 8.
Rolla Janssen, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3.
Henry B. MacPherson, 306th Inf., near St. Juvin on Oct. 16.
John W. Morgan, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Harry Osborne, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Hert L. Stewart, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Elmer Zeiler, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Pte.—Carl I. Johnson, 306th Inf., in the forest of Argonne on Sept. 27.
Irving Sirota, 308th Inf., near Binarville on Oct. 2-7.
Hubbard J. Walker, 117th Inf., near Ypres, Belgium on July 24.

Frank G. Williams, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
William Y. Allen, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Charles L. Beck, 126th Inf., near Romagne on Oct. 14.
Willie Cross, 117th Inf., near Bellicourt on Oct. 7.
William A. Edsall, near Romagne on Oct. 14.
Edward G. Hanna, 4th M.G. Batn., at Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3-4.
Frank M. Harwood, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3-9.
John Heikinen, 125th Inf., near Courmont and St. Martin on July 31-Aug. 3.
Charles Hunt, 4th M.G. Batn., at Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3.
Albert S. Krzykwa, 26th Inf., near Romagne on Oct. 14.
Irving L. Limer, 308th Inf., near Binarville on Oct. 2-7.
Frederick W. MacClemmens, 126th Inf., near Romagne on Oct. 14.
August J. Massicote, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3-9.
Harry Mates, 9th Inf., near Blanc Mont Ridge on Oct. 3.
Frank Minely, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 8.
Albert R. Neitzel, 126th Inf., near Romagne on Oct. 14.
John A. Parker, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
James A. Cavanaugh, 102d Engrs., near Mount Kemmel on Aug. 29.
Onal M. Cope, 2d Engrs., near Vaux on July 1-4.
Clarence E. Davis, 168th Inf., near Cote-de-Chatillon on Oct. 14.
Emanuel Frank, 38th Inf., near Launoy on July 15.
Charles W. Garr, 2d Engrs., near St. Etienne-a-Arnes.
Orville Hardy, 38th Inf., near Mézy on July 15.
William H. Hill, 168th Inf., near Eaumont on Sept. 27.
Daniel H. Maher, 105th Inf., near St. Souplet on Oct. 18.
Louis F. Marquette, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 15.
James D. Meffin, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 15.
Daniel C. McAuliffe, 16th Inf., in the Argonne Forest on Oct. 4.
Joseph D. Sanders, 2d Engrs., near Chateau-Thierry on June 3-13.
Fred M. Schultz, 16th Inf., near Fléville on Oct. 4.
Mechanics—William F. Bolack, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 25.
William Gould, 105th Inf., near St. Souplet on Oct. 18.
Pte.—Elmer E. Bartlett, Jr., 2d Engrs., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 9.
Paul E. Blust, 2d Engrs., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 9.
Layton A. Boyd, 2d Engrs., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 9.
George Brenstuhl, 166th Inf., near St. Georges on Oct. 15.
Albert J. Cayer, 38th Inf., near Mézy on July 15.
John A. Dooge, 2d Engrs., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 9.
Fred Haefliger, 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near St. Etienne on Oct. 3.
Steve J. Haralis, 38th Inf., near Mézy on July 15.
Elmer J. Klicher, 130th Inf., at Fresnes-en-Woevre on Nov. 10.
Carl S. Lund, 102d M.G. Batn., near Mouilly on Sept. 12.
Samuel Mascarella, 38th Inf., near Mézy on July 15.
Max Norton, 108th Inf., near Ronsoy on Sept. 29.
Joseph E. Olsen, 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near St. Etienne.
William A. Pitts, 167th Inf., near Sergy on July 31.
Thomas Price, 16th Inf., near Hill 272 on Oct. 11.
Elmer W. Seagraves, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3-9.
Fit Sikivica, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Andy Toblin, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Mack Williams, 9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 3.
Bugler—9th Inf., near Médéah Farm on Oct. 7.
Mechanic—118th Inf., near Brancourt on Oct. 8.

Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

G.O. 23, 1919, WAR DEPT.

The citation in G.O. 147, War Dept., 1918, relating to Major Evan E. Lewis is rescinded and following substituted therefor: "Major Evan E. Lewis, 102d Inf., near Marchéville Sept. 26; also oak leaf cluster, near Beaumont Nov. 10."
Capt.—Fred G. Givens, 130th Inf., near Verdun Nov. 8.
Conrad Wesselhoft, M.C., 102d Inf., near Verdun Nov. 8.
Lieut.—Thomas F. Bresnahan, Aubrey B. De Lacey, 166th Inf., near Haumont Sept. 27.
T. Ralph Eberlin, 38th Inf., near Mézy July 15.
Robert Epp, 16th Inf., near Courpoul July 26.
Francis W. Gilbert, 307th Inf., near Fismes Aug. 26, and near Remilly Nov. 10.
George L. Goodridge, 101st Inf., near Verdun Nov. 8.
The citation in G.O. 128, War Dept., 1918, relating to 1st Lieut. Albert N. Hassin, 358th Inf., is rescinded and following substituted therefor: Albert U. Hassig, 358th Inf., between Fey-en-Hay and Vacey on Sept. 12.
James R. Lisa, M.C., 105th Inf., near St. Souplet Oct. 18.
Robinson Murray, 38th Inf., near Bois des Osons Oct. 10.
Elliott W. Springs, Air Service, near Bapaume Aug. 22.
Oliver D. Bernier, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Chateau-Thierry June 6.
Patrick Collins, 167th Inf., near Sergy July 31.
Percy E. Inman, 13th M.G. Batn., near Madeleine Farm Oct. 13.
Hamilton Johnson, 38th Inf., near Launoy July 15.
Alfred B. May, 301st Batn. Tank Corps, near l'Arbre de la croix Oct. 17.
Raleigh L. Younger, 38th Inf., near Mézy July 15.
Sergts.—Mack C. Byrd, 2d Engrs., near Bois de Belleau on June 3.

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Edward N. Thompson, 105th Inf., near Mount Kemmel, Belgium, on Aug. 31.
Gustus H. Carlson, 104th Inf., near Verdun on Oct. 15.
James W. Goubert, 105th Inf., near St. Souplet on Oct. 17.
William C. Hardie, 38th Inf., near Mézy on July 15.
Roy Holcomb, 166th Inf., near Sommerance on Oct. 14.
Thomas Kenny, 105th Inf., near St. Souplet on Oct. 17.
Henry C. LaMorder, 166th Inf., near Buzancy on Oct. 16.
Thurman Lowe, 52d Inf., near Ronsoy on Sept. 29.
Harry E. Lynk, 106th Inf., near Ronsoy on Sept. 29.
Charles E. Nichols, 2d Engrs., near St. Etienne-a-Arnes on Oct. 5-7.
John J. O'Brien, 2d Engrs., near St. Etienne-a-Arnes on Oct. 5-7.
Frank N. Robinson, 38th Inf., near Mézy on July 15.
Eugene W. Towne, 105th Inf., near St. Souplet on Oct. 18.
Bennie Akins, 52d Inf., near Munster on Sept. 12-13.
Ralph Ball, 16th Inf., near Fleville on Oct. 9.
Herman B. Bartels, 130th Inf., near Marchéville.
Olin J. Butterfield, 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near St. Etienne on Oct. 3.
Vincenzo Caserta, 130th Inf., near Marchéville on Nov. 10.
Edwin E. Shepard, 2d Engrs., near Hill 272 on Médéah Farm on Oct. 9.
George Strawbridge, 2d M.G. Batn., near Fléville on Oct. 5.
Grannis L. Sverson, 6th M.G. Batn., U.S.M.C., near St. Etienne on Oct. 3.
Dr. Mercer G. Johnston, Y.M.C.A., near Verdun on Oct. 27.

G.O. 26, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Distinguished Service Crosses Awarded in the A.E.F.

Major—Guy S. Brewer, 168th Inf., near St. Mihiel Sept. 12.
Capt.—Oscar Koepel, 166th Inf., near Sérignes July 27.
Lieut.—Francis M. Brady, 9th M.G. Batn., near Cunel Oct. 12.
George J. Giger, 114th Inf., north of Verdun Oct. 12.
Lee S. Hultzen, 311th Inf., near Viéville-en-Haye, Sept. 26.
Henry Henderson, 354th Inf., near Remonville Nov. 1.
Clarence C. Schide, 114th Inf., near Bois d'Ormont Oct. 12.
Clayton E. Snyder, 9th M.G. Batn., near Cunel Oct. 13.
Charles F. Williams, 9th M.G. Batn., near Romagne on Oct. 11.
Sergeant—Leroy A. Binknell, 9th M.G. Batn., during the Argonne-Meuse operations on Oct. 9-26.
Thomas F. Byron, 102d Inf., near St. Hilaire on Sept. 22.
Joseph H. Fahey, 311th Inf., near Viéville-en-Haye on Sept. 26.
Edward H. Feathers, 9th M.G. Batn., near Bois de Cunel on Oct. 12-13.
Albert W. Herman, 102d Inf., near Epieds on July 21.
Patrick P. Higgins, 7th Engrs., near Cunel on Oct. 20.
Albert W. Klicke, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Francis P. McDermott, Sanitary Service, Unit 524, near Fismes on Aug. 8.
Francis McGowan, 101st Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Harold O. Nicholls, 120th Inf., near Bequigny on Oct. 10.
Clifford Thompson, 166th Inf., near Sommerance on Oct. 23.
John Zavadsky, 311th Inf., near Viéville-en-Haye on Sept. 26.
Corps.—Eddie Cary, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Michael Cooney, 165th Inf., near Villers-sur-Fere on Aug. 1.
Dandide Dumas, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
John P. Fray, 102d Inf., at St. Hilaire on Sept. 18.
Ernest A. S. Harrington, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Thomas P. Kelly, 102d Inf., near St. Hilaire on Sept. 22.
Oscar E. Moreland, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Mont Blanc on Oct. 5-6.
John Pamaranski, 320th Inf., near Bois des Osons on Oct. 10.
Roy W. Reeves, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Mont Blanc on Oct. 3.
Walter P. Thornhill, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Jesse Winslow, 103d Inf., on Sept. 12.
Pte.—Benjamin Gonzales, 3d Ammunition Train, near Créancy and Chateau-Thierry on July 15.
John Wroble, 166th Inf., in the Champagne sector on July 15-18.
Joseph S. Aldridge, Jr., 311th Inf., near Viéville-en-Haye on Sept. 24-25.
James B. Carty, 102d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Daniel J. Clasy, 101st Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Roy C. Doyier, 16th Inf., near Soissons on July 22.
Peter Fligen, 311th Inf., near Viéville-en-Haye on Sept. 23-24.
Dudley R. Gibbs, 150th Field Art., near Fléville on Oct. 28.
Onno Greenenboon, 16th Inf., at Cantigny on June 2.
Edward H. Haws, 6th Regt., U.S.M.C., near Blanc Mont on Oct. 2-9.
Hans Hendriksen, 5th M.G. Batn., near Letanne on Nov. 6.
Lawrence J. Kelly, 101st Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Theodore F. Lee, 362d Inf., near Gesnes on Sept. 29.
Harry Leonard, 166th Inf., near Chateau-Thierry on July 15-18 and July 28.
Elmer H. Lindie, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
James H. O'Rourke, 311th Inf., near Viéville-en-Haye on Sept. 26.
Lester Palmer, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
Harold F. Proctor, Hdqrs. troop, 26th Div., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
William J. Rinebold, Sanitary Service, Unit 524, near Fismes on Aug. 8-9.

Lloyd J. Tibbets, 103d Inf., near Bois de St. Remy on Sept. 12.
George Whitcomb, 9th M.G. Batn., near Cunel on Oct. 12.

CHANGES, ARMY UNIFORM REGULATIONS.

Latest changes in Army Regulations (Changes No. 7, Special Regulations No. 41), among others define the position of the new badges and ribbons recently authorized for the Army of Porto Rican Occupation and for the National Guard in Spanish War and Mexican border service outside the actual war zone. The descriptions of these badges appeared in Changes 7, S.R. 42, on page 924, our issue of March 1. We print below the changes in Uniform Regulations:

SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 41.

CHANGES NO. 7, FEB. 8, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Pars. 28½, 64, 93, 108 and 120, Special Regulations No. 41, Uniform Regulations, 1917, are changed, and Par. 49½ is added, as follows:

28½. (Added by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 5, War D., 1918.)
NURSE CORPS.—(a) The indoor uniform of the Nurse Corps will consist of a waist, a skirt, a belt, a collar, cuffs, an apron with or without bib, a cap, a navy-blue cape lined in maroon, and a badge of the corps.

(b) The outdoor uniform will consist of a navy-blue skirt, coat, overcoat, and hat, a white or navy-blue waist, a navy-blue cape lined in maroon, and on each side of the collar of the coat and overcoat the badge of the corps and the letters "U.S." in bronze.

(c) Details of material, make, and design will conform to specifications prescribed by the Surgeon General. No changes therein will be made without his authority. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Feb. 8, 1919.)

49½. **STUDENTS' ARMY TRAINING CORPS.**—Members of this corps will wear the uniform of enlisted men of the Infantry, except that the hat cord will be olive drab in color and the collar ornament on the left side will be a convex button, 1 inch in diameter, with raised rim surrounding the Torch of Knowledge (from the Statue of Liberty), and the letters "S A T C." (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Feb. 8, 1919.)

64. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 1, War D., 1917, and C. Nos. 2, 4, 5 and 6, War D., 1918.) **OTHER MEDALS AND BADGES.**—Change subparagraph (a), (f), (k) and (o), and add subparagraph (q), as follows:

(a) By whom worn.—Badges and medals awarded by the Government are worn by those entitled thereto by law and regulations. (For those entitled to campaign badges, see Par. 68, Compilation of Orders; for those entitled to wear the Mexican service badge, see G.O. No. 155, War D., 1917, as amended by G.O. Nos. 103 and 115, War D., 1918; for those entitled to wear the Army of Cuban Occupation badge, the Army of Cuban Pacification badge, or the Army of Porto Rican Occupation badge, see Par. 69, Compilation of Orders, as amended by Changes No. 15; and for those entitled to wear the Congressional National Guard medals, see Sec. IV., G.O. No. 8, War D., 1919.)

(f) Order in which worn.—Change section (1) to read as follows:

(1) Military, naval, and other badges and medals awarded by the Government.—1. Certificate of merit badge (issued by War Department); 2. Medal commemorating battle of Manila Bay (issued by Navy Department); 3. Medal commemorating naval engagements in West India (issued by Navy Department); 4. Special meritorious medal for service during war with Spain other than in battle (Navy Department); 5. Philippine congressional medal (War Department); 6. Campaign badges in order of dates of campaigns, including Mexican service badge (War and Navy Departments); 7. Gold life-saving medal (Treasury Department); 8. Silver life-saving medal (Treasury Department); 9. Army of Cuban Pacification badge (War and Navy Departments); 10. Army of Cuban Occupation badge (War Department); 11. Army of Porto Rican Occupation badge; 12. Medal for service in Spanish War; 13. Medal for service on Mexican border; 14. Good-conduct medal (Navy Department); 15. Aviator's badge (War Department); 16. Various distinctive marks awarded for excellence in small-arms practice (War and Navy Departments); 17. Swordsman's badge (War Department); 18. Medals or badges awarded for service performed while in Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or other branch of Government, if not included among those specified above.

(k) National Guard.—Officers and enlisted men of the active list of the National Guard who have had service as indicated in subparagraph 1, Par. 68, Compilation of Orders, are entitled to campaign badges. Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard who have had service as indicated in Sec. IV., G.O. No. 8, War D., 1919, are entitled to bronze medals. (For instructions regarding preparation of requisitions, etc., see Cir. No. 4, Division of Militia Affairs, 1909.)

(o) Air Service.—Qualified military aviators, junior military aviators, reserve military aviators, military aeronauts, junior military aeronauts, reserve military aeronauts and observers

(Continued on page 1076.)



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Uniform Changes—Continued from page 1075.

will wear insignia on the left breast above the line prescribed for badges and medals, to show their qualifications. (See S.R. No. 42, Par. 36½.) Flying instructors of the Air Service will wear insignia on the right sleeve of the coat just above the cuff. (See S.R. No. 42, Par. 39½.)

(4) Oak-leaf cluster.—No more than one medal of honor or one distinguished-service cross or one distinguished-service medal shall be issued to any one person, but for each succeeding deed or act sufficient to justify the award of a medal of honor or distinguished-service cross or distinguished-service medal, respectively, a bronze oak-leaf cluster, ¾ inch in length, shall be issued in lieu thereof.

This will be worn on the ribbon of the appropriate medal or cross, the ribbon being lengthened if necessary. A miniature cluster, ¾ inch in length, will be placed on the section of ribbon worn with the service and dress uniforms for each cluster thus awarded. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Feb. 8, 1919.)

93. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 6, War D., 1918.) **INSIGNIA ON COLLAR OF SHIRT.**—Change the note at the end of subparagraph (a) to read as follows:

Note.—Insignia will be of metal. Small size, of scale not less than ¾ full size, is authorized. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Feb. 8, 1919.)

108. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. Nos. 2, 4 and 6, War D., 1918.) **RIBBONS.**—Change subparagraph (e) to read as follows:

(e) Order in which worn.—Ribbons will be worn in the following order, from right to left:

- (1) The medal of honor ribbon.
- (2) The distinguished-service cross ribbon.
- (3) The distinguished-service medal ribbon.
- (4) The certificate of merit ribbon.
- (5) The Philippine congressional medal ribbon.
- (6) The campaign ribbons in the order of the date of the campaigns, including the Mexican service ribbon.
- (7) Army of Cuban Pacification ribbon.
- (8) Army of Cuban Occupation ribbon.
- (9) Army of Porto Rican Occupation ribbon.
- (10) Service in Spanish War ribbon.
- (11) Service on Mexican border ribbon.

Ribbons of decorations conferred by foreign governments, the acceptance of which is authorized by Act of Congress approved July 9, 1918, when worn will be placed to the left of the ribbons enumerated above, in the order from right to left in which they were accepted by the recipient. They may be worn in two or more lines when the number conferred warrants it. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Feb. 8, 1919.)

120. (Changed by S.R. No. 41, C. No. 1, War D., 1917, and Nos. 4 and 5, War D., 1918.) **SPURS.**—Spurs will always be worn with boots whether mounted or dismounted, with the following exceptions:

- (a) Aviators will not wear spurs when flying.
- (b) Spurs will not be worn with field boots by officers when on dismounted duty.

When mounted, with leggins or woolen puttees, spurs will be worn. Black straps will be worn with black boots and russet-leather straps with russet-leather boots and leggins when the latter are worn on mounted occasions. Spurs will be worn points down. (S.R. No. 41, C. No. 7, Feb. 8, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

THE ARMY.

Other Army Orders appear on pages 1057-9.

DISPOSITION OF OFFICERS PLACED IN CLASS THREE.

CIR. 138, MARCH 22, 1919, WAR DEPT.

1. Any officer of class three (Cir. 75, War Dept., 1918) who has been found qualified for service in a staff corps only will, if he so desires, be re-examined at his present station to determine his fitness for service in a branch of the line of the Army or for service in either the line of the Army or a staff corps.

2. Results of re-examination of an officer or any other matters relevant to the classification of a class three officer will be forwarded to The Adjutant General of the Army for file with the officer's application on Form 151-GPB-GS. In the event of discharge for any reason of a class three officer, he should be cautioned to keep The Adjutant General of the Army advised of any change in his permanent address as originally recorded on Form 151-GPB-GS.

3. The sending of class three officers to schools heretofore established for the instruction of such officers electing service in the Engineers, Coast Artillery, Field Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry is discontinued for the time being. It is the policy of the War Department to utilize class three officers for any duties they are competent to perform regardless of the arm in which commissioned, thereby releasing officers of class one and class two for discharge. Officers of class three will, therefore, when their services cannot be utilized at their present station, be reported to The Adjutant General of the Army for assignment elsewhere or for discharge if there are no suitable vacancies to which they can be assigned.

4. Commanding officers of camps, posts and stations will report by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army, Room 330, and not to the chiefs of staff corps, the names of class three officers surplus at the camp, post or station after class one and two officers have been replaced by class three. These reports will be numbered serially and will include officers of all branches of the Service. An officer so reported will not be available for assignment by the camp, post or other commander without first obtaining authority from the War Department for assignment.

5. Requisitions for class three officers to replace those of class one and two will be made by telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army, Room 330. Requisitions will be numbered serially, and will include only needs additional to those covered by previous requisitions.

6. The semi-monthly officers' reports, Form No. 680, A.G.O., from camps, posts or stations making reports as prescribed in Par. 4, or requisitions as prescribed in Par. 5, will carry as an enclosure, on letter paper, a statement showing (a) number class one and two officers to be replaced; (b) number class three officers available for replacing these class one and two officers; (c) number of class three officers short or surplus; (d) list of surplus class three officers showing after the name of each officer a brief notation of his special qualifications, if any.

7. In the event of class three officers being reported to The Adjutant General of the Army for assignment and there being no suitable vacancies to which they can be assigned, instructions may be issued by the War Department directing their discharge. The report of discharge, Form 150-GPB-GS, in such cases will contain notation that the officer is a class three officer discharged on account of being surplus. The discharge of such officers in no way prejudices their application for future appointment in the permanent establishment. Applications will remain on file in the War Department and such discharged officers will be considered along with all others in filling such vacancies in the permanent establishment as future legislation may provide.

By order of the Secretary of War:

FRANK MCINTYRE, Major Gen., Act. Chief of Staff.

G.O. 28, FEB. 21, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Assignment to command.—By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. Henry C. Hodges, jr., U.S. Army, now at Camp Beauregard, La., will proceed to Honolulu, H.T., and assume command of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Brig. Gen. John W. Heard.

II.—Distinguished-service cross and distinguished-service medal.—Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Par. 1, and Pars. 4, 5 and 6, G.O. No. 6, War D., 1918, as amended by Sec. 1, G.O. No. 20, War D., 1918, relating to the distinguished-service cross and the distinguished-service medal, are rescinded, the matter being covered by Pars. 182 to 189, A.R. (C.A.R. No. 80).

III.—Wearing of the fourragère.—1. American Sanitary Sec. 646 (formerly known as American Sanitary Sec. No. 5) and the 103d Aero Squadron (formerly the Lafayette Escadrille) having received two citations of the French Orders of the Army and having been specifically awarded the fourragère in the colors of the Croix de Guerre (green and red) by the French Ministry of War, the members of these two organizations are authorized to wear that fourragère as part of their uniform during the continuance of the present emergency.

2. Members of those organizations when transferred to another organization will cease to wear the fourragère, except that those who were present on each of the occasions for which the organization was cited may continue to wear the fourragère during the present emergency even when transferred to another organization. Those entitled to wear this fourragère regardless of future assignment will receive special letters as authority therefor.

3. The wearing of any type of fourragère, except as provided herein, is prohibited, and all commanding officers will take the necessary action to prevent the unauthorized use of that decoration.

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

G.O. 31, FEB. 28, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Publishes instructions previously published in certain War Department numbered circulars for the month of February, 1919, dealing with the following matters: Selling of unauthorized service badges and insignia; hire of motor transportation; Transfer of enlisted men to Quartermaster Corps—interpretation of Sec. II, General Orders No. 10, War Dept., 1919; effects of deceased officers, soldiers and civilians to be properly labeled.

BULLETIN 9, MARCH 3, 1919, WAR DEPT.

I.—Working down rifle bolts.—Bolts of rifles may be worked down when necessary to make them function smoothly. The work will be performed as prescribed in instructions issued by the Ordnance Department, under the supervision of division, camp, post or station ordnance officers and by specially trained personnel.

II.—Publishes the Act of Congress regarding enlistments and re-enlistments in the Regular Army. Approved Feb. 28, 1919.

G.O. 11, MARCH 17, 1919, CENTRAL DEPT.

Lieut. Col. Leonard H. Drennan, jr., mil. aviator, Air Ser., Aeronautics, is announced as department Air Service officer, Central Department, with station in Chicago, Ill., relieving Capt. George F. Lee, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.

G.O. 3, MARCH 14, 1919, WESTERN DEPT.

Col. Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., now at Benicia Arsenal, Benicia, Calif., is announced as department ordnance officer, Western Department.

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H. C. BENSON, Col., Adj. Gen., Dept. Adj.

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QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Col. H. J. Hirsch, Q.M.C., to Lakewood, N.J., Army General Hospital No. 9 for treatment. (March 19, War D.)
Lieut. Col. R. H. Rolfe, Q.M.C., to Charleston, S.C., for duty as Dept. Q.M. (March 19, War D.)
Major G. C. Burnett, Q.M.C., to Pedricktown, N.J., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Major J. Schmidt, jr., Q.M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty as Q.M. (March 19, War D.)
Major K. J. Thompson, Q.M.C., to Hoboken for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Major R. Bonner, Q.M.C., to Washington for duty. (March 17, War D.)
Major G. A. Christenson, Q.M.C., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Major E. G. Thomas, Q.M.C., to Camp Bragg, Fayetteville, N.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. S. J. Garges, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. W. D. Potter, Q.M.C., to Alcatraz, Cal., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. W. R. Richards, Q.M.C., take station at Camp Eustis, Va., as constructing Q.M. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. M. McKenna and 2d Lieut. J. Rosenberg, Q.M.C., to Kelly Field, Texas, for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. R. Renwick, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., take station for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. T. B. McGill, Q.M.C., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. M. Z. Bair, Q.M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Q.M. Sargt. J. S. Skaar, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to his home. (March 19, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. J. IRELAND, S.G.

Col. L. A. Fuller, M.C., to Little Rock, Ark., Camp Pike, for duty as C.O. of the base hospital. (March 15, War D.)
Col. P. C. Field, M.C., to Rockford, Ill., for duty as camp surgeon. (March 19, War D.)
Col. G. B. Lake, M.C., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., and assume command of Army General Hospital No. 25. (March 19, War D.)
Col. E. King, M.C., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Lieut. Col. J. H. Stearns, M.C., to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S.C., to assume command General Hospital No. 42. (March 17, War D.)
Lieut. Col. J. M. Heller, M.C., to Philadelphia, Pa., to assume command of U.S. Army General Hospital No. 22, that place. (March 15, War D.)
Lieut. Col. H. B. McIntyre, M.C., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Major H. B. McMurdo, M.C., to Waco, Texas, Camp MacArthur, for duty as camp surgeon. (March 19, War D.)
Major T. McDonald Baird, M.C., to Washington, for duty with 63d Infantry. (March 19, War D.)
Major C. J. Poole, M.C., to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Army General Hospital No. 28 for treatment. (March 19, War D.)
Major R. M. Ritchey, M.C., to American Lake, Wash., for duty. (March 17, War D.)
Major A. C. Bachmeyer, M.C., to Washington to the Surgeon General for duty in his office. (March 15, War D.)
Major J. R. McDill, M.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. L. H. Cogswell, M.C., to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., for duty in the base hospital. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. R. E. Stifel, M.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. G. P. Ard, M.C., to Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. A. E. Leitch, M.C., to Detroit, Mich. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. W. P. Craig, M.C., to Fort Hancock, N.J., for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. G. Clymer, M.C., to Boston, Mass., General Hospital No. 10, Parker Hill, for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Officers of the M.C. to Washington for duty in his office: Lieut. Col. H. W. Horn, Major R. S. McCombs. (March 19, War D.)
Officers of M.C. to Fox Hill, Staten Island, N.Y., General Hospital No. 41, for temporary duty: Lieut. Col. J. H. Jopson, Capt. L. H. Finch, 1st Lieut. L. D. Whitney. (March 15, War D.)

Promotions, Medical Corps, Regular Army.

The following officers are promoted from lieutenant to captain and from captain to major in the Medical Corps, Regular Army, with rank as noted: From Sept. 18, 1918—W. M. Archer, jr., H. F. Phillips; Oct. 9—N. F. Curtis; Nov. 8—J. S. C. Fielden, jr.; Nov. 24—J. M. Hewitt, C. W. Cummings, J. M. Trout, A. DeF. Smith, F. M. Ende, S. A. White, A. W. Greenwell, P. M. Fitts, E. A. Fennel, P. E. McNabb, H. E. Webb, G. F. Aycock, H. W. Grady, P. J. Lukens, N. McL. Scott, M. R. Mobley, F. K. Herpel. (March 14, War D.)

DENTAL CORPS.

Major A. L. Miller, D.C., to Fort McHenry, Md., Army General Hospital No. 2 for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Major C. DeW. Deyton, D.C., to Petersburg, Va., as camp dental surgeon. (March 15, War D.)
Major R. B. Clark, D.C., to Washington for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. T. M. Terry, D.C., to St. Louis, Mo., Army General Hospital No. 40 for duty. (March 19, War D.)
First Lieut. G. B. Odell, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Officers of D.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: 1st Lieuts. F. J. Marshall and M. Morehand. (March 19, War D.)
Officers of D.C. to Cape May, N.J., General Hospital No. 11 for duty: 1st Lieuts. W. M. Hollingsworth and A. K. Ratcliffe. (March 19, War D.)

VETERINARY CORPS.

Capt. F. R. Harsh, V.C., to Hattiesburg, Miss., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

SANITARY CORPS.

Major E. C. Schneider, San.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Officers of San.C. to Hoboken, N.J., for duty: 1st Lieuts. V. E. Bertrandias and G. Bruley. (March 19, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Col. P. B. Fleming, Engrs., to New York, N.Y., for duty. (March 17, War D.)
Col. C. C. Gee, Engrs., assigned to duty with Engineer School, Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va. (March 17, War D.)
Col. T. Crimmins, Engrs., to New York, N.Y., and report to the commanding general, 27th Division, for assignment to duty with his regiment. (March 15, War D.)
Lieut. Col. W. G. Sherman, C.E., is detailed for duty with the Air Service, and will report in person to the Director of Air Service for duty. (March 17, War D.)
Major E. J. Barry, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. C. F. Wagner, E.C., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 10, War D.)
Capt. E. W. Flanders, Engrs., to Camp Baker, El Paso, Texas, duty with 8th Engrs. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. E. G. Hamilton, Engrs., to Washington, take station. (March 15, War D.)
Officers, Engrs., to Washington for duty: Capt. C. H. Lee, 1st Lieut. T. B. Parker and W. G. Baxter, 26th Engrs. (March 15, War D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. G. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Col. J. E. Monroe, O.D., to the Canal Zone, Panama, from New York after April 1, 1919, for duty and in addition to his other duties will assume command of the Panama Arsenal. (March 17, War D.)
Col. S. Hof, O.D., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. C. S. Sapp, O.D., to St. Louis, Mo., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. S. Williams, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., as a member of the School for Coast Defense Ordnance Officers. (March 19, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Lieut. Col. F. M. Andrews, jr., S.C., to Washington for duty. (March 17, War D.)
Capt. G. D. Stockman, S.C., to Camp Wadsworth, S.C., for further treatment. (March 19, War D.)
Officers, S.C., to Ancon, C.Z., for duty: 1st Lieut. C. M. Simpson, 2d Lieuts. M. R. Jenks, W. B. Scrimgeour. (March 17, War D.)

AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, D.A.S.

Col. H. C. Pratt, Air Ser., to Washington, and report in person to the Director of Air Service for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Col. H. H. Arnold, Air Ser., to Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., to take station and assume command. (March 15, War D.)
Col. J. E. Fechet, Air Ser., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, to take station and assume command. (March 15, War D.)
Lieut. Col. L. H. Drennan, Air Ser., to Chicago, Ill., for duty as department Air Service officer. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. A. E. Simonin, Air Ser., to Washington for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. W. H. Saunders, Air Ser., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. L. H. Lee, Air Ser., to Detroit, Mich., for duty. (March 19, War D.)
Capt. T. H. McConnell, Air Ser., is attached to M.T.C., and to Fort Wayne, Mich., for duty. (March 15, War D.)
Capt. H. W. Nester, Air Ser., to Dayton, Ohio, for duty. (March 15, War D.)

CAVALRY.

4TH—Major P. J. R. Kiehl, 4th Cav., is relieved from assignment to the 4th Cavalry. (March 17, War D.)
Major S. B. Wolfe, 4th Cav., from assignment to the 4th Cav. He will remain on his duty as student Cav. O.T. School, Fort Sam Houston. (March 17, War D.)
12TH—Capt. F. B. Shipp, 12th Cav., from assignment to the 12th Cav., is assigned to the 5th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, and to join at own expense. (March 19, War D.)
13TH—Lieut. Col. J. Goethe, 13th Cav., is relieved from assignment to the 14th Cav. (March 17, War D.)
17TH—Lieut. Col. C. E. Hathaway, 17th Cav., is relieved from assignment to the 17th Cav. (March 19, War D.)
Major G. L. Converse, jr., 17th Cav., is relieved from assignment to the 17th Cav. (March 19, War D.)

Cavalry, Unassigned.

Col. B. Palmer, Cav., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps for present emergency. (March 17, War D.)

(Continued on page 1078.)

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Army Orders—Continued from page 1077.

Col. O. B. Meyer, Cav., to Boston, Mass., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Col. E. Davis, Cav., and Capt. R. W. Goelt, U.S.A., are relieved from their duties in Luxembourg and will remain on their present duties at The Hague, Netherlands. (March 19, War D.)

Major J. R. Hill, Cav., is detailed as professor at St. Mary's College, Dayton, Ohio. (March 17, War D.)

Capt. R. C. Scott, Cav., is assigned to the 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.

Col. G. M. Brooke, F.A., detailed in the I.G.D. for present emergency, and will proceed to Camp Jackson, S.C., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Lieut.-Col. R. W. Walker, F.A., to New York city for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Lieut. Col. H. L. C. Jones, F.A., will assume command of the auxiliary remount depot, Camp Upton, N.Y. (March 17, War D.)

Major J. A. Parker, F.A., is detailed for duty with the J.A.G.D., and to Washington for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Major J. J. Quill, F.A., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, as student officer at the Cav. Officers' School. (March 15, War D.)

Major H. Eager, F.A., is detailed as assistant professor at Leland Stanford Junior University, Stanford University, Cal. (March 19, War D.)

Major I. Spaulding, F.A., is detailed as professor at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. H. A. Auer, F.A., to Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (March 17, War D.)

Officers, F.A., assigned to regiments indicated and will join as indicated: To the 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.: 1st Lieuts. J. B. Bellinger, G. W. Norrick, E. G. Wagner; to the 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.: 2d Lieut. H. W. Blair. (March 15, War D.)

Officers of F.A. on duty at Fort Sill, Okla., relieved, and assigned to duty as indicated: To report to the commanding general, Fort Sill, Okla., for assignment to duty: Majors M. C. Heyser, I. N. Bradley, E. W. Austin and 1st Lieut. P. A. Dana.

To the 1st F.A., Fort Sill: Lieut. Col. E. H. Hicks, Capt. W. A. Bieta, R. H. Crosby, R. W. Grow, R. W. Hocker, J. W. Loef, L. O. Shropshire, N. M. Utley and 2d Lieut. J. Belardi.

To the 9th F.A., Fort Sill: Major C. Maubly, Capt. W. L. Temple, 1st Lieuts. F. A. Baird, R. W. Wilson, 2d Lieuts. A. W. Bergman, W. J. Ejes, G. V. Koyser. To the 14th F.A., Fort Sill: Capt. W. S. Bryant, S. F. Dunn, R. B. Hersey, C. B. Smith, 1st Lieut. J. B. Catlett, 2d Lieut. D. D. Abel, L. D. Terrill. (March 19, War D.)

Provisional Promotions, Field Artillery.

The provisional appointment, by promotion, of each of following second lieutenants to grade of first lieutenant of Field Artillery, with rank from date indicated, is announced [all are now temporary first lieutenants, except those marked (c), who are emergency captains]: L. H. Lathrop, Oct. 21, 1918; J. Van H. Challis (c), Nov. 10; J. S. Roberts, E. W. W. Graham, Jr., Dec. 6; J. R. Estabrook, Dec. 7; H. D. Finley (c), Dec. 10; L. J. Vogel (c), Dec. 17; J. P. Kelly (c), R. B. von Maur, H. T. Deeds, M. L. Hamaker, J. B. Fidler, W. B. Sumner, W. E. Corkill, C. D. Brown, L. M. Kilgarif, H. W. Krotzer, J. B. Catlett, R. D. Randol, D. L. Crane, H. N. Blue, F. H. Timmerman, J. H. McHenry, A. J. Bradford, G. L. Smith, J. M. Franklin (c), G. S. Goodspeed, A. E. Carmichael, R. H. Seagle, J. V. Anderson, Dec. 19. (March 14, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Col. F. S. Long, C.A., report at coast defenses of Boston for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Col. A. Hamilton, C.A., to Ancon, C.Z., leaving New Orleans about April 26, 1919, for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. T. H. O'Rear, C.A., to Fort Williams, Maine, for duty. (March 17, War D.)

Major L. R. Watrous, C.A.C., relieved from present assignment and will report to the C.O. at coast defenses of Chesapeake Bay for duty. (March 17, War D.)

Capt. R. A. Wheeler, C.A.C., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Resignation by E. M. McGinnis, C.A.C., of his commission as temporary captain and provisional first lieutenant is accepted. (March 15, War D.)

First Lieut. J. A. Spanogle, C.A., to Fort Du Pont, Del., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

INFANTRY.

7TH INF.—First Sergt. M. Lynch, Co. E, 7th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Jay, N.Y., and will proceed to his home. (March 19, War D.)

36TH INF.—First Sergt. J. B. Vermeulen, Co. K, 36th Inf., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Devens, Mass., and will proceed to his home. (March 19, War D.)

40TH INF.—Capt. A. D. Strong, 40th Inf., to Washington for duty. (March 15, War D.)

42D INF.—Major B. A. Yancey is relieved from assignment to the 42d Inf., is assigned to the 35th Inf., Camp Travis, Texas, for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Infantry, Unassigned.

Col. J. S. Young, Jr., Inf., is detailed as professor at Detroit high schools, Detroit, Mich. (March 15, War D.)

Col. F. D. Wickham, Inf., is detailed as professor to Stillwater, Okla., for duty. (March 17, War D.)

Col. O. J. Charles, Inf., is detailed in the I.G.D. for the period of the present emergency. Colonel Charles will proceed to Newport News, Va., as port inspector, relieving Lieut. Col. H. H. Pritchett, I.G.D. (March 17, War D.)

Col. C. F. Armistead, Inf., is detailed as professor at the University of Oklahoma, Norman, Okla. (March 19, War D.)

Col. J. Randolph, Inf., to San Francisco, Cal., Letterman General Hospital, for treatment. (March 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. G. R. Lewis, Inf., to Minneapolis, Minn., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

Lieut. Col. R. P. Hartle, Inf., is detailed as professor at Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah. (March 15, War D.)

Major A. E. Brown, Inf., to Kansas City, Mo., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Major M. King, Jr., Inf., to Washington, D.C., to the A.G. of the Army in connection with recruiting publicity. (March 15, War D.)

Major J. J. Henry, Inf., to Battle Creek, Mich., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Major A. McCullen, Inf., is transferred to Army General Hospital No. 12, Baltimore, N.C., for further treatment. (March 15, War D.)

Major L. L. Lampert, Inf., is assigned to the 20th Inf. and will report to the C.O., 20th Inf., for station. (March 15, War D.)

Major L. S. S. Berry, Inf., to Newport News, Va., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Major H. C. Fraser, Inf., to St. Paul, Minn., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Major L. M. Wheeler, Inf., to Camp Grant, Ill., as camp adjutant. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Boyle, Inf., is detailed as professor at the Dallas public high schools, Texas. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. W. J. Schmidt, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. D. MacDuff, Inf., U.S.A., now on duty as military attaché to Honduras, Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, upon arrival of his successor is relieved and will proceed to Washington, D.C., for discharge. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. F. W. Hartwig, Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Oklahoma City public schools. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. G. Cummings, Inf., to Camp Sheridan, Ala., for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. E. A. Bruett, Inf., to duty at Hoboken, N.J. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. C. T. Huff, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of physical incapacity received in line of duty, is retired from active service. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. P. Tuck, Inf., is relieved and is detailed as assistant to the American military attaché, Bern, Switzerland, for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. J. B. Hannon, Inf., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (March 15, War D.)

Capt. C. Everett, Inf., is detailed as assistant professor at Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss. (March 19, War D.)

First Lieut. H. F. Armstrong, Inf., is relieved from further duty as acting military attaché, Serbia. (March 19, War D.)

Resignation by A. S. Lewis, Jr., Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and provisional second lieutenant is accepted. (March 15, War D.)

Resignation by H. C. Crowl, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieutenant and provisional second lieutenant is accepted. (March 15, War D.)

Officers to Camp Gordon, Ga., for assignment to 45th Inf.: Capt. G. L. Pepin and 1st Lieut. R. D. Welch, Inf. (March 19, War D.)

Promotions, Infantry, Regular Army.

Lieutenant colonels to be colonels, Inf., Regular Army: P. A. Wolf, Dec. 31, 1918; G. D. Moore and W. Uline, Jan. 2, 1919; C. C. Clark, Jan. 4; V. A. Caldwell, Jan. 8; E. L. Butts, Jan. 9. (March 14, War D.)

Majors to be lieutenant colonels, Inf., Regular Army: H. D. Wise and P. Witworth, Oct. 8, 1918; J. A. Moss, Nov. 2; U. G. Worriow, Jan. 2, 1919; F. J. Morrow and H. C. Clement, Jr., Jan. 4, 1919. (March 14, War D.)

Captains to be majors, Inf., Regular Army: A. C. Voris and F. L. Davidson, Oct. 8, 1918; G. E. Kumpe, Nov. 2; M. C. Corey and A. M. Ferguson, Dec. 19; DeW. W. Chamberlin, Jan. 4, 1919; W. H. Johnson and R. C. Rutherford, Jan. 4. (March 14, War D.)

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointment in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: First Lieut. J. A. Covington, 1st Cav.; 1st Lieut. A. St. John, 3d Cav.; Capt. J. L. Phillips, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. W. Hones, Jr., 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. R. Sloan, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. B. F. Martin, 32d Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. Gray, 32d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Hemenway, 37th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. J. Atkinson, 37th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Hale, Jr., A.D.C.; 1st Lieut. B. P. Groff, 37th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. E. Driggers, 21st Inf. (March 22, War D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Col. T. W. Griffith, retired, to his home and from active duty. (March 19, War D.)

Capt. J. C. Gunn, P.S., retired, to home and from active duty. (March 17, War D.)

MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. T. Williams, M.T.C., to Camp Jesup, Atlanta, Ga., for duty. (March 19, War D.)

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

First Lieut. J. G. Livingston, U.S.A., to his home and from further active duty. (March 15, War D.)

The following colonels are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A. only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Col. W. F. Grote, C. L. Willard, A. R. Dillingham, G. B. Pond, J. B. Sanford, J. S. Young, Jr., F. W. Smith, D. Cullen and E. R. Gibson, Engrs.; L. T. Waldron, S. H. Mould, A. C. Thompson and T. H. Koch, C.A.; H. G. Davis and E. A. Sturges, Inf.; E. D. L. Smith, C. N. Jones and H. L. Newbold, F.A.; B. A. Read, J.A.G.D.; E. B. Crutcher and E. H. Hartnett, M.C.; R. B. Fawcett, Q.M.C. (March 15, War D.)

The following lieut. cols. are honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A. only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Lieut. Col. K. S. Snow and O. G. Palmer, Inf.; E. P. Duval, C. W. Cole, E. L. Cox, Cav.; C. De B. Hunt, S. G. Talbot, C. Abel, Inf.; W. P. Moffet, J. Goethe, Cav.; A. T. Clifton, S.C.; M. L. Crimmins, Inf.; J. W. Heard, Air Ser.; W. K. Bartlett, M.C. (March 15, War D.)

The following majors are honorably discharged as majors, U.S.A. only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Majors G. L. Converse, Cav.; T. Steele, Inf.; C. S. Maubly and B. Hall, Cav.; G. E. Cronin, J. D. Miley, H. L. Taylor, Inf.; J. Frank, C.A.; A. P. Cowgill, G. D. Fish, D. L. Neuman, Engrs.; R. D. MacDonald, Cav.; C. T. Griffith, E. Sedlacek, B. Frankenberg, F.A.; G. W. Krapf and W. W. Vautsmeier, Air Ser. (March 17, War D.)

The following captains are honorably discharged as captains, U.S.A. only, to take effect March 31, 1919: Capt. J. H. Wilkin, J. B. Carr, N. K. Sheppard, J. B. Newman, H. M. Underwood, R. C. Cruse, A. S. Niles and G. J. Noid, Engrs.; G. Cumming, A. F. Myers, R. E. Richards, R. L. Price, L. E. Norris, R. V. Tackabury, H. A. Montague, E. W. McCaskey, Jr., H. Curry, D. P. McCallib, C. M. Stillson and W. Mayer, Air Ser. (March 17, War D.)

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OPINIONS OF J.A.G. OF ARMY.

The following are among recent digests of opinions of the Judge Advocate General of the Army just received from the War Department:

Injury with Consent of Soldier.

Two soldiers were drinking; and one, in order to test the quality of a steel helmet, offered to let the other shoot while it was on his head. They forcibly took a cartridge away from a sober third soldier, for that purpose, and death resulted from the shot. Held, the death was not in line of duty. (Ops. J.A.G. 220.4, Nov. 12, 1918.)

Officer Liable for Excess Baggage.

Where an officer turns his household goods over to a quartermaster with instructions to prepare them for shipment, the officer is individually liable for any amount which the quartermaster, by employing the usual means at his disposal, may determine to be in excess of the maximum prescribed statutory allowance. (A.R. 1136.) (Ops. J.A.G. 486.6, Nov. 15, 1918.)

Service Considered in Determining Rank.

Sec. 1219, Revised Statutes, provides that in determining the relative rank of officers commissioned on the same day in the same grade, the time of actual commissioned service shall be considered, although such service was at different dates. This includes time served on the active list and time spent on active duty while on the retired list. Time spent inactively on the retired list cannot be so counted. (Ops. J.A.G. 82-500, Sept. 20, 1918.) (Ops. J.A.G. 210.725, Nov. 20, 1918.)

Rank in the United States Army.

The relative rank of officers is not affected by G.O. 73, War D. 1918, providing that this country shall have but one Army, the United States Army. (Ops. J.A.G. 210.3, Aug. 19, 1918, and Sept. 20, 1918.) Officers are arranged into classes, and order of precedence of classes is controlled by the 119th Article of War; and rank inter se between officers of the same grade is determined by Revised Statutes 1219. (Ops. J.A.G. 82-200, Oct. 17, 20, 22, 1918.) Officers of the Regular Army are of the class which takes precedence over all other classes; and a Regular Army officer acting under any commission, whether permanent, provisional or temporary, or a commission in any other component part of the United States Army, outranks all other officers of the same grade regardless of date of commission, except Regular Army officers in whose case rank is determined by seniority. A Regular Army officer promoted by seniority takes rank from the date of the vacancy to which he is promoted, this date usually being mentioned in the commission. Former Reserve officers take rank from the date ordered into service. Other officers take rank from the date of their commissions unless otherwise specified. Permanent commissions in the United States Army are equivalent to permanent commissions in the Regular Army; and officers holding them are Regular Army officers within the meaning of the 119th Article of War. (Ops. J.A.G. 210.7, Nov. 5, 1918.)

Distinction Between Line and Staff Signal Corps.

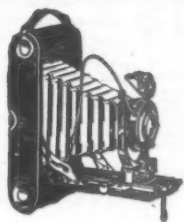
With respect to precedence in command (A.R. 18), organizations of the Signal Corps designed for actual combat service are classified as line organizations (Ops. J.A.G. 320, March 25, 1918); and those performing the functions of the former peace time Signal Corps establishment are recognized as staff organizations. By G. O. 51, War D. 1918, the former class are placed under the Director of Military Aeronautics; the latter, under the Chief Signal Officer. The 214th Field Signal Battalion is under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, and under the provisions of the 120th Article of War its officers and men are to be considered as staff troops. (Ops. J.A.G. 322.08, Nov. 25, 1918.)

Reserve Officers May Be Ordered Before Boards.

Former Reserve Corps officers are subject to be ordered before efficiency boards, appointed under Sec. 9 of the Selective Draft Act of May 18, 1918 (40 Stat. 76, 82). G.O. 73, War D., 1918, creating the United States Army, amends the commissions of all such officers so as to make them commissions in the United States Army for the period of the emergency. (Ops. J.A.G. 334.4, Nov. 13, 1918.)

Inadmissibility of a Marine to West Point Academy.

A member of the 11th Regiment of Marines was directed by General Pershing to return to the United States for admission to West Point. Sec. 2 of the Act of May 4, 1918



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(39 Stat. 62), authorizes the President to appoint cadets to the U. S. Military Academy from among the enlisted men of the Regular Army and the National Guard. An enlisted man of the Marine Corps may not be appointed a cadet under the act even though his organization is detached for service with the Army. (Ops. J.A.G. 351.11, Nov. 30, 1918.)

Former Reserve Corps Officer May Not Be Assigned Duty in Lower Grade.
A former Reserve Corps officer, whose commission has been amended by G.O. 73, War D., 1918, to make it a commission in the United States Army, cannot be assigned to duty in a lower grade with his consent, under Sec. 38 of the National Defense Act (39 Stat. 166, 190). Statutory provisions in terms applicable to commissions in the Reserve do not apply to commissions in the United States Army. (Ops. J.A.G. 210.319, Nov. 15, 1918.)

Detail of Instructors at Military Academy.

An officer holding a permanent commission as major and a temporary commission as colonel may be detailed to the Military Academy as professor of practical military engineering. If he is detailed under the provisions of the Military Academy Appropriation Act of June 27, 1918 (Pub. No. 179, 65th Cong.), he must be detailed in his permanent rank as major by the Secretary of War, but will receive the pay of a lieutenant colonel during the detail. The existence of the present emergency would have no bearing on such detail. There is no legal objection to a detail of an officer of higher grade than major by the Secretary of War without regard to the Appropriation Act, in which case the termination of the emergency would have no effect upon the period of the detail, but might terminate the temporary commission held by the appointee. (Ops. J.A.G. 210.631, Nov. 29, 1918.)

Commissions to Students in Officers' Training Schools During Armistice.

Candidates undergoing training in the officers' training schools, for whom there will be no vacancies on the completion of their courses, cannot be commissioned in the Officers' Reserve Corps and placed upon an inactive status because appointments in the Reserve Corps are discontinued by G.O. 73, War D., 1918. Aside from this order, however, there is nothing to prevent the commissioning of successful candidates in the Reserve Corps, so long as the number and proportion in any section of the Officers' Reserve Corps do not exceed those provided for by the National Defense Act (39 Stat. 166, 189). (Ops. J.A.G. 210.4, Nov. 13, 1918.)

Officer Traveling in Mileage Status.

Par. 1128½, Army Regulations, provides that an officer traveling in a mileage status may be furnished parlor or sleep-

ing car accommodations. This cannot legally be done. It is provided by the Act of June 12, 1906 (34 Stat. 246), that officers traveling under competent orders shall receive seven cents per mile, and no more; and that, where transportation requests are furnished for the journey, they shall not include sleeping and parlor accommodations. (Ops. J.A.G. 531.2, Aug. 16, 1918.) (Ops. J.A.G. 245.6, Nov. 30, 1918.)

Officer Commanding Battalion Not Entitled to Increase of Pay as for Higher Command.

A major, by orders from competent authority, was relieved from the command of a battery and appointed adjutant of a certain battalion, with verbal orders to assume command of the battalion. This he did, but never at any time performed the duties of battalion adjutant. Sec. 7 of the Act of April 26, 1898 (30 Stat. 264, 265), provides: "In time of war every officer serving with troops operating against an enemy who shall exercise, under assignment in orders issued by competent authority, a command above that pertaining to his grade shall be entitled to receive the pay and allowance of the grade appropriate to the command so exercised * * *." Held, the officer is not entitled to increased pay as exercising higher command. The "command" of a battalion is not such as is contemplated by the act. A battalion is not an administrative unit purely a tactical unit, and the assignment of command to field officers thereby is merely to designate their place in the field. The act contemplates the command of organized bodies of troops whose commanding officers have a certain rate of pay regulated by law. (Humphreys vs. United States, 38 Ct. Cls. 689-693; Par. 245, A.R.) (Ops. J.A.G. 241.14, Nov. 18, 1918.)

Field Clerk Not Entitled to Longevity Pay.

Army field clerks are by statute entitled to the allowances of a second lieutenant; but longevity increase of pay is not an allowance. They are not entitled to longevity pay under Sec. 1262, Revised Statutes, providing longevity pay for commissioned officers, because they are not commissioned officers. (Ops. J.A.G. 241.1, Nov. 13, 1918.)

Commutation of Quarters.

Though there are public quarters available for all the officers on duty at an Army general hospital, there are not family quarters sufficient to provide all the officers with quarters for their families. The Act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1062, 1069), authorizes the payment of commutation of quarters to officers when there are no public quarters available, and requires the Secretary of War to determine where and when no such quarters are available. Para. 1024-1035, Army Regulations, prescribe rules governing the allowances and assignment of quarters; Par. 1028 providing "the allowance will be reduced pro rata by the commanding officer when the number of officers and troops present makes it necessary." Held, that commutation of quarters should not be allowed if the officers are reasonably provided with quarters, considering the present emergency situation; and the commanding officer, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, has discretion to determine what is a reasonable provision. (Ops. J.A.G. 245.81, Nov. 9, 1918.)

Army Nurse Corps Not Entitled to Benefits of Allotment and Family Allowance Provisions.

Members of the Army Nurse Corps, female, are not included within the allotment and family allowance provisions of the War Risk Insurance Act. (40 Stat. 398.) (Ops. J.A.G. 245.7, Nov. 20, 1918.)

Line of Duty.

A disability caused by the act of a soldier in jumping from a private automobile, which had picked him up as he was going from his armory to lunch, before it had come to a full stop, was incurred in line of duty, and the conduct of the soldier, though careless, did not amount to wilful misconduct. (Ops. J.A.G. 220.4, Nov. 4, 1918.)

A soldier while attempting to alight from a moving train fell beneath the wheels and was killed. Held, a finding that the death was in line of duty was justified, although the soldier may have been negligent. Mere negligence does not constitute wilful misconduct. Construing the pension acts, in 1855, the Attorney General (7 Ops. Atty. Gen. 149) held that the disability of death must have a logical correlation with military duty, this phrase being defined as including only such acts as refer to the "official and professional obligations of the man as a soldier and sailor" as distinguished from such as are referable to his simultaneous life as "a man and a citizen." This narrow construction, although adopted by the Navy, is here disapproved, as being contrary to the decisions of the Court of Claims of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance and of the Judge Advocate General of the Army. (Ops. J.A.G. 220.46, Nov. 22, 1918.)

Efficiency Boards.

Where an efficiency board has been irregularly convened to examine into a report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct and efficiency of a certain officer, a transcript of testimony is admissible before an efficiency board thereafter regularly convened for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the capacity, qualifications, conduct and efficiency of the same officer. The right of the officer to be confronted with the witnesses against him is satisfied if he has once been confronted with such witnesses upon the same accusation, and has had the opportunity of cross-examination by himself or by counsel in his behalf. (See People vs. Elliot, 172 N.Y. 146; Brown vs. Commonwealth, 73 Pa. 321; Commonwealth vs. Richards, 18 Pick., Mass. 434.) If the transcript is shown by competent evidence to be a correct and complete record of the testimony taken at the former hearing, no sustainable objection can be interposed to its admission. (Ops. J.A.G. 013.3, Nov. 9, 1918.)

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING TRAINING.

The lack of emphasis that is placed on the need for officers trained in aeronautical engineering for the Air Service in all plans outlined for the future, should be corrected, for the greatest need that this country will have in its aerial development and the hardest one to supply is for trained engineers in the Army, says an editorial in Aviation and Aeronautical Engineering. It continues: "It used to be customary that the highest ranking cadets at the Military Academy at West Point were assigned to the Engineer Corps and the achievements of this branch of the Army have reflected the policy. As no branch of engineering requires a sounder knowledge of a technical nature than aeronautics, some provision should be made for the training of officers in air science. During the war the Air Service has been

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able to draw, for its technical personnel requirements, upon a vast reservoir of Reserve officers who were sufficiently trained for this emergency by virtue of their pre-war profession. For the future comprehensive plans should be developed for imparting sound technical training to engineer officers of the Air Service, because the work of creating such a corps by improvisation will grow more and more difficult as the scope and technique of military aeronautics expand. For accomplishing this result two courses are open. The first consists in providing, within the Air Service Academy the War Department proposes to establish, for an aeronautical engineering department, to which the most promising officers would be detailed. The alternative, for which method the Navy furnishes a successful precedent, would consist in sending officers for specialized training to engineering schools. The latter has been the less expensive method of the two, and has, furthermore, given most excellent results, for the Navy has thus been able to secure for its specially detailed officers a broader training than could be given by a limited course."

THE NAVY UNIFORM.

"One Sunday not long ago," writes an officer of the Navy, "I walked out on the speedway in Washington with a young lady and an Army officer. Afterwards we went to her home for tea. He, wearing tan shoes, still made a neat appearance, but my black shoes were a sight with the dust clinging to them. Years ago tan shoes were optional in the regulations with whites. If the Navy cannot have a serviceable uniform—a sea green (forestry green) instead of blue—why can't we at least have one part serviceable? And, oh, the folly of paying \$13 for a knock-about hat!"

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